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MONEY SAVERS
Don't fail to read the "Special Notices." They contain information that will save you money.

Volume 47--No. 4

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918

Whole No. 2400.

BIG MID-WINTER SHOE SALE NOW ON AT THE MODERN SHOE STORE, GLENCOE

Wanted.
Basswood, whitewood, cottonwood, poplar and butternut bolts, cut eighteen inches long.—Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

Wood Wanted.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned for 15 cords of beech and maple 20-inch wood to be delivered in the school yard S. S. No. 1, Mosa.—Charles Ferris, secretary-treasurer.

Wood Wanted.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned for ten cords body wood 30 inches long, green hard wood, beech and maple, to be delivered at the Town Hall, Village of Glencoe.
CHAS. GEORGE,
Clerk of Glencoe.

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, 302, Store, 80.

For Sale.
First-class 100-acre stock and grain farm, situated on Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, Middlesex Co. Clay loam, bank barn and stables, brick cottage, convenient to church and school, 2½ miles from railway station. Apply to E. T. Huston, Glencoe. 64tf

Farms for Sale.
Two choice farms of 100 acres each, on opposite sides of road, half-mile from Appin. Improved, good buildings, well tiled. For particulars apply to Jas. McMaster, Appin, Ont. 53ktf

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

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.

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 71. 418

We carry a Full Line of
Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

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

J. M. Anderson
Tinsmith Plumber

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

CHANTRY FARM
Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

JAMES BROWN
Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Elgin and Middlesex
WARDSVILLE - ONTARIO

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

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learned by experience.

STOVES AND RANGES

Clearing Sale of Oak Heaters and Base Burners for 15 days.

Hockey Skates and Sticks at reduced prices.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

Oil Heaters Mitts and Gloves

Keith's Cash Store

DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND GROCERIES

Piles of Winter Goods at very reasonable prices.

P. D. KEITH

Cedar Posts

We have been successful in getting a few cars of good sound Cedar Posts, five inches and up. If you are doing any fencing, buy these now, as posts will be scarce next spring.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD GLENCOE, ONT.

COME TO OUR STORE

for your next GROCERY order where you are sure to get satisfaction. Our Confectionery is always fresh and clean. Boots, Shoes and Rubbers—up-to-date. Prices right. Give us a trial.

W. J. Strachan

PHONE CENTRAL

Patronize Home Industry
by buying
MCLACHLAN'S BREAD

Made from the best Flour that money can buy, along with other ingredients which make it wholesome. Try our Homemade Bread made with Fleischmann's Yeast. Also our Buns, Cakes and Pastry, fresh every day. Have our wagon call.

J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

LIVE OR DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

WM. MUIRHEAD is now buying Poultry for us at his business stand, opposite Merchants Bank, Glencoe. Cash paid for eggs. Get our proposition about cream. Phone 183.
SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

A Question of Spex

Do your eyes tire easily?

If so, You need Glasses.

Do your eyes burn?

If so, You need Glasses.

Does the type become blurred in reading?

If so, You need Glasses.

Do you suffer from frontal headache?

If so, Glasses will Help You.

Do you know if you have perfect eyesight?

If not, we can Inform You.

IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING.

C. E. Davidson

Jeweler Graduate Optician

Marriage Licenses Issued

Timber Wanted.

Highest cash prices paid for saw logs (all kinds) delivered to any shipping point on railroad. Also timber bought on block in woods.—G. A. Oldreive, St. Thomas. 45-6

District and General.

Peter Skinner, aged 50, one of West Lorne's prominent business men, died last week.

A good gas well has been struck on the Hooley farm, eight miles south-east of Dutton.

The United States has a big potato surplus and the order has gone out to eat more potatoes.

Alvinston was completely without train accommodation for nearly a week owing to the storm.

Alvinston business men have agreed to close their stores at six o'clock every evening except Saturdays.

Mrs. Sarah Ward, aged 72 years, of Bothwell, died at the residence of her niece, Mrs. John Mulligan, St. Thomas, on Saturday.

Pte. Albert McVicar, a returned soldier, son of P. A. McVicar, was presented with a purse of \$50 by the people of Rodney.

Extreme cold weather caused damage estimated at close to \$1,000,000 to the crops of truck growers in the New Orleans, La., district.

