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The Glencoe Transcript.

STIMULATES TRADE
Nothing stimulates trade so much
as a good local paper bringing with
live business announcements.

Volume 48--No. 5.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919

Whole No. 2451.

EKFRID MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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

EKFRID, Jan. 23, 1919.
A. P. McDUGGALL, Secretary.

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

STRAYED
Fox terrier dog. Owner may have same by furnishing correct description and paying for this ad. Apply at Transcript office.

WANTED
Wanted immediately, two capable waitresses. Apply Y. W. C. A., 187 King street, London. 51-1

NOTICE
At a meeting of the Glencoe public library board on Jan. 27th the board decided to renovate the books of the library. Before doing this it is necessary to have all books into the library. Some have been keeping the books out for more than two weeks. The regulations say that no books can be kept out longer than two weeks, without having the time extended by the librarian.—S. McMULLEN, Sec.

TENDERS FOR WOOD
Tenders will be received by the undersigned for 20 cords of green beech and maple, 20 inches long, for S. S. No. 1, Mosa. Tenders to be in by Monday, February 3rd.—Charles Peris, sec. treas., route 1, Glencoe. 50-2

WANTED
15 cords of green hardwood, 16 inches long. Must be free from bad knots.—JOHN S. WALKER, Concession street, Glencoe.

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

MEAL HOURS
Per Week
Breakfast.....6 to 9 a. m.
Dinner.....11.45 to 2 p. m.
Supper.....5.30 to 7.30 p. m.
SUNDAY SPECIAL
Breakfast.....8.30 to 9.30 a. m.
Dinner.....1 to 2 p. m.
Supper.....5 to 6 p. m.
Rates: \$2 per day. Special rates to steady boarders.
NICHOL & SON, Props.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 20r2. Store, 89.

A. B. McDONALD
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74. 470

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

Chantry Farm

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

M. A. McALPINE LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Is prepared to conduct all kinds of sales, large or small. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or phone him at Campbellton. 432

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

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

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000
Reserve Funds.....15,000,000
Total Assets.....490,000,000

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

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager
Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville and Dutton

HARDWARE

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

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

GALBRAITH BROS.

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

GROCERIES PROVISIONS CONFECTIONERY

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

IN FOOTWEAR

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

W. J. STRACHAN GLENCOE

Hard Coal

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

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

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

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to chapter 151 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, and amending acts, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Ann Conn, who died on or about the 22nd day of March, 1918, are required on or before the first day of March, 1919, to send or deliver to the undersigned, the administratrix of the estate of the said deceased, their names, with full particulars of their claims, verified by oath, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

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

Dated at Melbourne this 28th day of January, A. D. 1919.
Minnie B. Howell,
Administratrix of the estate of the said Ann Conn, deceased, Melbourne P. O., Ontario. 51-4

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Lights the burden of the housewife. No more household drudgery.

Lewis is installing a new furnace in his house.

The annual meeting of the Presbyterian church was held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 22.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Henzie (nee Jessie McCallum), Shaunavon, Sask., a son—William John.

Clearing sale of men's tweed pants at Lamont's.

A good program at the box social at Appin. Peter McArthur, chairman.

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

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

LAMSTON CREAMERY CO.
ALEX. McNEIL,
Local Manager.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

St. Thomas public school teachers will ask that maximum salaries be increased to \$1,200.

Wm. McNally has been appointed Chief Constable of Alvinston at a salary of \$35 per annum.

A new stone station, to cost \$6,000, will be built at Talbot street, St. Thomas, by the London & Port Stanley Railway Co.

After being in Alvinston for over thirty-five years as conveyancer, notary public, etc. Richard Code has been forced to give up business, owing to ill health.

D. C. McRae, Crinan, has received word of the death of his brother, Alex McRae of Detroit, formerly of Crinan. The remains were taken to Calumet, Mich., for interment.

"The biggest bit of fool legislation that was ever enacted in this country" is the way Delegate Bennett described the Daylight Saving Act at the Manitoba Grain Growers' convention.

The remains of John McLennan arrived at Bothwell from London Wednesday. He died in Victoria Hospital there, where he had been under treatment for cancerous growth. He had been a resident of Dawn township for a number of years.

The latest estimate is that 23,000 Canadian soldiers have been married overseas since the beginning of the war, and that soldiers' dependents and other Canadians in Britain outside of the military who desire to return home number 50,000.

A re-division of the county of Middlesex for electoral purposes will come before the county council. It is probable that the appointment of another inspector will be needed to take up part of the steadily-increasing work of the present two county inspectors.

Mrs. J. M. Kelly, West Lorne, has received a cablegram that her husband, Lance Corp. Kelly, had arrived in England. After the battle of Vimy Ridge he was reported as missing but later it was learned that he was a prisoner in Germany. He was not released until after the signing of the armistice.

London has prospects of getting a big linen industry about to be established in Western Ontario. Flax raising has developed in a marked degree in the past few years in Lambton, Middlesex, Huron, Perth and Waterloo counties, and will be greatly stimulated when the projected flax plant is a reality.

Bruce county council has passed a resolution asking for the repeal of the Mortuarium Act now that the war is past. While it may have been of value to honest folk who were not able to finance affairs as of yore, in other cases it was a refuge for deadbeats who were able to stave off the payment of honest debts. The usefulness of the law has been served and it should be cancelled.

Robert Mitchell of Alvinston lost a fine young horse one day last week. The horses had been let out of the stable for a run and the unfortunate animal stepped upon an old rail which was partly covered with snow, with the result that it broke and the end flew up, severing an artery. The veterinary was called but the animal died from loss of blood shortly after. The loss is placed at about \$250.

Death claimed on Tuesday, Jan. 21, one of the most highly esteemed young men of Durich in the person of Harry Blue, who passed away at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil G. Blue, at the early age of 22 years. He was taken ill with influenza in London two weeks ago, and he went to receive his honorable discharge from the W. O. R., with which he enlisted last spring, and re-arriving his condition became serious, pneumonia developing.

GLENCOE RED CROSS

The shipment for the refugee children will be packed on Friday afternoon, Jan. 31, in the Red Cross rooms. Kindly send in all finished work. We gratefully acknowledge \$13, which was realized from a yoke sold by Mrs. Edgar Munson, and \$5 from Lewis Suttler.

APPIN

The Christian Endeavor of the Presbyterian church held a meeting last Sunday evening. Mr. Squire gave the topic, which was interesting and practical. There were some 65 present.

Lewis is installing a new furnace in his house.

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A few boys' sweaters at less than half price, at Lamont's.

WESTERN WEDDING

A wedding of local interest took place on Wednesday, January 15th, at Moosejaw, Sask., when Miss Annie McRoberts became the bride of Harry Samuel Johnston. The marriage was solemnized by Rev. W. G. Wilson, St. Andrew's manse, only the immediate relatives being present.

After the ceremony the guests moved to the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Keller (nee Miss Sadie McRoberts), 1070 Redland avenue, where a dainty wedding supper was served. The happy couple left on the 5.30 train for Winnipeg and Kenora and on their return will reside at Borden, Sask.

CHILDREN'S SAD PLIGHT

Their father confined in a Chicago insane asylum as a result of the ravages of Spanish influenza, three little children, two boys and a girl, aged 9, 7 and 5, presented a pathetic spectacle. Relatives of the father whom the children had never seen were to meet them at their destination. The passengers of the train took up a collection of \$35 for them.

MOSA COUNCIL

The first meeting of the council of the township of Mosa for the year 1919 was held at Glencoe on Monday, January 13th, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Present—Ellas F. Reyecraft, reeve; Andrew Gardiner, Isaac Watterworth, Fred James and C. S. Morrison, councillors. The members of the council made and subscribed to the declaration of office and property qualification.

Moved by C. S. Morrison, seconded by F. J. James, that the court of revision to revise the assessment roll for 1919 be held in the town hall, Glencoe, on Monday, the 26th day of May next, at 10 a. m. Carried.

The resignation of D. W. Gillies, treasurer of the township, was read by the clerk. Moved by I. Watterworth, seconded by A. Gardiner, that the resignation of D. W. Gillies be accepted. Carried.

Moved by C. S. Morrison, seconded by F. J. James, that Harry Harvey be appointed treasurer of the township of Mosa in place of D. W. Gillies, who has resigned the said office. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by I. Watterworth, that John C. Simpson be appointed a member of the local board of health for 1919. Carried.

Moved by C. S. Morrison, seconded by F. J. James, that Peter O'Malley and Wm. C. Burchiel be appointed auditors for the township for 1919 at a salary of \$20 each. Carried.

Moved by I. Watterworth, seconded by C. S. Morrison, that W. H. Reyecraft be appointed collector of taxes for 1919 at a salary of \$110. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by A. Gardiner, that John Leitch be appointed assessor for the year 1919 at a salary of \$80. Carried.

The resignation of Geo. A. McCubbin, township engineer, was received and accepted.

Moved by C. S. Morrison, seconded by F. J. James, that James M. McGregor of the township of Mosa be appointed township engineer for the township of Mosa under the Ditches and Watercourses Act. Carried.

By-laws confirming the several appointments were passed.

Moved by Isaac Watterworth, seconded by Fred J. James, that road commissioners be appointed as follows:—For ward No. 1 and townships between Mosa and Zone and townships between Mosa and Euphemia, Chas. S. Morrison; for ward No. 2, Fred J. James; for ward No. 3, Andrew Gardiner; for ward No. 4 and townships between Mosa and Brooke, Isaac Watterworth, and E. F. Reyecraft for townships between Mosa and Ekfrid south of Longwoods Road. Carried.

Moved by A. Gardiner, seconded by I. Watterworth, that the following accounts be paid:—D. W. Munroe, \$10, for refund of statute labor; trustees S. S. No. 1 \$5, trustees S. S. No. 2 \$5, trustees S. S. No. 3 \$5, trustees S. S. No. 4 \$5, Simon Winger \$5, Wm. Peris \$5, for polling places; Ed. T. Currie \$5, D. P. McCallum \$5, D. C. McTavish \$5, Allen Sitter \$5, George C. Foy \$5, Andrew Douglas \$5, for services as deputy returning officers; E. F. Reyecraft \$2.50, C. C. McNaughton \$2.50, for attending meeting at Alvinston re settlement of Brooke and Mosa townline account; Joseph Babcock, \$1, for valuating sheep killed and injured by dogs; C. C. McNaughton, \$100, for sheep killed and injured by dogs; Geo. A. McCubbin, \$30, for survey and expenses re Quick award drain. Carried.

Moved by A. Gardiner, seconded by I. Watterworth, that the council adjourn to meet at Newbury on February 15th, at 10 a. m. Carried.

C. C. McNAUGHTON, Clerk.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., Minister

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 2

11 a. m.—"Change of Mind."

7 p. m.—"The Crowd—Before Pilate." Lantern Map Talk on Austria-Hungary.

Annual meeting of the congregation on Wednesday evening, February 6, at 8 o'clock. A short program will be given. All members of the congregation are requested to be present at this meeting, as very important business is to be discussed.

A few boys' sweaters at less than half price, at Lamont's.

JOHN CURRIE IS WARDEN

Middlesex county council on Tuesday elected John Currie, Liberal, reeve of Adelaide, and brother of General Sir Arthur Currie, warden for the year 1919 by a vote of 18 to 13 over Thomas Clark, Conservative, and deputy-reeve of London township. It was necessary for the councillors to cast their ballots 21 times before the race narrowed down to that of Currie vs. Clark. Besides the two main contestants, David Smith of Dorchester, Sam Oakes of Strathroy, Dan Campbell of Lobo and A. J. Wright of Glencoe were in the field.

EVERYBODY IN GOOD HEALTH

Mr. Hull, chairman of the local board of health, says that the last quarantine card was taken down on Tuesday morning in Glencoe, and that the town is now free of all communicable diseases.

PRESENT FOR PRINCESS

Government House, Toronto.

To the Editor of The Transcript:

After the announcement of the engagement of Her Royal Highness, Princess Patricia of Connaught, the wives of the Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces of the Dominion were asked to hold a silver shower of five cents and upwards in order that the people of Canada might have the opportunity, should they desire to contribute, of sending a national gift to show their appreciation and regard for one who became endeared to so many during Her Royal Highness's stay in Canada, and in remembrance of the war work accomplished by the Duke of Connaught and the great interest which he evinced in our soldiers from coast to coast, as well as the famous Princess Patricia Light Infantry, so dear to the heart of the Canadians.

The collection will be purely voluntary and the nature of the gift will be decided upon as soon as it is known what amount has been collected. I am therefore asking the people throughout the Province of Ontario, to co-operate with me in this voluntary collection towards the wedding-gift for the Princess, either individually or through any organized society or association to which they belong, and this letter will be the only intimation either to individuals or societies.

Sir Edmund Walker has kindly consented to be the honorary treasurer of the fund, and all monies should be sent to him on or before February 20, 1919, to the Canadian Bank of Commerce, 23 King St. West, Toronto.

LENA M. HENDRIE.

SOWING SPRING WHEAT

Chatham, Jan. 22.—Following the extremely mild weather of the past few weeks, during which the thermometer has rarely reached the freezing point, many farmers in the county are engaged in sowing spring wheat. R. W. Irvine is engaged in sowing a field of 30 acres while other farmers are also engaged in similar work.

THIRTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

Newbury, Jan. 29.—The home of Mr. and Mrs. James Winslip, "Railroad View," was a scene of festivity on Monday evening when about fifty of their friends and relatives gathered to congratulate them on the eve of their thirtieth wedding anniversary.

The early part of the evening was spent in games, after which an address was read by Miss Susie and they were presented with many gifts, including two oak chairs, a gift from their children, and numerous pieces of silver, glass and linen. The guests were then invited to the dining-room to partake of a sumptuous supper, the tables being prettily decorated with white and maple leaves. After the tables were cleared away, young and old stepped to the music of Edway Hurdle's violin till the wee sma' hours.

ODDFELLOWS INSTALLATION

District Deputy Grand Master Angus Graham of Thamesville, assisted by Glencoe past grands, installed the newly-elected officers of Glencoe Lodge No. 133, I. O. O. F., on Tuesday evening. The officers are as follows:

Archib. Sinclair, J. P. G.
J. A. McCracken, N. G.
M. O. McAlpine, V. G.
J. A. Jones, R. S.
F. Gough, F. S.
A. J. Wright, Treas.
M. McKellar, War.
J. Hayter, Con.
J. W. Smith, I. G.
W. J. Dobie, O. G.
W. A. Hagerty, R. S. N. G.
D. M. Sutherland, L. S. N. G.
T. A. Craig, R. S. V. G.
W. R. McEachren, L. S. V. G.
J. L. Tomlinson, R. S. S.
C. E. Davidson, L. S. S.
Rev. G. S. Lloyd, Chap.

After the installation a light lunch was served in the lodge room, following which there were a few spicy addresses in which the district deputy was warmly complimented for the excellent manner in which he performed his duties of the evening. Glencoe Lodge shows evidences of more than usual prosperity and usefulness, having now a membership of about 30, mostly young men of energy and ability. Some special work will be undertaken the coming summer. It is understood, which will add materially to the progress of the community.

Get your boxes ready for the big box social at Appin, Feb. 14th.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

Meetings will be held every Tuesday in the month. More particulars later.

FORTY YEARS AGO

Talking about open winters an old-timer remarked the other day that forty years ago we had a winter similar to this, when there were two new moons in January as there are this year.

Referring to The Transcript files we find the following weather note published on February 13, 1879: "The winter so far has been very mild, and the sleighing fair since the first snow in December. A slight rain fell on Tuesday, but was followed by snow, so that the winter wheat still retains its covering."

The winters of 1878 and 1880 were also mild ones. The spring of 1878 was one of the earliest on record, but wet. The winter of 1885 is referred to as the mildest in a long period. January was mild and spring-like; frogs musical; farmers plowing; roads muddy and almost impassable; maple sugar making in February; only a few days' sleighing all winter; peach trees in bloom April 25.

Other Forty Years Ago Notes

Zulu war in Africa; plague in Asia.

Three monks arrested in Glencoe in one day.

A great deal of sickness in the surrounding country.

Beet-sugar industry in France attracts attention in Canada.

The Independent Order of Good Templars flourished in Glencoe, with Arch. McNabb as W. C. T.

The trains at Glencoe were four each way on the Great Western and one each way on the Loop Line.

In February the Reform Association nominated John Watterworth and the Conservative Association L. R. Richardson for the Legislature.

H. C. Dixon, Wardsville, buys dairy business of J. W. Campbell, Glencoe, and Appin, buys Mr. Dixon's property at Wardsville.

Arthur Wallis killed a black fox in Mosa.

He was offered \$30 for it, but decided not to accept so small a sum for so rare an animal.

W. W. Paine, Glencoe's undertaker, returning at night from a funeral near Newbury, had 11 revolver shots fired at him. Mr. Paine was not hit, but a pane of glass in the hearse was broken.

Highest market prices in January:

Wheat 88c, oats 25c, eggs 15c, butter 14c, maple sugar 15c, clover seed \$3.50, potatoes \$1.12 a bag, hay \$9, live hogs \$3.06, dressed hogs \$3.50, wool 20c, cordwood (4 ft. long) \$2, cheese 12c.

D. C. Black and D. McKinnon of Appin, while drawing two loads of straw home from Suckertown, five miles below Wardsville, encountered a high wind storm. Their sleighs were blown over into the ditch, but they suffered no serious injury.

Conservatives of West Middlesex banquet Nathaniel Currie, their candidate in recent Dominion election, and present him with a service of plate, at the McKellar House, W. D. McDonald was "mine host" and the Glencoe band under leadership of Mr. Stevenson provided the music.

Some municipal heads in Middlesex—Caradoc, M. McCuan, Dugald Leitch, James Sutherland, Ekfrid, A. Stevenson, John A. Dobie, Glencoe, Nathaniel Currie, Metcalfe, T. Hughes, H. Gough, Mosa, B. Watterworth, A. Armstrong, Newbury, Thos. Robinson; Wardsville, Thos. English.

WHERE MIDDLESEX LEADS

How many people know where the good old county of Middlesex stands, in relation to other counties, in the matter of agricultural production? A bulletin issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, dated November, 1918, gives some information along this line. We all know that Middlesex is a large producer of fine cattle and horses, but it is interesting to note that in the number of animals on hand—both horses and cattle—Middlesex practically heads the list for the whole province. Middlesex has about 35,000 horses and 147,000 cattle, in sheep and swine we are away down in the list, but in poultry we lead with about 630,000 birds. Middlesex also stands well up in the production of grain. The county leads in hay and clover, and has about the largest extent of cleared pastures. From the figures given in the report it is easy to make out a case for this grand old county as one of the most important counties, agriculturally, in the province, or, for that matter, in the Dominion of Canada. It is a pre-eminent founded, too, on staple products so that Middlesex farmers by developing along present lines may assure this county a foremost position among the wealth-producing areas of the Dominion.

"SALADA"

In infusion is worth every cent of its cost, the flavor is Delicious and the strength Abundant.

Beyond All Question... The Most Economical Tea Obtainable Anywhere.



Are Parents Fair To Their Children?

The lesson of our responsibility to posterity is forced on us anew by our war with a Government whose teachings have had a degenerating influence upon its people. Had the German home fostered the conception of universal brotherhood instead of the daily creed of conquest the conflict just over might never have wracked the world.

It is the daily thoughts of the child moulded by its environment that eventually determine the man to be. You fathers who know the effect sun, moisture and weeding have upon your garden—do you give as much heed to the power your kindness, sternity and self-control have upon the greatest seedling of all, your child's mind? And do you honestly give as much thought to the training of the child in your case as you give to the proper growth of your business?

One father who prides himself upon his expert cultivation of roses has covered his grounds with the brush, but prunes when his wife pleads for a bit of ground for the child's garden. But another man has interested his little four-year-old girl to the extent that she begged for some seeds, and with rake and shovel cultivated a tiny little garden of her own "as daddy does it." The ugly influence of the first example and the excellent effect of the latter will show themselves in the future.

It is tradition that the father should relegate the training of the child to the mother. It is so much easier than to expend the energy necessary to co-operate. But would he with a little compunction permit her to run his business? In order that the child receive a well-rounded training it is essential for both parents to contribute their bit. What man would enter business without carefully studying the materials concerned, salesmanship, advertising schemes, etc.? How many undertake parenthood with as much knowledge and forethought? Neither father nor mother makes much attempt to get acquainted with the problem until it is thrust upon them.

During my first years of teaching I had occasion to appreciate the incompetence and ignorance of so many mothers. I had a class of fifty—boys and girls—more than a handful for an inexperienced teacher—when a dejected-looking mother walked in leading her two children. "I can do nothing with them," she pleaded. "Perhaps you can manage them." I reassured her, but I was appalled. How could I, who had so many, manage them when she, with only them to look after, had failed? She, like many other mothers, had left their training to their teachers.

More sex does not qualify a woman to rear a child. The privilege of doing that entails much thought, infinite patience and understanding.

We recognize now that environment overwhelms the influence of heredity. It is what the child sees, absorbs and imitates that is responsible for his character. Unerringly the child will enslave your principles from your conduct and make them his own. If you wish Polly to be absolutely truthful you yourself must guard your tongue and thoughts. Mrs. J. complained to me of her boy's habit of lying—a propensity which was first discovered when he claimed to be the author of a poem later found to be in his reader. When he came to me as a culprit he had been playing truant and concocting the most marvelous schemes for alleviating suspicion.

Investigation disclosed that the mother herself was an inveterate juggler of facts. Her boy was being poisoned by the tainted atmosphere of exaggeration in which he lived. What she did or failed to do was grossly misrepresented. To her husband her hat cost \$10, to her friends \$20, while the truth was \$15.

Do you wonder at the effect on the boy's character? Further investigation disclosed the fact that the boy was a sensitive, highly imaginative creature, and had to be carefully handled. His excesses nervous energy needed direction into proper channels. But the first step was to make the mother see the mote in her own eye—a delicate task, and not a very hopeful one.

Things To Know.

A lovely table runner can be made from a strip of tan linen embroidered with bits of bright colored yarns left over from your knitting. Tan felt also makes a good foundation.

Putting a hard-boiled egg in cold water immediately after it is done will keep it from discoloring.

It is well to look over the cans on your cellar shelves frequently to see that nothing has happened or that no can is "working." Sometimes a faulty lid or rubber will spoil a can of fruit after you are sure it is safe for winter.

A little vigilance on home canned goods has saved many a can of fruit in time enough to have it cooked over.

Rainwater, borax and cornmeal boiled for a few minutes is a good mixture for whitening the hands.

A few drops of ammonia in the water in which silver is washed will keep it bright for a long time without cleaning.

Jodine may be removed by soaking the article in cold water to which strong ammonia has been added.

Grind a handful of sunflower seeds and give them to the canary. The birds relish the little tender pieces that are found among the seeds.

Three-quarters of a cup of raisins and one-quarter of a cup of walnut meats put separately through the meat chopper, then mixed, salted, shaped into small flat cakes and wrapped in paraffin paper are concentrated nourishment for children of grown-ups who take lunches.

Any bit of fine linen, provided it is eight or nine inches square, can be utilized for charming hand-rolled handkerchiefs.

A yard of plain black noise ribbon can be made into a pretty little neck accessory by adding colored tassels and embroidery on the ends.

Flour sacks and salt bags, washed clean, make just as good dust-cloths as a yard of cheesecloth, and are much less expensive.

A little water sprinkled over ashes when they are removed from the furnace or the fireplace will keep them from blowing about.

Men's shirts which are worn out at collar band and wrists can be made into neat little play dresses for small children.

A mixture to fill in the cracks of a floor that you want to paint over is made with two-thirds ashes and one-third salt. Moistened with water and drop in the cracks. It soon hardens so that it can be painted over.

Beans Baked For Summer.

Beans may be baked in the winter months and sealed in glass jars, and are as palatable as though they were just baked. Take the amount of any kind of beans you may wish and prepare in your usual way for baking. When baked put into glass jars and place in a kettle or boiler with salt across the bottom to avoid breaking. Let them boil for four hours. Then snap down the cover. This will save fuel in the summer and also time.

When the beans are to be used open jars and heat. They are just as nice as though they were just baked. Many families keep a coal fire in their kitchen range, so this can be done without extra cost. One may try a few each week while baking for the regular meal.

Eat More Cod.

The proportion of cod consumed in Canada is very small. It is a fish we have in great abundance but one which is not appreciated as it should be by the Canadian housewife. It is plentiful and cheap at all seasons and if the consumption were larger it would be cheaper still. Our forefathers used more codfish, pickled and dried, than we do to-day. Years ago, every country store in the eastern provinces carried stocks of salted and dried codfish but nowadays the tastes of the people run to halibut, salmon and haddock, while the cod is neglected.

Old Chums!

A soldier returning home wrote his sister: "No jam or cheese. I never wish to see them again!"

The average length of life is greater in Norway than in any other country. This is attributed to the fact that the temperature is cool and uniform throughout the year.

What I Saw in a London Air Raid

By William Harper Dean.

PART II.—Next morning I threw open the windows to the balconies overlooking the street and let a flood of golden sun light into the room. Across the way other windows were up and women shook out rugs. On another sill somebody had put out a caged bird and the little fellow was fairly brooding his throat with song. Up from the street came the song of a peewee. Then the horn of the mender of broken chairs, and somewhere the clear laughter of a child.

Had it really happened? No, one can't dream these things. Besides, there on the table lay a section of the broken propeller of that wrecked French plane.

Now, then, I thought, how much fear has the Hun put into the hearts of these people? How have they taken it? I put on my cap and went out to learn.

In the hall I met the foot valet, a discharged soldier from the Marne. He began to laugh as he told me how last night he had started to open the window in his room when a bomb had landed in the court and blown the glass in his face.

"Was your wife frightened?" I asked him. "No, no, no!" he shouted, waving his hands. "But she could kill the German emperor for the two francs it will cost to replace that glass."

Down in the streets taxis were honking their noisy way through the traffic. The sidewalks swarmed with the kaleidoscopic colors of uniforms of French, British, Americans, Australians, New Zealanders, Senegalese, Chasseurs, Serbians, Belgians, Turcos—laughing, jostling on their holiday from the front. I began to look for the terror-stricken.

Not far from where Preston and I stood in Concord last night, three of the Hun's bombs had hit close together in the narrow street. Everything in the radius of their destructive power had been killed or wounded.

There were whole blocks of buildings shattered of every pane of their glass from concussion alone—glass a quarter of an inch thick. In the streets glass lay ankle deep, and scavengers were shoveling it up into their tremendous two-wheeled wagons; whole buildings gutted as the air tore out of them to fill the vacuum made by bombs exploding half a block away; a mangled dog hanging on a balcony rail where it had been blown from the street; rescue workers digging in cellars, with the dead packed under the wreckage.

That night, as during every air raid on the city, the American Red Cross rescue crews were at their posts waiting in street helmets and gas masks for the calls from their representatives in the offices of the Commissaires de Police, where instant reports of bomb explosions were reported by "phone."

To fifteen Red Cross ambulances stood ready for instant summons. One ambulance party received a hurry call to a building which had been struck by a bomb and all the floors of which, save the first above the street, had been blown out. One slender iron pillar supported the tottering wreckage.

There was every reason to believe that several persons were buried beneath the mass, some of them, perhaps, alive. In the crowd which had collected at this point were a number of Australian soldiers, who mounted the sloping mass of wreckage and were digging madly at it. They could hear a voice calling for help.

The good intentions of these sturdy men from overseas and their furious attacks upon the wreckage were a menace both to themselves and to any living creature who might be buried there. The gendarmes were quick to see this. They ordered off the Australians and assigned the rescue work to the Red Cross. The men and French pompiers, members of the Paris fire brigade.

It was impossible to penetrate the dangerous pile of wreckage from the front, so two of the Red Cross men went through an adjoining house and entered the demolished building by way of the rear basement. Then they heard the calls of the imprisoned men but between him and the rescue party stood a tottering tangle of beams and stonework. Overhead lay the wreckage of several floors, threatening to crash should a single timber or brick shift position.

Two Paris firemen and as many Red Cross men crept over the wreckage as carefully as though they were crossing a depth of eggshells. To reach the man they had to squeeze through a narrow rent in the wall into a small room whose ceiling, badly cracked, still held place under support of that slender iron pillar. The passage through this wall was blocked by a stove.

The firemen demolished the barrier with hatchets, piling the broken pieces back, until an opening large enough for a single man to crawl had been made. Through this cleft the pompiers and the Red Cross men. Then they pulled the imprisoned man from the wreckage.

As the rescue party were passing out, overhead came a sipping, roaring crash. The party ceased and every breath was held. Pieces of plaster dropped from the ceiling and, with the report of a rifle, a great crack opened across the wall. Then silence.

A minute later the right rescue workers began to crawl out. Another minute and they were safe in the street and their charge was speeding to a hospital.

That night sixty Gothas raided Paris for three hours and dropped fourteen tons of bombs. The raiders heard the rumbling of their bombs and saw the fires. But they did not see, as I did, the men, women, and children of Paris the morning after searching among the ruins for souvenirs—splinters of bombs and such things.

They did not see, as I did, the lit-

MUST RETAIN GERMAN COLONIES

OPINION OF PREMIER BOTHA OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Present Constitution of the Union of South Africa Serves the Best Interests of the People.

General Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, interviewed by Reuters' correspondent before his departure to Paris for the Peace Conference, said:

"South Africa enters the Peace Conference with the highest hope that as a result truth and righteousness will prevail. It is not for anyone in the Dominion to say at this date how the deliberations might or may eventuate. Like all other parts of the Empire, South Africa never entered the war for her own aggrandizement or in pursuance of a policy of Imperialism. Far from it. Like all other nations of the Empire, she merely rallied to the help of the old land, and did what she could in face of the common enemy of civilization.

She joined up to assist in removing that greatest danger, the dictatorship of the Kaiser.

Cannot Return Colonies.