The house occupied by Johnston Peters on the Alvinston Reserve was unroofed in the big storm and the occupants exposed to the elements.

The high wind last week took the roof off the Strathroy basket factory. Employees in the building at the time rushed for the doors and escaped.

The money spent for candy in the United States and Canada in the past year is double the amount of money needed to keep Belgium supplied with food for a year.

It is expected that the counting of the soldier's vote will not be completed before the end of February. One hundred thousand votes have to be dealt with at the rate of 1,000 each day.

Five cars of cattle were on a freight train which stalled near Woodstock in the recent storm. A number of animals belonging to J. P. Henry and Hiram McLarty of Ridgetown died.

That red clover seed will be extremely high in price next spring is the statement of a wholesale dealer who expects the selling price then to be at least \$25 per bus. in a retail way.

An Illinois soldier in a training camp licked 25 men in order to be sure he got the man who called him a liar. The fellow would probably tackle the entire German army to get a crack at the Kaiser.

Germany's latest attempt to destroy the wheat crop of California and other states has taken the form of shipment of powerful poisonous pollen to be distributed by German agents in such a manner as to kill the entire output.

The executors of the estate of the late Charles Clark of Bothwell have taken the form of shipment of powerful poisonous pollen to be distributed by German agents in such a manner as to kill the entire output.

Neil McDougall, concession 6, Aldborough, announces the engagement of his second daughter, Sara Jane (Jean), to Francis John Fleming of Aldborough. The marriage will take place quietly the latter part of January.

Playing in a snowdrift beside the street car tracks in Point Edward, Walter Janness, nine-year-old son of John N. Janness, a returned soldier, slipped in the snow and fell under a passing street car and was cut to pieces.

Two small girls, Catherine Avassa, and her sister Adeline, were found by their mother suffocated in a trunk in their home at Boston. While playing about the house they had climbed into the trunk and closed the lid, which has a spring lock.

That we may expect to have a lot of cheap fruit this year is the opinion of P. W. Hodgetts, head of the Provincial Fruit Branch, at the Experimental Union. Indications are for a good crop of fruits and honey this year, and prices will probably be lower than they have been for some time past.

As there was a considerable deficit in the dog tax fund in Dunwich last year owing to the increased price of sheep and also a small price has to be paid now, instead of two thirds value as formerly, the council of that township has decided to raise the dog tax from \$1 to \$2 and from \$2 to \$5. The council appointed D. W. Graham assessor, at a salary of \$95; W. A. Galbraith and D. P. McCallum were appointed auditors, and James Goodall and A. C. Turner sanitary inspectors.

London, Ont., manufacturing confectioners have issued instructions to their branches and representatives throughout Canada to immediately advance the prices of soda biscuits and kindred lines one cent a pound, and of sweet cakes from two to five cents a pound. Cigar manufacturers have likewise issued notice of an advance in their rates by which certain cigars formerly sold three for a quarter are to be hereafter retailed at ten cents straight. Cigars that sold before the war at \$18 to \$20 a thousand are to be sold at \$65 a thousand.

An ample supply of binder twine for Canadian requirements next year at reasonable prices has been secured, as the result of an agreement reached between the United Food Administration and the Mexican sisal growers of Yucatan. The growers were holding out for a high price, but under the arrangement just consummated the entire crop has been secured at a slight advance over last year's price. Co-operation of Canada and the United States in controlling food exports from this continent was one of the factors which made it possible to secure the sisal supply on reasonable terms.

Good Roads For Middlesex.

Middlesex county's good roads scheme was brought to the attention of the Provincial Government last week, when a deputation waited on Hon. F. G. MacDermid, in Toronto, asking for approval of their plans. The scheme outlined provides for the construction of good roads in various parts of the county to link up the main highways and complete the system of improved roads in Middlesex. It is proposed to improve the road from Wardsville, through Newbury, to the Euphemia townline; to continue the road from Mount Brydges to Delaware; to extend the Sarnia gravel road from Hyde Park to a point near Byron, passing the Sanatorium and Military Hospital, and from near Ilderton, through Greystead, to near Ailsa Craig. Better roads for Glencoe, Parkhill, Lucan and Ailsa Craig are also proposed. Anticipating that the county roads within a six-mile radius from the city of London would be classed as suburban roads, to which the city of London would contribute, the deputation also asked that certain roads be classed as Provincial county roads, thus entitling the county to the 60 per cent. Government grant. These consisted of the Longwoods road running through to Chatham, the Sarnia gravel road, the Prool Line road and a large section of the Talbot road. Mr. MacDermid stated that the government would send an engineer to look over the ground with a view to the plans being approved.