"After all, one must come back to the point that it was his stupidity that brought about this war, and if he had only listened to the best advice available to him there would have been no trouble at all. As to the future, so far as South Africa is concerned, we believe the German colonies ought not to be given back to Germany. The Germans, even after long occupation, have never developed them. There is next to no European population, and the German treatment of the natives, especially in German Southwest Africa, endangers the whole position of the Union. A repetition of this cannot be tolerated in South Africa, where we have a vast population of natives who must be treated fairly and decently and have an opportunity for that development which was quite out of the question under German domination."

No Gain in Struggle.

Asked regarding the republican movement in South Africa, General Botha said: "Hertzog himself said in South Africa that it was impracticable without the assent of the British section, and added that, he would ask his followers not to press the point, but wait until the British section were at one with them. That is the direction. We are living to-day under a constitution not forced upon us, but drafted by South African statesmen and agreed to by the Imperial Parliament—a constitution where we can develop our free will in the best way for our country."

WHO INVENTED IT?

The "Swagger-Cane" So Much Used by British Soldiers.

Among the things that had no existence before the war is the short, yellow-knobbed stick which all officers of the British Army, and not a few privates as well, carry about with them so constantly that it has been supposed by some that they take it to bed!

Fortunes of no mean dimensions, pure "war profits" surely, have been made out of this simple "cudgel," yet nobody has stepped forward and said, "That cane is my invention." It just happened.

Even its name is not fully settled, although "swagger-cane" seems to be its favorite cognomen. But there are others. Bundles of them may be seen at shop doors variously described. Among other "handles" are "Whan-gee cane," which sounds Australasian; "Panama-short," which sounds like a racing garment; and in the West End of London, simply "Army stick."

The genuine swagger cane is surely almost as old as the cavalry, and differed from the new cane in that it is longer, very much more pliable, and possesses a ferrule.

An Uncanny Clock.

The most uncanny clock is in the possession of an Indian prince. It has no dial, only a round disk to which numerous little bells are attached. Its mere sight at every full hour is sufficient to strike an awe into nervous persons. For this uncanny clock indicates the hour by a skeleton a number of bones heaped about it. This skeleton then seizes a bone and strikes with it at the bell as often as are hours to be indicated. This done, the skeleton falls again to pieces. The strange clock has, of course, many admirers. Thus, an English banker recently offered \$5,000 for it, but the owner could not be induced to sell it.

STOCKS H. M. Connolly & Co.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange. 105-106 TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

BONDS

DOGS THAT DID THEIR DUTY

Many a British Soldier Owe His Life to a Trained Messenger.

Amongst the many activities of the war the national service of the brave dogs of Britain deserve special mention. They were in use officially for nearly two years as messengers, as sentries, and as guards for places of vital importance.

In the early months of 1917, a War Dog School of Instruction was founded by the War Office, and Lieut.-Col. Richardson, who has devoted his life to training dogs for military and police purposes, was appointed commandant. The school started at Shoeburyness, but was recently removed to Lyndhurst, Hants. Gamekeepers, hunt servants, and shepherds were called upon from the army to be instructed, and to assist in the instruction of the dogs.

The dog recruits chiefly came from the Fettes, Birminghams and Liverpool homes for lost dogs, and many a dog has thus been saved from the lethal chamber. Many a brave soldier owes his life to some poor uncared-for stray dog.

Many dogs trained at the school were sent out to France to act as message carriers in the field. The skill, courage, and tenacity of these dogs has been amazing. During heavy harangues, when all other communications had been cut, the messenger dogs made their way, and in many cases brought messages of vital import.

Sometimes they have been wounded and there is wonderful record of the determination with which wounded dogs have persisted in their duty.

During the great German assault last year, part of our line in front of a famous town was cut off by severe enemy barrage. A messenger dog was released with an urgent appeal for reinforcements. It ran three kilometers in ten minutes. A French Colonial division was sent up and saved the situation, otherwise there would have been a terrible disaster.

This dog was a Highland sheep dog, having 5,000,000 square miles of this continent, sustaining a population of approximately 775,000,000. And there should be added to these figures the Dutch East Indies. Germany's by right of might of larger nations over smaller neighbors—735,000 square miles and 48,000,000 people.

All of Australia, with an area of 2,974,881 square miles and a population of nearly 5,000,000 people. Teutonic expectations in this continent have been revealed very recently in the unblinking confessions of Herr Thysson.

Cast a Covetous Eye on Canada. "Of North America the Pan-Germans profess only to covet Canada, Central America and Cuba at the present time, but some of her futurists see 'the American people conquered by the victorious German spirit, so that in a hundred years the United States will present an enormous German Empire. However, Cuba, the Central American republics and the British Dominion would add 13,500,000 to the population of Germany-Over-All and an area equal to more than eighteen times her European empire at the outbreak of the world war."

"Thus it will be seen that the lands and peoples which German statesmen and would-be empire builders actually claim as their right total 29,000,000 square miles, or more than one-half of the earth's surface, and 1,245,000,000 inhabitants—three-fourths of all the people on the globe."

"If we should add to these figures the United States, concerning which certain bold Teutonic spirits have already expressed themselves, and the Russian Empire, which German undoubtedly will subjugate unless the Allies crush her, the grand total of Kulturland would be 40,000,000 square miles, more than 70 per cent. of the earth's land area, and 1,459,000,000 people, all human beings who breathe save 237,000,000."

To Renew Forests in Britain. The Forestry Sub-Committee of the Reconstruction Committee of Great Britain recommends the afforestation of 1,770,000 acres in the United Kingdom. Taking eighty years as the average rotation, two-thirds of the whole should be planted in the first forty years. From the fifteenth year onward the scheme would begin to provide pit wood from the quicker-growing species on the better kinds of mountain land. By the fortieth year, the plantations made in the first ten years alone would contain enough timber to keep the pits supplied in emergency for two years at the present rate of consumption. The total cost of the first forty years is estimated at \$75,000,000. After that period, the scheme would be self-sustaining. The whole sum involved is, therefore, less than half the direct loss incurred during the years 1915 and 1916 through dependence on imported timber.

Electrical workers in Germany have been receiving only \$1.37 a day.

PRUSSIA'S PAN-GERMAN DREAM

THE RUBBLE THAT BURST WHEN GERMANY COLLAPSED

If the Kaiser's Ambitions Had Been Attained, Kulturland Would Embrace 400,000,000 Square Miles.

At the time that Germany plunged the world into war four years ago, the area of her empire in Europe was 208,780 square miles—larger than that of any other nation in Continental Europe save her vassal, Austria-Hungary, and Russia. She had a population at home of nearly 70,000,000, while her colonial empire, exceeding a million square miles, had an additional population of more than 14,000,000.

But she was not content. Germany, says a recent writer, claimed as her right the following: "All of Europe save Portugal, Spain, and the uninvaded portion of France, the British Isles and as yet unconquered portions of Russia. In brief, she wants in Europe, 1,196,000 square miles of the total continental area of 3,872,000 square miles and 270,000,000 of the 464,000,000 inhabitants.

Claims in South America. "All of South America save the two inconsequential corners of British and French Guiana. Her aspirations in this sphere include more than 7,400,000 square miles of the total continental area of 17,570,000 square miles and 55,421,200 of the total population of 55,779,000.

"In Africa her modest claims embrace 6,840,000 square miles of the total area of 11,622,000 square miles, leaving less than 5,000,000 square miles, largely desert, for her sister nations. The territory which Germany claims in this part of the world maintains a population of 85,000,000 inhabitants, compared with only 57,000,000 for the remainder of the continent.

"Considering the extent of the continent, Germany's Asian aspirations would seem amazingly conservative for her, were it not that much of the land to which she claims is, like that in Africa, an unproductive waste. With Russian, Turkestan, India, China, vassal Turkey, and the Mohammedan realms of Persia and Afghanistan—the areas of which she wants—the Central Empire would have 5,062,000 square miles of this continent, sustaining a population of approximately 775,000,000. And there should be added to these figures the Dutch East Indies. Germany's by right of might of larger nations over smaller neighbors—735,000 square miles and 48,000,000 people.

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Soils and Crops

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

Care of Trees After Winter Injury.

Last winter will long be remembered by fruit growers in the province of Ontario and Quebec as one of the hardest on fruit trees of any that has been experienced.

While peach trees were killed back to some extent in Niagara Peninsula, it was among the apple trees and in the colder districts where the greatest losses occurred.

The forms the winter injury took were root killing, splitting of the bark at the base of the tree, sometimes known as "cork rot," bark splitting on the trunk, trunk killing, crotch injury and killing back of the top. The fruit and leaf buds on the trees were often killed also. While a large number of trees died during 1918, there were many more which went into this winter in a very weakened condition and may yet die. By the time pruning is begun it should be possible to tell any trees which are going to die this winter or which have additional dead wood on them, and it will be possible to prune them intelligently. There will be many cases of crotch injury, however, where almost all of the bark and cambium were killed around the base of large limbs and where the latter meet in the head of the tree. Trees injured in this way are very unsatisfactory as they may linger for years in a weakened condition and of little value and eventually will break down if they do not die before doing so. The orchard should be gone over carefully this winter and examined for such injury. When pruning the orchard, the dead bark should be removed from the dead patches, and the wounds painted and kept painted with white lead paint. If much of the bark and cambium in the main crotches are dead, the future of the tree should be considered as very doubtful. If many of the trees in the orchard are affected in this way and the trees are wide enough apart to permit of planting a young tree half way between, without too much shading from the older trees, it would be well to plan to do this next spring. Good crops may be obtained from these injured trees for some years, and, in the meantime, the young trees will be coming into bearing. Where land is available, however, the setting of an orchard elsewhere is desirable. Other trees may be planted successfully where trees were killed last winter, although it has been said that young trees will not do well where an older tree has been. Sometimes,

they do not, but it is usually due to the fact that the older trees that were left overshadowed them. Where they have sufficient light they should succeed.

When re-planting where another tree has been, fill the hole with good surface soil from midway between the rows rather than use the same soil as was thrown out. A rapid way of removing old dead trees is by the use of dynamite.—Experimental Farms Note.

Marketing at the Farm.

Some farmers living on main traveled roads take advantage of the trade that is continually passing in order to dispose of produce raised on the farm. To many, however, the highway in front with its incessant humming of wheels and purring of engines is like a lost opportunity—lost because it is never used. It was driving through southwestern Ontario on an endeavor to locate pears, peaches and plums for canning. Many products were on sale by the roadside but there was seldom any notice calling attention to the stuff for sale. As a consequence, we stopped at a large number of these roadside stands before we found what we were after. Short hands do not please the motorist, he wants to know what he is stopping for before he stops.

In our journey, we found only one man who knew how to advertise for motor trade and he was a Greek. Reduced to brass tacks, the devices he used were two A-shaped signboards, one placed about seven rods each side of the selling tent. A placard for "pears," "plums," "peaches," etc., had been printed. The top of each placard had two eyelets punched in and by these, the placards were hung on the signboard. Then above each signboard, a Canadian Ensign was waving. From observation, something moving will attract attention more quickly than will a still object. The signboards were placed so that the driver had time to slow down before coming to the tent. The products being offered for sale were in a good-sized tent, with a table across the front. The tent was neatly decorated, the attendant was very pleasing and the products were prime and packed to stand a long motor trip. Really, from observation and counting the number of people who stopped, this Greek had hit upon a combination which attracted the trade.

Sheep Notes

Ewes that are strong and in good flesh when winter sets in can be carried until near lambing time without much grain. They will need, however, a supply of good clover hay and a few roots, about three pounds per head each day. If a little grain is fed for about four weeks before they lamb, one pound per head each day of mixed oats and bran, they will be in good condition when lambing comes. These feeds stimulate the milk flow, and their use before and after lambing is advisable.

The present price of such feeds is extremely high, but even at the price they should be used, as this results will more than pay. It has been found by experience that lambs coming from ewes which had not been grain-fed previous to lambing were weaker and required more attention than those from grain-fed ewes, also the ewes fed grain are better milkers, which is a big factor in the growth and development of the lambs.

It is best to separate the ewes and put them in a small pen one week before the lambs are due, as it gives the ewes a chance to get acquainted with their new surroundings. It also prevents them from being injured by overcrowding and they seldom refuse to mother their lambs when they are separated from the flock.

If the ewe is not shorn until after lambing, all tags of wool should be trimmed from around the udder before and immediately after lambing. If this is neglected, the lambs sometimes will suck the tags and swallow them, often causing balls of wool to form in the stomach.

Soon after lambing the ewe should be given water with the chill removed. Feed a light grain ration for a couple of days to avoid udder trouble, but the

ewe should receive all the roughage she needs.

Just as soon as the weather is warm enough in the spring all the sheep and lambs should be dipped to free them from lice and ticks.

After the sheep have been turned out to pasture they will not require much attention except to see that the pasture is not overstocked and that they have plenty of fresh water and salt.

Horse Sense

Alfalfa hay is a very successful food for work horses or growing colts, but it cannot be considered first-class hay for idle horses, when fed liberally. Alfalfa hay is rich in protein, a muscle-forming nutrient which idle horses are not so much in need of. Common red clover hay can be fed quite successfully as this contains less protein. Again, in feeding alfalfa hay to idle horses, one ought to consider the grain ration. A horse would work in better with alfalfa than oats, being a carbonaceous food. For idle horses or horses that do light work I would expect to get satisfactory results by feeding alfalfa hay and oat straw, or good wheat straw, once a day, with a grain ration of oats or a ration of corn and oats.

It can be stated in a general way that too much protein in a ration is not good for the health of any animal. An excess of protein does effect the kidneys. It has been noted in the west where liberal and continuous feeding of alfalfa has been practiced that it is not as good for the animal as a combination of foods, some of which contain less protein.

Pointers on Seeding Clover.

One of the farmers conducting illustration work for the Commission of Conservation in Dundas county has the following to say in regard to the thickness of seeding clover.

"I think it pays well when seeding to clover to sow at least 8 lbs. of clover seed per acre. We find a good mixture to be 3 lbs. of red clover, 2 lbs. of white, 2 lbs. of alfalfa and 6 lbs. timothy. I find also that it pays well to sow down all grain crops, even if we do not need or wish to have it for hay, as the clover tends to keep down weeds that would otherwise start after harvest. It also furnishes a large amount of pasture and when ploughed down supplies the soil with humus."

The Dairy

For cows there is very little difference in the food value of sugar beets and mangel-wurzel. The sugar beets contain more carbohydrates and sugar, about twice as much as the mangel, otherwise the analysis is practically the same. Sugar beets contain 1.1 per cent. protein, 10.2 per cent. carbohydrates, and 0.1 per cent. of fat, while mangels contain 1.1 per cent. of protein, 5.4 per cent. carbohydrates, and 0.1 per cent. of fat. Of course, the extra amount of sugar in the sugar beets is a valuable food but the most of our rations for dairy cows contain carbohydrates, starch and sugar, in excess. Starch is practically as valuable for a food as sugar, but it is not quite so digestible, but the digestive tract of the cow can readily change the starch into sugar, so in figuring a ration we would consider starch just as valuable as sugar. This being the case, as long as we have in most rations an excess of carbohydrates, we would not be willing to pay very much for the extra amount of sugar in the sugar beets over and above that in mangels.

One great value of any kind of roots in a ration for dairy cows is that they furnish a succulent food which is very appetizing, and keeps the digestive tract of the animal in good condition and enables her to digest and assimilate economically large amounts of other foods in the ration. Mangels are just as valuable as sugar beets in this succulence, as far as this succulence is concerned, as sugar beets.

Further, the churches are coming to realize the importance of providing special training for their rural ministers. It is being recognized that the most effective and lasting method of getting in touch with men and of serving them as the worthy minister desires to do, is to be able to help them with their everyday problems. To do this, the rural minister, in addition to his regular training, should make a study of the conditions under which his parishioners live. He would do well to know enough about their means of making a livelihood to be able to suggest real improvements. Then he can take an understanding lead in rural social betterment.

Rural sociology is now a recognized subject on the curriculum of at least one Canadian Agricultural College. Canadian Theological colleges might well avail themselves of graduates of such a college, so that rural ministers might be fully trained for all-round rural leadership.—A.D.

Poultry

Ducks and Gardens.

I tried out a labor-saving practice in my garden by taking advantage of ducks as an aid to weed-killing and insect-destruction. I divided the garden into two parts—one in which to pasture the ducks, the other to be duckless.

In the duck garden, which is enclosed with poultry netting, garden crops were grown which were not easily injured by ducklings—such crops as sugar corn, potatoes, tomatoes, squash, cucumbers, rhubarb, and cane and bush fruits. The ducklings devoured innumerable harmful insects and were of material help clearing the garden of multitudes of tender sprouting weeds. Of course, if the garden is very small, but few ducks could be safely confined in the enclosure. Even though ducks do not scratch, the continual tramping of many webbed feet over a small area would injure small and delicate plants.

Children's Beauty.

Keeping the children out in the fresh air, clothed in a sensible manner and occupied with a healthful play, will keep them robust and plant the seeds of physical confidence and beauty so deep and firmly that they will flourish and yield the flawless bloom every mother secretly hopes to see in the face of her child.

Things That Pay in the Life of a Farm Woman

Whenever a rural community undertakes to aid the farm women in their problems, that community enters the limelight. When a certain little village which I know planned to establish a co-operative laundry, people took notice. We read of it in magazines published half way across the continent. Several years after, being near enough to the locality to make a visit, I determined to satisfy my curiosity. My trip took me through a country showing good soil, good crops, good farming methods. There was every evidence that farming was carried on in a manner that paid.

The town was an example of what co-operation should mean. A conspicuous building and sign attracted me and I entered a Farmers' Co-operative Store. My eye failed to miss any article that a farmer would require for family needs.

"Does the store pay?" I asked the competent-looking manager. "Yes, it pays well," he replied. "The shareholders received a ten per cent. dividend last year and we feel that we served our patrons well."

Down at the end of the street stood a modern, delightfully planned and equipped consolidated school building. I admired its architecture and the spirit of the people who had developed it. I delighted in the thought that here the young folks from town and farms might mingle and learn from each other. But the mesmerism of the place had attacked my nerves and I said to myself, "Does this too pay?" I had stopped in front of the building, and a passing farmer said pleasantly, "Do you like the looks of our school?" His voice was pardonably proud.

"Yes, the looks and the idea back of it. Are you satisfied with it?" I asked in return.

"Satisfied and more!" he said warmly. "We realize that the farm boys and girls need trained hands and minds for their future work. Farming conditions are changing and require business methods. You see, he continued confidentially, 'they've got to have schooling to make farming pay.' I found the creamery in a rather unusual place for a creamery—right on Main Street—but so sanitary, so well designed and attractive that it was a credit to this farm town."

Training Rural Leaders.

Life in the beautiful country isn't always beautiful. Poets and other writers have decanted on the wonders and attractions of living "far from the madding crowd" and people who dwell in towns and cities have been duped into thinking that social problems, peculiar to rural life, do not exist. During recent years, that strange, continent-wide migration from the farms to the cities has made thoughtful people curious and then anxious. So it has gradually come about that the science of rural sociology is steadily developing from infancy to lusty youth and is receiving a place on the curricula of some of our colleges.

Further, the churches are coming to realize the importance of providing special training for their rural ministers. It is being recognized that the most effective and lasting method of getting in touch with men and of serving them as the worthy minister desires to do, is to be able to help them with their everyday problems. To do this, the rural minister, in addition to his regular training, should make a study of the conditions under which his parishioners live. He would do well to know enough about their means of making a livelihood to be able to suggest real improvements. Then he can take an understanding lead in rural social betterment.

Rural sociology is now a recognized subject on the curriculum of at least one Canadian Agricultural College. Canadian Theological colleges might well avail themselves of graduates of such a college, so that rural ministers might be fully trained for all-round rural leadership.—A.D.

Value of Farm Bookkeeping.

"Your Farmers' Account Book is a great idea to encourage farmers to know more about their business. Wherever farmers keep records of their business, if nothing more than the expense incurred, it seems to promote thrift. I have been dealing with the farmers 23 years and have always encouraged them along this line. I have a small farm and take much pleasure in knowing what the farm is producing each year and comparing one year's results with another. I will use your book now, since it is simpler and easier to refer to than my own method."

Thus writes J. B. Reed, a wholesale and retail flour and feed dealer of North Haverly, Que., to the Commission of Conservation. The Farmers' Account Book referred to above is a simple yet comprehensive set of farm bookkeeping blanks which any farmer may obtain from the Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, by stating in his application how many acres of land he works. If you are, losing money, you want to know where you are losing it before it is too late. If you are making money, you likewise want to know what farm activities are doing it for you, so you can specialize in them.

When cooking rice if a little lemon juice is added it improves the flavor and also keeps it very white.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

Muscle Strain and Rupture.

It is necessary to recognize first of all the difference between a strain and a sprain.

A strain is an injury to the tendons or ligaments in the vicinity of a joint.

A strain is the stretching of a tendon or the muscle to which it is attached and which holds it in its proper place.

A strain may be so severe that the tendon or the muscle will break. This is not by any means an insignificant accident for it sometimes means the permanent weakening or lameness of the portion of the body controlled by the muscle or tendon.

Thus if the large tendon just above the knee is snapped and then retracts for an inch or two it may prevent the free movement of the foot upward and downward forever after.

I do not mean that it always does this but that this is a possibility and permanent lameness from such a cause is not so very uncommon; permanent lameness is almost sure to happen when a ruptured tendon as the knee is not properly repaired.

Accidents of this kind are usually the result of sudden and violent effort, as in jumping or dancing or lifting a heavy weight when unusual force is applied to the part which is injured.

Or if the muscle or tendon is weak or degenerated by age or disease it may result from even a slight exertion of force.

When such an accident occurs there is at once a consciousness that something is broken, perhaps one may almost hear the snap as the fibres which make up the muscle or tendon give way.

Immediately there is a sensation of pain, and it is usually a sharp, cutting pain to which most people react with a cry of distress; with words which are not polite or suitable for printing, when they are inclined to use such language.

Preparing Seed For Spring Sowing.

Now is the time to prepare the supply of seed for the spring sowing. If known and suitable sorts are now being grown on the farm, it is a matter of thorough cleaning and grading the seed in readiness for the spring drive. This is a job which should be given attention now while you can wear a coat and not left until spring when there may not be time to do it properly or, as often happens, it may not be done at all.

Many farmers do not know what variety they are sowing. It makes an astonishing difference in farm profits whether you are sowing a variety suitable to your farm or not. If you do not know what you are sowing, you had better secure a few bushels of some variety that has proved its worth either at Guelph College, or at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. It is a matter of indifference whether the same variety stands at the top at both places. In oats, the "O.A.C. 72" has given good results at Guelph, while the Banner is recommended at Ottawa. In barley, the "O.A.C. 21" is giving splendid satisfaction at Guelph and elsewhere. The leading variety at either place is likely to be much better for you than the unknown or mixed sort you may be sowing. If you have to buy, it might be well for you to consider a change which has been made in the regulations of C.S.G.A. to encourage purchases of registered seed. The following paragraph is taken from a circular issued by the C.S.G.A.:

"Grain harvested from a crop grown from Registered Seed may in turn be registered providing it is up to standard, is not more than three generations removed from 'Elite Stock Seed' and that it has been properly inspected by an official of the C.S.G.A. before being put in the sack prior to shipping. Since registered seed brings more per bushel than does ordinary seed, the financial advantage which may be realized from sowing this kind of seed is obvious."

It is immensely worth while to you to sow clean and well graded seed of varieties of proved excellence. Act now, and know what you sow.—F.C.N.

To Keep Baby in Bed.

Much invention has been expended on schemes to keep active babies under the covers of their cribs. One simple plan depends upon an extension of the cotton flannel nightgown, beyond the youngster's toes. The stout tape that draws up the hem may be tied fast to the foot of the crib. Another scheme begins with a broad strip of ticking encircling the mattress at the place where the baby's waist would naturally come. To the strip in the middle of the bed is fastened a broad belt of strong cotton destined to go round the youngster's waist. The belt is hinged to the flat ticking strip by a short length of cloth, so that the child can turn easily, though he is helpless to wriggle either up or down in the bed.

It is time land owners were insisting upon systems of farming which will conserve fertility. Long leases, crop rotation, and feeding good live stock, form a policy of maintaining soil fertility that should be demanded by every land owner in Canada.

If a tendon has been torn from its place of attachment it retracts and if a muscle or a portion of a muscle has been torn the divided fragments retract and a depression will mark the place where the injury occurred, which will be very sensitive to the touch.

Blood-vessels will be broken and more or less blood will ooze into the tissues producing swelling and discoloration of the skin.

As soon as these accidents have occurred nature at once goes to work to repair the damage.

An inflammation in the injured tissue occurs, the inflammatory material acting like glue to fasten it in its new position.

If the interval between the two ends of the divided tissue is not too great this material serves to splice them together and after a long time and suitable exercise the injured muscle or tendon may do good service again, but if the interval is large each end will be fastened to its new position and normal motion in the muscle and in the part of the body it controls will be lost.

These injuries demand first of all, absolute rest, nature must be given every possible chance to repair them, and to that end the position of the body must be favorable to the union of the divided fragments.

In some cases the body or a portion of it must be extended, in others it must be bent, the injured portion must be supported by splints or bandages, and at the proper time suitable massage must be used to prevent stiffness.

Antiseptic surgery is now so proficient and safe that it is often possible to cut down to the injured parts and suture the divided tissues in their normal positions.

This is the scientific and proper way to treat such injuries, it means a great saving of time and it will be the method of the future.

Food Control Corner

The Canada Food Board has been informed that field and garden seeds have been removed from the restricted export list of the United States, and that American shippers in future do not require licenses for shipments of seeds coming into the Dominion.

The removal of United States restrictions on flour also will extend to Canada.

"My attention has been drawn to a statement in the press warning the public not to be deceived into buying flatfish in the name of whitefish, as flatfish is cheaper in price," said Capt. Wallace. "Flatfish, however, it is but fair to add, would not be cheaper than whitefish had the prices and profits to fishermen and distributors of flatfish not been fixed by the Canadian Food Board on such a scale that a market might be created for them, and in order to introduce them to the Canadian public as a substitute for higher priced fish such as halibut, salmon and whitefish. Flatfish are considered a great delicacy in Great Britain where the sole is especially esteemed, being regarded as the most finely flavored of salt water fish. In Europe sole, brill, plaice and flounder are much higher in price than cod and haddock, or even halibut. In Canada flatfish sell, at the present time, for the same price as cod and haddock, but this is due to the fact that they have hitherto been overlooked in Canada and the Food Board have only recently succeeded in placing them on the market here."

Field Root Seeds Grown in Canada.

The report of The Dominion Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31st, 1918, obtained at the office of The Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, shows that experiments carried on at the Central and other Farms in growing seeds of field roots have proved not only that it is possible to raise heavy crops of these seeds in Canada, but the seed raised is at least equal, if not superior, to that imported from other countries. Besides securing this information the Farms have done a good work in providing quantities of "stock seed" to meet emergencies.

Investigations in flax culture proved that part of British Columbia, the southwestern part of Ontario, the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces were suitable for flax production.

During the year 3,680 samples of seed grain, 6,174 samples of potatoes, 1,912 samples of flower seed, 5,198 samples of fruit trees, and 386 samples of other trees and shrubs of superior varieties were sent out for trial at the home of individuals. Special distribution was also made from some of the Farms of tobacco seed, corn and vegetable seeds and strawberry plants. These are, briefly, some of the many services of the Experimental Farms recorded in the report for the period mentioned. This report constitutes a brief review of the year's progress in the various lines of work under way at the Central and twenty Branch Farms and Stations.

THE CONSERVATION OF FARM FORCES

Farmers have always been conservators of farm forces—energy, soil fertility, acreage under cultivation, power devoted to the production of crops, everything, in fact, related to the farming business. We have come to a time, however, when it is more than ever necessary to prevent losses and make the most of every form of capacity. Not yet have we come to realize the possibilities within our reach.

One thing I have tried to be insistent upon, and that is that we shall not break ourselves down under the stress of short help and increased demand for farm produce. It is easy to work beyond one's strength. Sometimes you hear it said that work never hurts anybody; that it is fret and care that kill. This is, in my experience, not altogether true. I could count up many men and women who have put every bit of strength and energy into their farm work, so that they have given out and been compelled to leave the farm. Had these men been more moderate in their devotion to every-day tasks, they might have lasted a great deal longer. It is a distinct loss to the nation and the world at large, when a farmer and his wife are forced to step down. So it is a good thing to keep, as far as possible, within the bounds of reason in doing our work. My boy has always made it a point in his farm operations to get around before sundown, chores all done and everything put in shape for the night. This is wise. It gives him and his men a chance to sit and read or do something else they like to do before bedtime. In the first great force to conserve is strength.

It is encouraging to note how much more care our farmer folks are taking of their machinery. We have been charged with being wasteful in this respect. But we are being forced by the exigencies of the times to make our machinery last just as long as we can. Our old mower, for example, which we thought was worn out and fit only for the scrap heap, has been fixed up so that it has stood two years more of service and there is a possibility of still further use. The same way with other tools. By careful usage and shelter we can add much to the life of our machines.

Again, there are savings that can be made by purchasing grain early in car lots. We have probably saved a hundred dollars this year by buying one kind of grain feed months earlier than we have been in the habit of doing. By putting their orders together a number of farmers may buy a car load or more of grain to be divided up as may be needed. Some of the men are in the habit of giving their notes in payment for such shipments, and after paying interest they believe, with no reason for doubt, that they save money.

Then, too, there is the conservation that makes meadows, pastures and tiller land produce more. Many farmers are handicapped by the lack of good pastures. We could keep a number more cows were the brush and stuff cut off. Every bush cut adds so much to the productivity of our lands. The one more cow we may keep is clear gain.—R.H.

Sic Transit.