Board of Health.

The first meeting of the local board of health was held in Dr. Walker's office on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock, January 19, 1918. Members present—Dr. J. E. Walker, J. E. Hull, A. J. Wright. The minutes of the last meeting were read and signed.

It was moved by A. J. Wright and seconded by Dr. Walker, that J. E. Hull be chairman of the board for the year. Carried.

On motion of J. E. Hull and Dr. Walker a resolution was passed authorizing the reeve to send a telegram at once to the secretary of the Ontario Hockey Association, instructing him to cancel all games between Glencoe, Blenheim and Thamesville until further advised by the medical health officer, on account of an outbreak of smallpox in the last two named places, and that a copy of this resolution be handed to the secretary of the Glencoe hockey team, and also published in the Glencoe Transcript.

Meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.
Charles George,
Sec. Bd. Health.

Caradoc Pioneer Dead.

The death occurred last week at the home of Peter Munroe, Ekfrid, of Mrs. John Henderson, widow of the late John Henderson of North Caradoc, who died nine years ago. Mrs. Henderson was stopping for the winter with her daughter, Mrs. Wm. J. Carruthers, Ekfrid, and was visiting her sister, Mrs. Munroe, when she took suddenly ill and passed away. She leaves to mourn her loss two sons and three daughters—Edwin, at home; Irving, in Lobo; Mrs. Edward Snelgrove, in Caradoc; Mrs. Duncan Fletcher, in West Williams, and Mrs. Wm. J. Carruthers, in Ekfrid. She also leaves four brothers and two sisters—Archibald and Catharine Campbell of Lobo, Mrs. P. Munroe of Ekfrid, Duncan, Peter and James of Lobo.

Mrs. Henderson was born 74 years ago in Lobo township and came through the hardships of pioneer life. She was a member of North Caradoc Presbyterian church.

After a short service at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Munroe the remains were taken to deceased's former home in North Caradoc and interred in Poplar Hill cemetery on Monday. Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Burnaby church, Mosa, a former pastor of Mrs. Henderson's, conducted the services.

Use the "Special Notices" column in this paper if you have anything to buy or sell. It is the quickest and most economical way of reaching many hundreds of people throughout the district.

Dangers of Electricity.

In this age of electricity too much caution cannot be exercised to avoid coming into contact with live wires or exposed electric circuits. During the recent storm the electric light wires in Glencoe seem to have become grounded or short-circuited, with the result that several people were severely shocked in their homes while turning on the current for their house lights. Standing on or being in contact with any metal substance, such as a water radiator or furnace register, and at the same time attempting to manipulate an electric switch, is almost sure to give you a shock that you will not soon forget or that might result in serious injury, especially where there is faulty wiring or improper insulation such as was done in Glencoe by dishonest or incompetent workmen when the present lighting system was installed.

On Wednesday evening Eleanor, the little daughter of A. E. Sutherland, was rendered unconscious for a few moments and had several fingers on both hands severely burned, two of them clean to the bone, when she was pressing a switch button. She had one hand on a water radiator and with the other reached up to press the switch button. The act created a ground circuit, there was a flash of fire and the whole electric energy then on the wires, said to have been 110 volts, passed through her body. The shock threw her off her feet and she fell, thus breaking the contact, otherwise the result would have been more serious.

In this connection, we might repeat some hints given by the Popular Science Monthly, which are intended to guard against serious accidents and a possible loss of life:—Do not cover an electric globe with paper or cloth; it may start a fire. Do not hang an ordinary lamp cord over a nail or metal work. Do not leave a cord connected when you are through with it. Do not touch any wire that is down on the ground, whether it be electric or telephone or guy wire. In an emergency, remove a wire with an instrument equipped with a wooden handle, keeping the full length of the handle between yourself and the wire.

Metcalfe Council.