Aug., 1914—Nov., 1918.
The day has come, and the day has passed;
And the German's pride bends low.
On sea and on land, in his heart at home,
He sinks 'neath the wide-world blow.
The steel at their backs, his legions retreat—
This great ships sail to their doom;
And the "robber state," with its God of Might,
Goes down in unlighted gloom.
The Empire that seemed like a rain-bow fair
And high on a fortunate wave;
An ill-starred fate and a fendish hand
Have crashed to the dust of a grave.
A grave where no tear of grieving shall fall—
No hymn of honor be sung;
For the fairness was foul, and the brightness false
As the heart of a lying tongue.
So the day has come; and its night has passed,
With its hate, heart wounds, and death;
And this morrow tells of memories dear
Shall cling with our latest breath.

Silent Sea Giants.

A glowing tribute to the "silent sea giants" of the British navy is paid by the Hestia, of Athens, Greece. The journal remarks that there is no plainer truth than the assertion that the British mastery of the seas throughout the war gave victory to the Entente. It adds that this truth is particularly clearly recognized by the Greeks because something similar, although on a comparatively infinitesimal scale, occurred six years ago, when the Greek Fleet ensured the Balkan Allies victory over Turkey. Together with victory, the Hestia concludes, the British navy gave the world liberty, and Mr. Roosevelt was thoroughly right in claiming that the doctrine of the freedom of the seas must be interpreted according to the will of Great Britain.

The Highest Price

RAW FURS
to us, no matter what quantity. We pay the highest price, also express charges.

Try once and you are assured of satisfaction.
ABBEY FUR COMPANY.
810 St. Paul W. Montreal, P.Q.
References: Bank of Montreal, St. Henry.
In business 100 years.

STOCK-TAKING SALE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MITTS AND GLOVES at sale prices.

SHOES AND RUBBERS at sale prices.

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

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

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription to addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months, to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

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Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919

The Canada Food Board has been informed that food and garden seeds have been removed from the restricted export list of the United States, and that American shippers in future do not require licenses for shipments of seeds coming into the Dominion. The removal of United States restrictions on flour also will extend to Canada.

Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for the province of Ontario and principal of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, addressing the Agricultural Club of Ottawa at the University Club Rooms, repeated a message to the farmers of Canada from Right Hon. R. E. Prothero, Secretary of State for Great Britain: "I asked him for a message to the farmers of Canada," said Dr. Creelman, "and he told me that they wanted our chilled beef and that Canada should develop the chilled beef trade right away in preference to the live cattle trade. He urged that there should be no delay. He also said that after the war Great Britain would not devote so much effort to raising hogs, because they could be fed cheaper on this side of the Atlantic and as long as she can get pork products from this continent she would be satisfied to do so." Dr. Creelman, remarking on the present hold-up in the bacon purchases, said that while he had no direct information he regarded it as merely a temporary congestion.

PATRONIZE THE PRINTER

A Walkerton clergyman on Sunday last read an announcement as requested relative to a certain collection that was to be taken up throughout the town on the Tuesday following, after which he remarked that he had no special reference to that announcement in particular, but to announcements in general which he was frequently asked to make, when he said that he did not think that it was one of the functions of the church but rather that of the press and printing offices, where if there was not ample time to get sufficient publicity in the paper, small bills might be printed and put up in public places or circulated throughout the town.—Walkerton Herald.

LOOK FOR GOOD TIMES

(St. Thomas Times-Journal)

In the United States the biggest men in business life are a unit regarding the conditions that will attend the coming of peace. This is the only impression derived from the remarkable collection of opinions gathered and published by the Manufacturers' Record—all agree in the confident belief that the United States faces an era of the greatest prosperity it has ever known. Nor is this universal optimism the fruit of the casual wish that is father to the thought, nor the result of blinking the problems attending the process of readjustment to peace necessities. The obstacles are recognized and appraised and no less the other complicated matters that must be considered and straightened out before the country is in shape to go "full steam ahead." Yet, having regard to all the circumstances and allowing for all the difficulties, the leaders in United States finance, commerce and industry declare their unwavering faith that the country is entering on the most creditable and prosperous period in its history.

Investigations carried on throughout Canada by agents of the Dominion Government have invited an equal degree of confidence that the Dominion is about to enter on an epoch of expansion greater than at any previous time in its history. So far as manufactures are concerned, the work of replacing the labor diverted for war purposes can and will be accomplished with the minimum of confusion, and it is also evident that the manufacturers themselves are prepared to take full advantage of the opportunities that are coming. Great construction programs, involving the expenditure of millions of dollars, will be proceeded with in the spring; stocks of all kinds are low and the demand for manufactured goods will come from every quarter. International trade only awaits the release of shipping for commercial purposes to be renewed in larger volume than ever. Canada cannot but share in the great revival that is everywhere anticipated.

General agreement exists, too, in the big commercial communities that there will be no panic consequent on any sudden scaling down in values and standards of living. Price levels, it has been ascertained, will for the present be generally maintained, and the possibility of a precipitate decline is held to be discounted by the worldwide demand for commodities and products of all kinds. No rapid alteration of wage scales will occur to disturb industrial relations—any that do come will be by understanding, not compulsion. The tendency throughout the country is towards the maintenance of stability by a slow process of readjustment and readjustment to meet new conditions as these will arise and to take advantage of every favorable occasion to open up fresh spheres of activity and to retain and confirm those that have been created.

Kissing at the station should be restricted to immediate relatives only, says the Bathwell Times. Now, what do you think of that?

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY

The following article which reads as though it had been prepared by someone conversant with political conditions as they have changed since the signing of the armistice, was clipped from a paper two years ago by W. Graves, brother of Commissioner Graves, and is certainly a remarkable prophecy.

The following extract from a speech of Victor E. Kroemer, in Stuttgart, Germany, at the International Socialist Congress in the month of August, 1907, reprinted in the Christian Herald, is both remarkable and interesting in the light of recent events relating to the great war.

"After a terrific struggle, Germany will be defeated on all sides and a successful revolution will establish a German-Austrian republic. The Slav part of Austria will go to Russia, and there will be a powerful Slav federation. A European federation of nations will be subsequently established. England will control all the rest of the German colonies. The British fleet will police the world, and no other fleets of any dimensions will be necessary or permitted. Australia will gain more than any other nation as the outcome of those future disturbances, population will flow in at a tremendous rate, and the commercial centres of the world will shift from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the means of the Panama canal. Tremendous expansion will take place in Canada and the west, particularly the Western States and Australia, especially about the federal capitals, which may become great manufacturing zones."

DOES ADVERTISING PAY?

Talking about Saturday business brings to mind an incident which may benefit you who read.

About two weeks ago, on a Saturday afternoon, The Dominion made its monthly distribution of blotters. Our representative was in every place that was open for business on Main street. Returning to the office, he commented on the fact that many of the stores were exceedingly busy, while some were not. Some of them were empty except for the clerks.

Curiosity led us to check up the conditions with our advertising columns and it was disclosed that the busiest stores were those whose advertising space was largest and best looked after. Next in order—the moderately busy—were those stores carrying smaller advertisements or advertisements not kept fresh and attractive by frequent changes. The empty stores were in every case those of non-advertisers.

Now you may claim that this condition of affairs was merely a coincidence rather than a matter of cause and effect. Considering the frequency with which this "coincidence" occurs does it not appear that the wise business man is he who places himself on the side of coincidence.—Ridgeway Dominion.

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

ACETYLENE LIGHT PAYS

It Gives Safe and Efficient Service at Reasonable Cost.

To Ensure Strong and Healthy Foals, Pregnant Mares Must Be Given Exercise, Be Properly Fed and Have Careful Stable Attendance.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

ACETYLENE lighting is not by any means a new thing in this country as there are homes here and there in village and countryside in which this system of lighting has been in use for many years. Many improvements have been made in the mechanism of the plant so that now this system is considered to be absolutely safe and reliable if it receives reasonable care and attention. The cost, of course, is rather more since the war, but even at the present price it is an investment that will return high dividends, probably not always directly in dollars and cents, but in better health, more comfort, less labor and genuine satisfaction for those living in the home, because acetylene gas in burning produces less heat, consumes less oxygen and forms less carbon dioxide than kerosene, for example, and makes a far more brilliant light than even electricity, and it is easier on the eyes. It may also be used for cooking in the house and it is also well adapted for street lighting of villages and small towns.

The acetylene lighting plant consists of a gas generator, gas service piping, and gas jets or chandeliers. The generators vary in size according to amount of gas required, one for the home being, of course, much smaller than that required for a large institution or village. The chief parts of the generator are: Water chamber, carbide holder, gas holder, gas filter, gas washer, gas intake pipe, feed pipe, safety vent, sludge agitator and automatic carbide feeder device. The generator for a home requires only a few square feet of space, as it is very compactly constructed. It is usually placed in the basement, and it is very important that it be kept safe from frost.

The operation of the plant is as follows: The chemical substance used for making the gas is calcium carbide, the same material that is used in bicycle lamps, for instance. Automatically this chemical is fed into the water chamber as fast as the gas is used in lights. In contact with the water it forms a gas known as acetylene gas, which collects in the gas holder from which it passes through small iron pipes to the lights. In the most modern plants no gas can possibly be generated except as it is required, hence there is no chance, as with the earlier types of plants, for the gas to accumulate under pressure in the plant and leak out, and become ignited by a raw flame, resulting in an explosion. The automatic feed should be examined occasionally and every care taken to keep it in first-class working order. The directions that come with the plant should be followed accurately and religiously. The writer knows of several plants owned by farmers for many years, and in all cases under proper care the results have been very satisfactory. What does it cost? This question can be answered very generally as costs vary with size of plant, etc. In general I would say the initial cost would be about \$200, including generator, pipes, chandeliers and the cost of installation for the average-sized farm home. The carbide for a year will cost in the neighborhood of \$12 to \$15. Detailed information regarding installation, etc., will be answered upon request by the writer.—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. College, Guelph.

Winter Care of Pregnant Mares.

Those who have had experience in horse breeding have noticed that a considerable percentage of the spring colts, especially those born before the mares are on pasture, are weakly, often not able to stand, and sometimes without sufficient ambition to nurse when held up and the teat introduced into the mouth. It will also be observed that foals of this description are usually those of dams that have been pampered during the winter months—those that have been well fed, and kept in the stable most of the time without exercise.

The pregnant mare should be well fed and given regular exercise or light work. The idea that she should not be well fed is not uncommon. The foetus is daily increasing in size. This growth does not take place without nutriment. The nutriment must be supplied by the blood of the dam, and, as nutriment is not a normal product of the blood, but is supplied by the food the animal eats, we can readily see that the pregnant animal has not only her own tissues to nourish, but also those of a growing foetus, which, in the latter months of gestation is no small matter. Hence we see that the pregnant mare requires more food than her non-pregnant sister of the same size that is doing the same work. Good hay and oats are the foods to be relied upon to provide nourishment, and these should be fed in quantities proportionate to the size of the animal and the grain in proportion to the amount of work or exercise given. In addition she should be given a few raw roots daily, and a feed of bran with a cupful of linseed meal at least twice weekly. She should also be given all the good water she will drink at least three times daily.

A pregnant mare should, where possible, be provided with a large, comfortable box stall when in the stable. This, we may say, is necessary after the ninth month of gestation, as parturition may take place at any time after this.—J. H. R., O. A. College, Guelph.

Extra! Extra!

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

THIS SALE RUNS TEN DAYS ONLY

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

Modern Shoe Store

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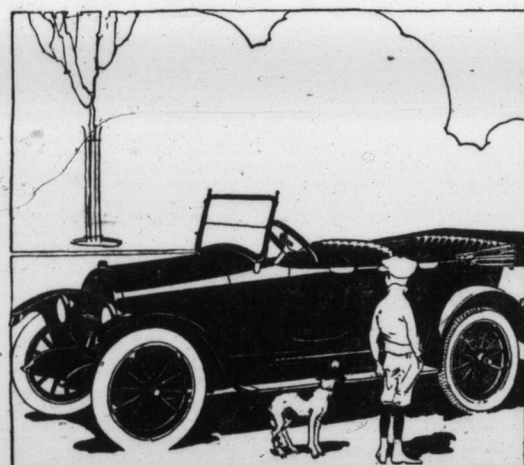
The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

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Overland



Model 90 Touring, \$2100; Model 85-4 Touring, \$1495; Model 88-4 Touring, \$2775; Model 88-4, \$2425. C. O. B. Toronto.

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

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SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS
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Potted Plants and Cut
Flowers for all occasions.

Highest cash
price for But-
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Stamped Linens and
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Cottons of all kinds.

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Large stocks of Winter Goods—Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets
and Velveteens in all colors; Corduroy Velvets for Dresses and
Coats; Shirts and Shaker Flannels; Hosiery, Gloves, Mil-
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Eastbound—No. 12, mail and ex-
press to London and intermediate
points, 9.37 a. m.; No. 114, express,
local points to London, 2.50 p. m.;
No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto,
Montreal, etc., 6.05 p. m.; No. 116,
local accommodation to London, 10.40
p. m.
Westbound—No. 113, local mail and
express, 7.30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit
express, 1.31 p. m.; No. 11, local mail
and express, 6.37 p. m.; No. 15, Inter-
national Limited, from Toronto and
east for Detroit, 10.05 p. m.
Nos. 114, 115, 15 and 16, Sundays
included.

Wabash and Air Line
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local
points to St. Thomas, 9.35 a. m.; No.
2, Wabash, 12.40 p. m.; way freight,
4.20 p. m.
Westbound—No. 3, express, 12.59 p.
m.; No. 352, mixed, local points St.
Thomas to Glencoe, 2.50 p. m.; way
freight, 9.25 a. m.
Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch
Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Pet-
rolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tun-
nel and points west—No. 365, mixed,
7.35 a. m.; No. 283, passenger, 6.40
p. m.
McINTYRE—On Tuesday, January
28, to Mr. and Mrs. Dugald McIntyre,
Apin, a son.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.42 p. m.;
No. 672, Windsor mixed; 4.17 p. m.;
No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers,
5.33 p. m.
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor,
4.48 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed,
9.20 a. m.; No. 633, 8.16 p. m.
Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635, Sundays
included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.00 a.
m.; G. T. R. West, 6.00 p. m.; London
and East, 7.00 p. m.
Mails received—London and East,
8.00 a. m.; G. T. R. East, 7.00 p. m.;
G. T. R. West, 9.45 a. m.
Street letter box collections made
at 5.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

"Away
off"
Sight

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

Satisfaction guaranteed.

C. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER OPTICIAN
Marriage Licenses Issued

We Carry a Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE
Tinmith Plumber

WESTERN
Juniata College
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue.
Hundreds of students placed annually in
DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. McAlum, Prin.
P. O. Box 56 Accountant

Pte. Donald McVicar, Battery A.,
73rd Artillery, U. S. Army, wishes to
express his thanks to the Red Cross
of S. S. No. 9, Moss, for a purse which
they presented to him last week.

Taylor Wanless of West Lorne, who
served three years at the front in
France, arrived home last week and
made a call on Glencoe, Alvinston
and Bothwell friends on Saturday.
Mr. Wanless was a casualty in hospi-
tal in England when the armistice
was signed.

Another successful year was reported
at the annual meeting of the Moss &
Ekfrid Agricultural Society. The
year's receipts were \$1,986.82, and
the expenditure \$1,962.38. D. M.
Sutherland was appointed a delegate
to attend the Provincial Fairs Asso-
ciation to be held in Toronto on Feb-
ruary 13th and 14th.

Churches and schools were opened
this week after being closed since
Christmas on account of the influenza
epidemic. The people are more than
glad that the epidemic is now practi-
cally a thing of the past so far as
Glencoe and vicinity are concerned,
and furthermore have reason to be
thankful that while there were many
serious cases of the disease death re-
sulted in but two or three of these.

Geo. J. Coulthard, writing from
Home Dale Farm, Bowell, Alberta, to
renew his subscription, says:—"The
Transcript has followed me from
place to place for many years. I am
always glad to get it, as I am remind-
ed of the old home and note the
changes that are taking place from
time to time." Coulthard is one
of our first subscribers, having taken
the paper continuously now for nearly
fifty years.

Those who attended the W. M. S.
convention at London on Tuesday and
Wednesday were Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs.
(Dr.) McLaughlin, Mrs. McDonald,
Mrs. R. B. McKellar, Miss Berdan,
Mrs. Sutherland, Miss Hamilton, Mrs.
Grant, Mrs. J. Strachan, Mrs. McRae,
Mrs. Clanshaw, Glencoe; Mrs. Ross
McEachren, Mrs. John Tait, Miss
Burgess, Mrs. Trestant, Tait's Cor-
ners; Miss McAlpine, Miss C. Little,
Miss E. McKellar, Kilmartin.

The Transcript desires to have ev-
ery portion of the surrounding dis-
tricts represented in its columns.
There are a number of points from
which no news items are being re-
ceived at present. Get into line. Put
your section of the county on the map.
Will any of our readers volunteer to
act in these underrepresented districts?
A postal card will bring the necessary
supplies. Any of our present corre-
spondents who are in need of supplies
would confer a favor by letting us
know their requirements at once.

There is always a fly in the oint-
ment of happiness. Just when every-
one is delighted with the beautiful
mild, spring-like weather, along comes
the pessimistic statement that the
fruit trees are in danger of producing
no crop this year if a severe stretch
of winter should set in. In many
places the buds on the trees, which
are supposed to sleep quietly until
spring is really here, are inclined to
be restless and open their eyes to the
sunshine. Should they awake or com-
mence to develop, and hard frosts
should catch them, according to fruit
growers an end would be put to their
usefulness. However, the real winter
weather has not arrived as yet and
the optimists are refusing to worry.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Matthew Egan of Detroit is vis-
iting Charles Daveson of Glencoe.
—P. D. Keith is attending on the
jury in London this week.

George Elliott, who has been en-
gaged in army hospital work, is home.
—Mr. and Mrs. Ross McEachren
spent the week-end with her mother,
Mrs. Genge, Alvinston.

—Mrs. Hollingshead is visiting her
grandson, Howard Vair, St. Thomas,
who has recently returned from Eng-
land.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McCallum and
Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hull left yesterday
to spend a few days in Detroit and
Toledo.

—Misses Florence Keith and Jean
McLaughlin of the Normal School,
London, spent the week-end at their
homes here.

—Mrs. Fryer of Detroit visited her
sisters, Mrs. James and Mrs. John
D. Smith, and her brother, Dr.
Walker, last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Graham and
daughter Kathleen arrived home on
Monday after spending a few days in
London, Denfield and Huron.

—Mrs. G. H. Singleton and daugh-
ter Helen of London and Mr. and Mrs.
Norman McLachlan of Petrolia were
week-end guests at J. A. McLachlan's.

—Mrs. Robert S. Greenwood (nee
Miss Theo. Watterworth) of Dilke,
Sask., is visiting her sister, Mrs. H.
Lumley, and Miss Margaret Watter-
worth, and other relatives in Glen-
coe and vicinity.

If we noticed little pleasures
As we notice little pains;
If we quite forgot our losses
And remembered all our gains;
If we looked for people's virtues,
And their faults refused to see;
What a comfortable, happy
Place this dear old world would be.

WOODGREEN

Elijah Lumley met with an accident
on Friday, when he had his thumb
partially cut off with a saw, while
working at his Dykes bush.
Arthur Hopkins, who recently re-
turned from France, is visiting at Joe
Walker's and with other friends in the
vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Underhill of
Bothwell spent Sunday at George
Scrimshaw's.

Miss Florence Simpson entertained
the Wardsville League Friday even-
ing.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walker gave
a progressive euchre party on Thurs-
day evening.

Harry Clanshaw is visiting friends
in Detroit.

Look Up and Not Down
Her neck has furs
To stop the breeze;
But she looks out
Below the knees.
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

SPECIAL NOTICES

A young calf for sale.—T. C. Rey-
craft, Mitts and gloves at half price, at
Lamont's.

Good quality Barred Rock roosters
for sale.—F. C. McRae, 51-1
Call at Lamont's and see what a
bargain you can get on a raincoat.

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

Flour and feed for sale at store cor-
ner of Main and McKellar streets.—J.
D. McKellar, 231f

Another shipment of new groceries
received at W. A. Currie's, offering at
lowest prices.

Wanted—a good second-hand up-
right piano. Terms cash. Address
Box 85, Newbury.

Highest price given for good fresh
butter, in cash or trade; also fresh
eggs taken.—W. A. Currie.

We can now furnish any quantity
of hard coal in any size desired. Tel-
ephone 8 or 303.—Roy Siddall.

Lost—in Glencoe on Thursday
morning, a five-dollar bill. Finder
please leave at Transcript office.

New choice disc records for sale at
Colin Leitch's tailor shop. Suitable
for different makes of talking ma-
chines.

I have several good second-hand top
buggies which must be sold to make
room for spring shipments.—Wm. Mc-
Callum.

For sale, cheap—one new Grimm
Champion maple evaporator and 200
saw buckets and saw spouts.—Wm.
McCallum.

For sale—a six-octave organ in first-
class condition; also a horse, 6 years
old, good to work. Enquire of Dan.
H. McKellar, Glencoe P. O.

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

For sale—seed corn, No. 72 oats,
No. 21 barley, also three-year-old colt,
milk cow, Shorthorn bull and Tam-
worth sow.—Wm. A. McCutcheon, 53

Farmers, attention! I am agent
for the famous Ontario Fertilizer Co.
Please hold your orders until I have
a chance to see you.—Wm. McCallum.

For sale—2 sets of second-hand
single harness, 1 second-hand cheap
1 mail wagon with sleighs, a cheap
driving horse. Apply to Mrs. W. H.
Weaver, 51-3

Have your tanks of 25-gallon capac-
ity or over filled with best American
oil at 19½c a gallon, at Frank Hay-
ter's store on Saturday, February 3—
one day only.

Special in overalls, for one week
only. Carhart's, Peabody's and Bob
Long overalls at less than makers'
prices. If it will pay you to buy now
for spring work.—D. Lamont.

MELBOURNE

The flu has apparently disappeared
from this vicinity, there having been
no cases for some time.

Mrs. Robert Parr has returned
home after spending three weeks at
Kimball where her daughter died
some time ago. Her sister, Mrs. Bow-
ley of Melbourne, has been with the
family here.

The funeral service of the late
Frank Ray of Longwood was held on
Sunday afternoon at his late home
at Longwood station, and was con-
ducted by Rev. W. R. Vance who took
for his text Matt. 11: 28, 29 and 30.

The body was taken on the early
train to Oil Springs where Mrs. Ray
was buried some fifteen years ago.
Mr. Ray was in his sixty-eighth year
and died of peritonitis. He leaves a
son in the West, and a daughter a
trained nurse in New York. His
daughter took care of him in his last
illness.

Mr. Mackenzie is giving some at-
tention to a new branch he is opening
up for the Home Bank at Walkers.

Sunday was missionary day in the
Methodist church. The service was
taken by the pastor.

Miss Jennie Campbell is visiting in
Toronto.

The community is sorry to lose Ar-
thur Lehman of the M. C. R. who has
been transferred to Springfield on the
main line. There is now no regular
agency here. Stoenburg is in
charge at train time only.

A meeting of the Farmers' Associa-
tion was held in the Woodmen Hall
on Friday night last and was address-
ed by M. R. Kernahan of Goderich.

"The other day I heard about a per-
fectly healthy man (not of military
age) who said he was going to Hono-
lulu to 'get away from the war.' He
didn't believe in the war, thinks the
war a 'mistake,' and all that sort of
thing.

"Well, I wonder if he thinks the rest
of us are infatuated with the war!
Are you? Is France? Wouldn't we
all like to get rid of it? And aren't
we trying to?

"When I heard about this man I
felt like sending him the following tel-
egram: 'Say, mister, come back and
do your share. This is your world
just as much as ours. You can't run
away and leave the job of trying to
save it to the rest of us. If you think
it can be saved without the use of
guns and swords, come back and show
us how. But don't stand there with
look superior. You can't get away
with that. Cut out your airs and tell
us what to do. If you still think you
must go—go for what you are—a
watcher and a quitter.'—American
Magazine.

Her Method of Reading.
While mother was arranging the
pantry shelves Mae handed her the
spice boxes, mentioning each spice by
name. Presently she said: "Mamma,
I can read."

"Can you, dear?" remarked her
mother.

"Yes, mamma," said Mae. "But I
don't read like you, I read by smell."

Stock-taking Sale

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

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



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

Underwear Opportunity for Women and Men

Underwear samples 25 per cent. off.

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

Three Star Bargains:

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

Wonderful Savings in Shoes and Rubbers

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

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

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

E. MAYHEW & SON

AUCTION SALES

On south half lot 13, con. 2, Ekfrid,
half-mile west of Apin, on Saturday,
Feb. 1st, 1919, at 1 o'clock—1 general
purpose mare, 7 years old; 1 general
purpose horse, 9 years old; 1 general
purpose mare, 5 years old, in foal; 2
fresh milk cows; 2 cows milking 3
months, supposed to be in calf; 2 dry
cows; 2 two-year-old steers; 7 heifers
ranging 2 years old; 2 heifers rising 1
year old; 2 calves, 3 months old; 2
young calves; 1 sow due March 15th;
7 shoats; 2 White Wyandotte roosters
and about 20 hens; 1 mow of hay
(with privilege of feeding it on the
place if desired); 1 mow of corn
stalks; a quantity of unhusked corn
stalks (White Flint); a quantity of
seed corn (White Flint); 1 cream
separator, De Laval, new; 1 mower,
Frost & Wood; 1 grain drill, 11 hooves,
with grass seeder; 1 disc harrow; 1
hay rake; 1 scuffer; 1 walking plow
(Wilkinson No. 21); 1 two-furrow
plow (Fleury No. 2); 1 set lancetooth
harrow; 1 wagon; 1 light wagon; 1
set sleighs, long runners; 2 cutters;
1 buggy; 1 wagon box and stock rack;
1 hay rack; 1 fanning mill; 1 gravel
box; 1 set double harness; 3 sets
light harness; about 500 tile (3-inch);
1 iron kettle; 1 grindstone; 1 logging
chain; crosscut saw, crowbar, whiffle-
trees, neckyokes, hand grain-grinder,
pig troughs, grain bags, and other ar-
ticles; 1 sideboard, dark oak; 1 ex-
tension table, dark oak; 1 portable
clothes closet, Victor A. Jermyn,
proprietor; McTaggart & McIntyre,
auctioneers.

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On south half lot 1

PEACE CONGRESS INDORSES THE IDEA OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Committees Appointed to Conduct Inquiries and Make Reports on Particular Phases of Problems Before the Congress.

Paris, Jan. 26.—A series of resolutions dealing with the creation of a League of Nations, enquiries into responsibility for the war, on reparation, international legislation and international control of ports, waterways and railways were brought before today's session of the Peace Conference. They follow:

"That it is essential to the maintenance of the world settlement which the Associated Nations are now met to establish that a League of Nations be created to promote international obligations and provide safeguards against war. This league should be created as an integral part of the general treaty of peace, and should be open to every civilized nation which can be relied on to promote its objects."

"The members of the league should periodically meet in international conference, and should have a permanent organization and secretaries to carry on the business of the league in the intervals between the conferences."

"The Conference, therefore, appoints a committee representative of the Associated Governments to work out the details of the constitution and the functions of the league."

This resolution "on the League of Nations" is the one referred to in the news despatches elsewhere as having been unanimously adopted by the Peace Conference.

"That a commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five Great Powers and five representatives to be elected by the other powers represented at the Peace Conference be appointed to inquire into the conditions of employment from international aspect and to consider the international means necessary to secure common action on matters affecting conditions of employment and to recommend the form of a permanent agency to continue such enquiry and consideration, in co-operation with and under the direction of the League of Nations."

"That a commission composed of two representatives apiece from the five Great Powers and five representatives to be appointed to enquire and report upon the international regime for ports, waterways and railways."

"First—The responsibility of the authors of the war;

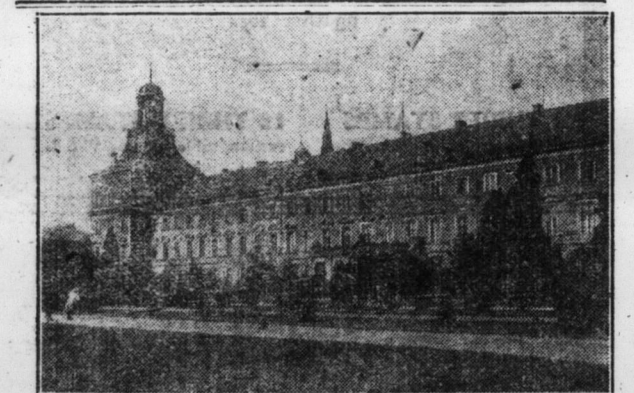
"Second—The fact as to breaches of the laws and customs of war committed by the forces of the German Empire and their allies on land, on sea, and in the air during the present war;

TERRIBLE CRIMES OF BULGARIANS

Burn People Alive During War and Tear Flesh Off With Pinchers.

A despatch from London says: It is now agreed that probably no crimes during the war exceeded the wholesale cruelty and horror of those committed by Bulgarians against the Greeks and Serbians. Reuters' learns from official Serbian sources that the Commission which has been investigating outrages and which brought to light appalling and almost unbelievable atrocities has in many cases secured the names of the officers actually responsible.

Among many Bulgarian documents which give this information is one which specifically mentions a certain Sub-Lieutenant Pelkov as having in the district of Vlasovici burned people alive. Moreover, in this comparatively small district 140 murders, 235 cases of flogging, 51 of torture, 21 of rape, 187 of blackmail and 216 of arson have been proved during the Bulgarian occupation.



Where Canadians Are—This is a picture of the University at Bonn, Germany, which is the headquarters of the Canadian force on the Rhine. Many of our officers are domiciled in this building which faces the public gardens.



H.R.H. Princess Patricia of Connaught and Commander The Hon. Alexander Ramsay, R.N., D.S.O., from photographs just received from London.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 28.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½, in store for export, including tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 68c; No. 3 C.W., 65c; extra No. 1 feed, 65c; No. 1 feed, 63½c, in store for export.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.60; No. 4 yellow, \$1.55. January shipment.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white 68 to 71c; No. 3 white, 67 to 70c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2, do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3, do., \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 Spring, \$2.00 to \$2.17; No. 2 Spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.

Barley—Malt, new crop, 78 to 83c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.16, nominal; Rye—No. 2, \$1.40, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war, 11½c; New crop, 11c.

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

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal, freight, bags included. Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, \$23 to \$24 per ton; mixed, \$21 to \$22 per ton, track Toronto.

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

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made, solids, 51c; prints, 52c.

Eggs—New laid, 58 to 60c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 32c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 40c; squabs, doz. \$4.50; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 18c; turkeys, 18c; Spring chickens, 25c; geese, 18c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery, solids, 51 to 53c; prints, 52 to 54c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track Toronto, car lots, 95 cents.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$5.75 to \$6.00; imported hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$4.75 to \$5.00; Lima, 18 to 19c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 23 to 29c; 10-lb. tins, 27 to 28c; 60-lb. tins, 26 to 28½c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 21 to 22c; Comb, 16-oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00 doz.; 12-oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00, doz.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; heavy 30 to 32c; cooked, 50c to 52c; rolls, 32 to 33c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; backs, plain, 45 to 46c; boneless, 50 to 53c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31c; clear bellies, 29 to 30c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 28 to 28½c; tubs, 28½ to 29c; pails 28½ to 29½c; prints, 30 to 30½c; compound, tierces, 25½ to 24½c; tubs, 25½ to 26½c; pails, 26 to 26½c; prints, 27½ to 27c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Jan. 28.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 82c. Flour—New standard grade, \$11.25 to \$11.35. Rolled oats—Bags, 30 lbs. \$4.00 to \$4.40. Bran, \$37.25. Shorts, \$42.25. Mouille, \$68.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton,

car lots, \$20.00 to \$21.00. Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choice creamery, 53 to 54c. Eggs—Selected, 57 to 58c; No. 1 stock, 53 to 54c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.70. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$25.00 to \$26.50. Lard—Pure wood pails, 20 lbs. net, \$1 to \$2½c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Jan. 28.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$12.00 to \$12.50; do. good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do. medium, \$10.00 to \$10.25; do. common, \$8.25 to \$8.50; bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do. rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do. good, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do. medium, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do. common, \$7.00 to \$7.75; stockers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.50; canners, \$5.50 to \$6.00; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do. com. and med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; springers, \$9.00 to \$10.00; light ewes, \$9.00 to \$10.00; yearlings, \$12.25 to \$13.00; spring lambs, \$13.75 to \$14.25; calves, good to choice, \$15.50 to \$16.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.00 to \$17.00.

Montreal, Jan. 28.—Choice steers, \$12.00 to \$13.00; good, \$10.00 to \$11.00; medium, \$8.50 to \$9.50; bulls, \$8.50 to \$10.00; good, \$8.00 to \$8.50; medium, \$7.00 to \$7.50; cows, \$9.00 to \$10.00; good, \$8.50 to \$9.00; medium, 7.00 to \$8.00; canners, \$5.00 to \$6.50; calves, milked, \$12.00 to \$15.00; sheep, \$9.50 to \$10.50; lambs, \$11.00 to \$13.00.

Great Krupp Plant at Essen Working for U. S. Government

A despatch from Coblenz says: The Krupp plant at Essen began working for the United States Government Tuesday. The task undertaken by the Krupp consists of making parts for 72 incomplete cannon, rejected by the American authorities as part of the war material offered by the Germans under the terms of the armistice. With the delivery of the parts for the 72 cannon the delivery of 152 pieces of heavy artillery to the Americans will have been completed.

CHINA WILL REPATRIATE ALL TEUTONS UNDER SIXTY

A despatch from Peking says: The Chinese Government has decided to sequester all enemy property in China on February 12. The law calling for the repatriation of enemy citizens will become effective March 1. The only exceptions will be doctors, invalids and all persons over 60 years of age.

FIX NATIONAL DAY OF INTERCESSION

A despatch from Ottawa says: Sunday, February 16, has been fixed by the Government as a national day of intercession that the deliberations of the Peace Conference may result "in the establishment of a world-wide peace on a just and permanent foundation."

59 BRITISH SUBMARINES WERE LOST DURING WAR

A despatch from London says: A total of 59 submarines were lost by the British Navy during the war. Of these, 30 were destroyed by enemy action. The Germans lost 203 submarines.

QUESTION OF GERMAN COLONIES

Great Britain is Willing to Relegate Problem to League of Nations.

A despatch from London says: Reuters' Paris correspondent says he has been given to understand that Great Britain is willing to relegate such problems as Mesopotamia, Palestine and the German colonies to a League of Nations as soon as that body is formed, in order to avoid wasting the time of the Peace Conference.

Thus, says the correspondent, it is apparent that Great Britain is not desirous of making any demands for territory incompatible with the principles of a League of Nations.

SOME AMBITIOUS WILLS

Curious Requests Left by Well-Meaning Patriots.

A lieutenant who was lately killed in France, and had been a lawyer in civil life, left \$300 to the King, "humbly requesting his Majesty to apply the same to the reduction of the national debt."

An Irishman who left over a hundred thousand pounds to pay off the town's debt had better luck, but as he expressed absolute conviction of the incapacity and idiocy of the present town council he made it operative in 21 years!

Queen Victoria had some large legacies left to her for her private use, but the funniest was a "pet parrot" by an old lady with 100 guineas per annum for its keep! She made the amusing condition that "Her Majesty publicly exhibit it before the court twice a year, to prove that the person entrusted with its care has not wrung its neck."

OVER 3,500 INDIANS ENLISTED FOR WAR

A despatch from Ottawa says: A report issued by the Department of Indian Affairs shows to what extent men of Indian blood enlisted in the Canadian forces. The report says that more than 3,500 enlistments were recorded by the department.

This number presents approximately 35 per cent. of the Indian male population of military age resident in the nine provinces of the Dominion. It is pointed out further that many Indians enlisted of whom the department has no record.

\$8,000,000,000 FOR NATIONAL WAR BONDS

A despatch from London says: The subscriptions to the National War Bonds reached \$8,000,000,000 before the close of Saturday last, it is learned. The Bank of England figures now available show that during the final week of the issue applications were made for \$102,980,202, making the grand total for the Bank of England issue of applications of \$1,649,605,815. To this has been added \$50,986,240 subscribed through the post office. The amount therefore so far realized by the National War Bonds is \$1,600,592,055.

IDENTICAL MEDAL AND RIBBON FOR ALL ALLIED SOLDIERS

A despatch from Paris says: The Supreme War Council of the Peace Conference has recommended that the Governments concerned approve issue of an identical medal and ribbon to all the forces of the allied and Associated Powers which had taken part in the war.

NOTHING CAN NOW AVERT CIVIL WAR IN PORTUGAL

A despatch from London says: According to despatches from Lisbon the situation is developing adversely for the Government. The monarchist cause is gaining many adherents in Lisbon and is rapidly extending the field of operations to the north. The monarchy having been proclaimed at Louza, Sao Thiago, Villa do Conde and Barcellos, it is feared that nothing can now avert civil war.

THE BRITISH "SUPERSUBS"

Admiralty Reveals Details of Craft Equipped for 3,000 Mile Cruises.

The Admiralty has just permitted to be made public the real story of the submarine cruiser, the British successfully constructed at the time the Germans were boasting of their super-submarine.

The British craft have two funnels and make twenty-four knots on the surface under steam power. They carry from eight to ten torpedo tubes, two or three 4-inch guns, and are equipped also with internal combustion motors for surface cruising. The batteries for the surface power can be charged from both the steam and combustion engines, and an ingenious scheme has been devised for dismantling the funnels quickly for submerging.

The vessels displace 2,000 tons on the surface and 2,700 tons submerged. They are 340 feet long, have a beam of 26 feet and a cruising radius of 3,000 miles. They are designed to be a match even for torpedo-boat destroyers in surface fighting.

It is known also that the British have built successfully a submarine carrying a 12-inch gun, although the details of this craft have not been made public. The new ideas embraced in the construction of the boat include the "cushioning" of the boat to withstand the terrible concussion of the gun. This idea is represented unofficially as having been successful. So far as is known, the new craft never was employed against any enemy vessel.

Something in One Lesson.

"Do you think you could learn to love me?" asked the young man.

"Well—I don't know," replied the sweet young thing, thoughtfully.

"I have \$5,000 in Victory Bonds, \$10,000 invested in good-paying stock, and—"

"Gon on; I'm learning."

"And \$50,000 in well-paying real estate."

"All right, dear; I've learned. Be have me, you're some teacher!"

120 U-BOATS SUNK WITH ALL ABOARD

German Submarines Lost During War Total 203

London—Of the 203 German submarines lost during the war, it is estimated here semi-officially, 120 were sunk with all on board, and that in the others an average of half the crew perished.

The complement of the German submarines varied. Some small boats had only 30 on board, while a boat of the cruiser type averaged between 50 and 60.

The British navy during the war lost 59 submarines, 39 of which were destroyed by the enemy. Of the remainder four were interned by neutrals, seven were blown up in the Baltic Sea, four were sunk by accident on trial cruises and five were wrecked in collisions.

DELEGATES ON THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Paris, Jan. 26.—The delegates of the League of Nations, it was learned Saturday night, will be:

For Great Britain—Lord Robert Cecil and General Jan Christian Smuts.

For France—Leon Bourgeois and Ferdinand Larnaude, Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris.

For Italy—Premier Orlando and Vitorio Scialoja.

For Japan—Viscount Chinda and K. Ochiai.

For the United States—President Wilson and Colonel Edward M. House.

ELECT 34 WOMEN TO GERMAN ASSEMBLY

A despatch from Berlin says:—The former National Liberal Party was the only party which elected no women delegates to the National Assembly. The Majority Socialists elected 15 women, the Independents three, the Democrats five, the Clericals seven, and the Conservatives four.

The advent of women to the legislative deliberations of the incoming German Republic is generally approved.

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BRINGING UP FATHER



MILD WEATHER SALE

NEWBURY CASH STORE

Mitts and Gloves, 20 per cent. off
Heavy Rubbers and Socks for
Boys and Men, 20 per cent. off
Ladies' Fine Shoes from \$2.95 up
A few pairs Men's Fine Shoes
at \$2.49
Also line regular \$5.00 to \$6.00
now \$3.48.
Special prices on Flour and Feed

W. H. PARNALL
License No. 8-13967

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1919

NEWBURY

On Wednesday, February 5th, the Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Hammett. Will all the ladies try and be present as we are planning for work and more work. Roll call—in what way can we best show our appreciation to the returning boys?

Mr. Howell, secretary of the Federation of Christian Brotherhood, spoke in Knox church on Sunday afternoon. His earnest appeal on behalf of Belgium and Serbian relief was listened to with closest attention and made a deep impression, as was evidenced by the response on the collection plate, \$191 being subscribed. Others who were not present handed in some later on, making the amount over the \$200 mark.

C. Tucker received a very interesting post card from Russia from 1st Lieut. A. G. Batner on Monday, the 27th, morning mail. The card was written December 8th. Mr. and Mrs. Batner also had letters the same day. Miss Violet Woods has returned from West Lorne.

In a letter which Mrs. John Grant received from her son, Pte. Albert Grant, last week, he enclosed several cards of views of Cologne, the German town in which his company is quartered. Among them was a view of the bridge on which they crossed the Rhine.

Miss Margaret Bayne and Miss Flo Hillman spent the week-end with Mrs. Clarence Cox.

Arthur McDonald is home from Coldwell for a visit.

Owing to Rev. J. Murphy being called to Alliston to see his sister who was dying, there was no service in Christ church last Sunday.

Born—on January 26th, to Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Fletcher, a son.

The Unity Bible Class had a very enjoyable social evening in the basement of Knox church on Friday.

Friends here were sorry to hear of the death at Windsor last week of Fanny Ball, relict of the late W. J. Stokes. Sympathy will be extended the family.

Reeve Holman is in London this week attending county council. Councilor H. D. McNaughton is acting reeve.

A new branch of the Merchants Bank has been opened at Woodstock with Mr. Lee, who opened the branch here, as manager.

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

CASHMERE

Norval Sittler has returned from London, with his final discharge from the army.

Mrs. Ted Knowler and family of Bothwell spent a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Darke.

Irwin Willick is visiting his relatives at Niagara Falls.

Wilford Saylor has returned from London where he spent a couple of days awaiting his discharge from the army.

Albert Darke of Clachan is visiting his brother, Thos. Darke.

The Cashmere Sunday School have gotten \$66.33 for the Armenian Relief Fund.

The Ladies' Aid and Women's Missionary Society met in the church on Wednesday afternoon. The attendance was very good.

The social evening of the Epworth League was held at the home of Mrs. Hugh Taylor. The topic was taken by Miss Leta Saylor, after which Rev. Mr. Jefferson gave a few minutes' talk on Proverbs. Solos were rendered by Miss Brimmon and Miss Hazel Bobler. The latter part of the evening was spent in games, after which a dainty lunch was served.

Nurse McLarty of Clachan is attending three flu patients in Mr. Reid's family. We are glad to hear that the rest of the family are up and about, after their illness.

A Standard Medicine.—Pameloe's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The illing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

MELBOURNE

Anna Rebekah Lodge No. 118 I. O. O. F. held a special meeting on Friday evening, 24th inst., with a large attendance. Mrs. Wyatt, D. D. P., of Mount Brydges was present and installed the following officers:—J. P. G. Mather, B. C. Buchanan, N. G. Mather, M. E. Mather, V. G. Mather, Sponenburgh, warden, Mrs. J. Collier, chaplain, Mrs. L. W. Beach, conductor, Mrs. S. Clarke, R. S. N. G., Mrs. W. G. Robinson, L. S. N. G., Mrs. J. Showers, R. S. V. G., Mrs. W. Clarke, L. S. V. G., Miss E. Parr, I. G., Mrs. George Sponenburgh, O. G., Mrs. H. Handsford. While these officers were being installed, the D. D. G. M., Mrs. Wyatt of Mount Brydges, and staff installed the officers of the sub-lodge. After the installation was over a banquet was served to all, after which a splendid program was given, consisting of addresses and music by the brothers and sisters. The new N. G. of the Rebekah Lodge, Miss Mather, who is a P. D. D. P., occupied the chair.

The annual meeting of the Melbourne public library was held on a recent date. Although the meeting was fairly well attended, there were not as many present as there should have been. Although Melbourne is a small village it can boast of a splendid selection of books in its library. The following directors were elected for the new year:—Rev. Mr. Vance, W. G. Robinson, Mr. Theaker, Russell Campbell, Miss Mather, Mrs. Munce, Mrs. Ed. Richards, Miss J. Sherrieff and J. D. Carruthers.

James A. McLean of Winnipeg and Henry McLean of Sarnia spent a few days the guest of their father, Alex. McLean, recently.

A missionary tea was held at the home of Mrs. M. R. Brown recently, which was well attended.

The Mission Band in connection with the Presbyterian church met recently. The meeting was well attended. Miss Jean Buchanan of Campbellton addressed the band.

The marriage took place on January 23rd of Miss Laura Haggarty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Haggarty, to Evan Annett of Riverside. The young couple have the best wishes of their many friends.

Miss J. Sherrieff spent the week-end with London friends.

Miss Jean Buchanan has returned to her home in Campbellton, accompanied by her sister, Miss B. C. Buchanan.

MIDDLEMISS

E. W. McDonald shipped a car of hogs to Swift, Toronto, paying \$16 per cwt.

Mr. Patrick and son have started a chopping mill here.

Mr. Hooper has bought J. Davis' farm. Price paid \$5,500.

Rev. Mr. McKenzie of Oneida preached here last Sunday evening to a large congregation, his text being "Watch."

Mrs. George Watson is able to be up and around after an attack of pleurisy.

The G. T. R. is building a fine new station which will be a great improvement.

C. H. Lucas is giving an oyster supper to his supporters for being elected as councillor.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Battin are moving off the farm to their cottage in Middlemiss.

Mr. and Mrs. Len Clarke and family are able to be around after an attack of the flu.

F. Earley has returned after spending a few days with his sister at Newbury.

E. Prishy is on the sick-list.

Lorne Battin and bride have returned home from their honeymoon in Buffalo.

H. Mullin has bought Angus McGeech's farm of 100 acres. Price paid \$5,500.

SHIELDS

The flu patients in this vicinity are all around again, and no new cases, we are glad to say.

A drilling rig is being moved over the farm of Hugh McIntyre to drill for oil. A new company is prospecting here and we wish them success.

Wright Bros. completed a splendid water well for Edgar Quick and are now putting one down for Albert Walker.

The many friends of Hugh L. Walker will be sorry to learn that he is confined to bed at present.

The Ferguson Crossing Needle Club met at the home of Mrs. Alfred Quick on January 7th and packed a box containing 11 shirts and 7 pairs of socks, valued at \$20.75. The ladies are making clothes for the refugees this month and are to meet at Mrs. Neil McVicar's on Wednesday, February 5th. The club wishes to acknowledge with thanks the sum of \$5 from Miss Maggie Dewar and \$1 from Mr. Kirby. We are pleased to see Donald McVicar home again from France.

WARDSVILLE

Will Stinson has sold his farm to Simon Winger.

Lyle Milner is home on the sick-list.

The friends of Mrs. J. V. Faulds (nee Miss Sheppard) surprised her at her home last week and gave her a beautiful cut glass berry bowl.

Will Randless has got his discharge and will remain here.

Mrs. T. Mulligan has gone to Detroit to spend the winter.

Mrs. Tom Simpson entertained the Methodist Epworth League last Friday evening. They had an enjoyable time.

Mrs. (Dr.) Glenn and Donna have returned from the week with the former's mother in London.

Joe Walton is on the sick-list.

Mr. Petch is attending county council.

STRATHBURN

A house on wheels went through on the Longwoods Road, with men employed by Dave Wallace to cut wood on the Dykes farm.

Tait's Corners school reopened this week after being closed on account of the flu.

Back to Mr. and Mrs. Ossie Gray, a daughter.

SPECIALIST SAID HE MUST OPERATE

She Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Instead, And Is Now in Perfect Health.



MME. F. GAREAU

153 Papineau Ave., Montreal.
"For three years, I suffered great pain in the lower part of my body, with swelling or bloating. I saw a specialist, who carefully examined me and gave me several tonics to take, which did not help me. Then he told me I must undergo an operation. This I refused to permit."

I heard about 'Fruit-a-tives' and the wonderful results it was giving because this medicine is made from fruit juices, so decided to try it.

The first box gave great relief, and I continued the treatment, taking six boxes more. Now, my health is excellent—I am free of pain and swelling—and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' my warmest thanks."

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

CRINAN

John McKay is visiting at A. J. McMurchy's.

Mr. and Mrs. James Johnston and family visited the former's mother this week.

The annual meeting of Argyle church was held on Wednesday evening. The following officers were elected:—Treasurer, John D. Campbell; managers, N. Gilchrist and D. McCallum; auditors, J. J. Stalker and W. McEachern; treasurer of schemes, D. McEachern. The ladies of the congregation served lunch and after the business meeting a short social evening was enjoyably spent by all present.

The Willing Workers meet this week.

There is no meeting of the farmers' club this week. At the last meeting the club ordered a car of fence posts, one ton of granulated sugar and 50 lbs. root seeds.

J. A. Matheson and C. D. Campbell represented Crinan school at the teachers' convention in St. Thomas on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

Quite a number of our young people attended the hop in West Lorne on Tuesday evening.

On Sunday of this week Mrs. J. A. Matheson received word of the death of her niece, Mrs. H. Sutton of Clearville.

KILMARTIN

Miss Jean Robertson, nurse-in-training, London, is convalescing at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, after a severe attack of influenza.

Services will be resumed in Burns' church next Sunday.

Mrs. Mary McLarty of Walkerville, who spent several weeks at John Secord's, left on Saturday last for Bothwell, where she will visit.

Lieut. Col. Woods of Toronto, who has recently returned from France, visited at D. N. Munroe's last week.

Mrs. D. A. Dewar of St. Thomas spent a few days with her parents here.

KILMARTIN

The delegates to the W. M. S. convention at London on Tuesday were Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. D. L. Walker, Miss M. E. McLarty, and from the mission band Miss C. Little and Miss E. McKellar.

Capt. James K. McAlpine has bought the 70-acre farm of Mrs. Janet McIntyre in Mossy for a handsome figure.

The monthly meeting of the Red Cross will be held at the home of Mrs. Joseph Moore on Wednesday, Feb. 3. Please bring all finished work to this meeting.

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

CHANNERY FARM

Mr. de Gex in his advertising space announces that he has disposed of surplus cattle and sheep with the exception of one young bull calf good enough to head any herd. For sale very reasonable considering quality and pedigree. Capt. Rosebud, a five-year-old dark red Rosewood bull weighing 2,300 lbs. in moderate condition, now heads the herd.

In poultry black Leghorns were very successful at London and Hamilton winter shows, winning all 1st and special, also 1st and 5th pullet and 5th hen at Guelph in strong competition. Dorkings were only shown at Guelph, winning 1st cockerel, 2nd pullet and 3rd cock. These two varieties are ideal farm fowl, very handsome, great layers, and the Dorkings are exceptionally good table fowl.

WINTER HOME FLOWERS

Brightening the Windows When Bloom Is Most Welcome.

Cleaning and Grading Grain—How a Good Fanning Mill Properly Operated Will Greatly Increase the Yield of Field Crops—Every Farmer should Have One.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

TO insure a supply of flowers during early winter for the window it is necessary to have suitable plants started early in the fall. Among the best kinds for early winter flowering are a few of what are known by florists as Dutch bulbs. Of these there are only a few kinds or varieties that can be had in flower early in the winter.

White Roman Hyacinths are very satisfactory for early flowering. The colored Roman Hyacinths are not as good, and do not flower as early as the White Romans. The loose growing, richly perfumed flowers of the White Romans are very pretty and acceptable. The Paper White Narcissus can also be had in flower early.

French grown bulbs of the Trumpet Major Narcissus can be had in flower in the window before Christmas by potting the bulbs toward the end of September, or not later than the end of October. All of these bulbs can usually be had early in October at seed stores.

Pot the bulbs in rather sandy potting soil as soon as the bulbs can be obtained. The soil should not be too rich in fertilizers. Three or four bulbs can be put in a five-inch pot. The top of the bulbs should be just under the surface of the soil when potted. The surface of the soil should be about half an inch below the top of the pot for water space. Water the bulbs well as soon as potted and set the pots away in a cool, dark place in a dark cellar or cupboard until roots have well started, and set them away in a dark, cool place, as mentioned before, for about three weeks, until roots are well started, when they can be brought into the window to flower. These will do to the window in December. Keep the saucers filled up with water as required.

Callas, Epiphyllum or Xmas Cactus, Cyclamen, Primulas, several varieties of Begonias, especially the Glorie de Lorraine type of Begonias, are suitable for Christmas, as well as the dwarf Semperflorens type of Begonias that flower so profusely either in the window in winter or out of doors in the summer. Late flowering Chrysanthemums are also good for early winter decoration. All of these last named plants have to be grown expressly for the window or purchased from a florist. The bulbs named as suitable for early flowering can be grown with very little trouble and expense by any one who takes an interest in flowers and in flower growing.

No plants or flowers give more satisfaction, in winter than do the winter flowering bulbs before named.

Cleaning and Grading Grain.
These two farm operations may be accomplished at the same time and by the same means. The fanning mill is the most successful medium in obtaining this result and too much importance cannot be placed on the use of this machine. The successful operation of the fanning mill depends on two factors, that of wind blast and the use of sieves. The removal of light or inferior grain and the smaller and lighter weed seeds is almost wholly dependent on the wind blast. It also assists the sieves because it removes part of the grain which would otherwise have to pass through them and it prevents clogging in the sieves by light seed. The two most important sieves are those of the top and bottom. The top sieve should be just large enough to let the grain pass through and keep back the large impurities. The bottom sieve should be of just sufficient size to keep back the good seed.

The utility of many fanning mills is impaired by the owner not possessing a full assortment of sieves and by his using poorly-fitting sieves, which allow weed seeds and grain to lodge in the mill. The efficiency of many fanning mills too is often lessened by the operator being in too much of a hurry. To obtain the best results, grain should be passed slowly over the lower sieve. When the fanning mill is turned too rapidly or the lower sieve has too much slope, many of the smaller impurities will not be removed.

Well cleaned and well graded grain is not only free from weed seeds, other seeds, dirt and chaff but is larger in size, more uniform, weighs heavier, is of better quality and is of stronger vitality than grain not so cleaned and graded. No farmer can afford to be without a good fanning mill and there are many farmers who would be much better off if they extended its use.—Dr. C. A. Zavits, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

When the soil is moist, but not sticky, the drag does the best work. The road will bake if the drag is used on it when it is wet.

Repairs to roads should be made when needed, and not once a year after crops are laid by.

HENS ARE NOW LAYING

By Lighting Pens Till 9 p.m. Egg Production Nearly Doubled.

Cause, Symptoms and Cure of Ringworm Explained—As It Is Very Contagious the Stockman Must Take Great Precautions to Prevent Its Spread.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

MOSTLY everybody who is keeping poultry wants to get eggs in winter. Generally speaking, the number of eggs gradually goes down from week to week from September to January and then there is a slow but gradual increase until March, April and May, which in Ontario are the best months for egg production.

It is unusual, and in most cases very unwise, to publish figures in regard to experiments until the material has been very thoroughly tested, but in this particular case, considering the high cost of feeds and the general scarcity of new laid eggs, we are giving the figures on a rather short test of but four weeks' duration. The results appear to be generally true in all pens tested and are in accord with results obtained elsewhere.

The increase in egg yield has been obtained by the use of electric lights, or prolonging the day. The facts of the matter appear to be that a hen's crop is too small a reservoir to hold sufficient feed for the long night. A hen, to lay, must have a surplus of feed over and above that required for body maintenance.

In these particular trials, the results of which are given below, the lights were turned on at dusk and were turned off at nine o'clock at night. The birds get their first feed in the morning at seven o'clock and few dull mornings require lights for about one hour.

The usual feed of grain given at about four to five o'clock in the afternoon is missed or only a handful or two of grain is given to twenty-five birds, simply to keep them moving a little. The full feed is given at about eight o'clock.

The following results have been secured:—

Chinese Sacred Lilies.
Bulbs of these can be started in deep saucers or soup plates in October for early flowering. Set the bulbs firmly in the saucer and then fill the saucer or dish with fine gravel stones, so as to almost cover the bulbs. Fill the saucer up with water and set them away in a dark, cool place, as mentioned before, for about three weeks, until roots are well started, when they can be brought into the window to flower. These will do to the window in December. Keep the saucers filled up with water as required.

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Ringworm.
Ringworm is a contagious disease to which all classes of animals, and man, are subject.

Calves and young cattle appear to be more susceptible to the trouble than other animals, but no age renders an animal immune. It is purely a skin disease, and is due to the presence of a vegetable parasite, which is readily capable of being conveyed from one animal to another by direct contact, the hands of the attendant, pails, stable utensils, clothing, harness, saddles, blankets, the contact of one animal with the stalls, etc., of affected animals, etc. In like manner, curry-combs, brushes, rubbing cloths, etc., that are used on one animal or in any class, if used on other animals, become a fertile cause of infection.

Symptoms.—While any part of the animal may be the seat of the disease, the skin around the eyes and of the face, and on the neck and back, appears to be the favorite seat.

The first symptom shown is usually an itching, which is followed by a slight form of eruption, which soon assumes the appearance of little yellowish scales of a circular form, the mass scales forming a circular space, hence the term "ringworm." A variable number of these circular patches may be noticed on different parts of the body.

Treatment.—It is necessary that great care be taken to avoid the conveyance of the virus from the diseased to healthy animals. Where practicable, it is well to remove all non-infected animals to non-infected premises. The infected premises should be disinfected by thorough sweeping and dusting, and then giving a thorough coat of an insecticide, as a hot 10 per cent of one of the coal tar antiseptics or carbolic acid, or a coat of hot lime wash with 5 per cent carbolic acid.

Local treatment consists in moistening the scales with warm water and soap, or sweet oil, removing them in order to expose the unprotected surfaces of the affected areas. An insecticide, as a structure of iodine should be applied once or twice daily until cured.—J. H. R., Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Borrow to Buy Cattle



"Mixed Farming" is the big money-maker today. Of course, grain and fruit and vegetables pay well—but beef and bacon, butter and cheese, are piling up the profits for the farmer.

Milk more cows—fatten more cattle—raise more hogs. If you need money to do it, come to The Merchants Bank. We are glad to assist all up-to-date farmers.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

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

THE MOST ENTERPRISING AND PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS MEN OF TODAY ARE ADVERTISERS

IT'S the successful business men that most communities want, for they not only benefit themselves but contribute largely towards the general prosperity of the place in which they live.

Today the mail-order houses are more on the alert than ever. They are taking advantage of every opportunity to lure the town and country trade their way, and to a large extent are meeting with success.

To offset this the local merchant must be wide awake and equally active in his efforts to induce people to buy at home.

With this point in view he should grasp every opportunity in his reach. Glencoe is more than fortunate in having a newspaper of its own second to none in the province and covering the local business man's field completely. ARE YOU MAKING USE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY?

There are many people keeping poultry who have no electric lights. Fair to good results have been secured elsewhere by using ordinary kerosene lanterns. The danger of fire when using lanterns is materially increased. We have not tested these as yet but hope to have them under way soon. For electric lighting we use three ordinary bulbs for a pen of one hundred birds, or one light in a twenty-five bird pen.—Prof. R. W. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

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