First meeting of the Metcalfe council was held on Jan. 14th, 1918. Members all present and took declaration of office and property qualification. The following officers were appointed for 1918:—Clerk, Harry Thompson; treasurer, John Hughes; assessor, W. Woods; auditors, Richard Foster and Angus McLean. Poundkeepers, fenceviewers, drain inspectors, sheep valuers and pathmasters were also appointed.

After the usual number of orders were paid, the council adjourned to Feb. 14th at 10 a. m.
Harry Thompson, Clerk.

Ekfrid Council.

At the Ekfrid township council on Jan. 14th officers were appointed as follows:—Assessor, D. K. McRae; collector, M. R. Brown; auditors, Frank McLean and Jas. B. Corneille; member of board of health, Duncan A. Campbell. Two hundred dollars was granted to the several patriotic associations for the purchase of material.

Several checks were issued in payment of accounts. Council adjourned to meet again on February 27.

No. 5, Ekfrid, Literary Society.

In spite of the cold weather last Friday night, a large crowd attended the Literary. A good program was given consisting of music and dialogues.

The program committee for Friday evening, February 1st, are Misses Jean Coulthard and Hazel Goff and John B. McKellar and Willie Gardiner.

A debate "Resolved that public ownership of utilities is preferable to private ownership", will be given on Friday night, January 25th. Speakers for the affirmative are R. D. Coad and James McRae, and for the negative John B. McKellar and Ross McEachern.

Mosa Council.

The first meeting of the municipal council of the township of Mosa for the year 1918 was held in the town hall at Glencoe on Monday, 14th of January, at 11 o'clock a. m. Members present—Elias F. Reyecraft, reeve; J. D. McNaughton, C. S. Morrison, R. W. McKellar and A. Gardiner, councillors. The members of the council made and subscribed to the statutory declaration of office and qualification.

Moved by R. W. McKellar, seconded by J. D. McNaughton, that the treasurer's bond be accepted as read. Carried.

Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by A. Gardiner, that the court of revision to revise the assessment roll for 1918 be held in the town hall, Glencoe, on Saturday, May 25th, at 10 o'clock a. m. Carried.

Moved by A. Gardiner, seconded by C. S. Morrison, that J. E. Weaver be paid \$11 for taking John Leitch to Strathroy House of Refuge; Municipal World, \$8.70, for supplies; Dr. Walker, \$6.40, for Mosa share of expenses in attending Medical Officers' Association meeting at Toronto; D. McNaughton \$2, John Leitch \$2, Malcolm Livingstone \$1.50, G. Goldrick \$2, H. McIntyre \$1.50, for assistance in surveying the McLachlan Drain; John Graham \$1.50, J. D. McNaughton \$1.50, for assistance surveying the Graham Drain. Carried.

Moved by C. S. Morrison, seconded by R. W. McKellar, that the engineer's report on the McLachlan Drain be provisionally adopted as read and the clerk is hereby instructed to prepare a by-law in accordance with said report. Carried.

Moved by C. S. Morrison, seconded by R. W. McKellar, that the engineer's report on the Graham Drain be provisionally adopted as read and the clerk is hereby instructed to prepare a by-law in accordance with said report. Carried.

Moved by R. W. McKellar, seconded by J. D. McNaughton, that the reeve and treasurer be hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the municipality such sums as may be required for current expenditure. Carried.

Moved by Andrew Gardiner, seconded by C. S. Morrison, that C. S. Morrison be appointed commissioner in Ward No. 1 and townline between Mosa and Zone and townline between Mosa and Euphemia and Hagerty Road north of Newbury; Robt. W. McKellar commissioner in Ward No. 2 and Hagerty Road south of Newbury; Andrew Gardiner commissioner in Ward No. 3; J. D. McNaughton commissioner in Ward No. 4 and townline between Mosa and Brooke and townline between Mosa and Metcalfe, and E. F. Reyecraft commissioner townline between Mosa and Ekfrid south of Glencoe.

Moved in amendment by R. W. McKellar, seconded by J. D. McNaughton, that Andrew Gardiner be appointed commissioner in Ward No. 2 and Hagerty Road south of Newbury, and that R. W. McKellar be appointed commissioner in Ward No. 3, and the appointment of the other commissioners named in the original foregoing resolution be adopted.

Original motion carried on the following division of the council: Yeas—Morrison, Gardiner and Reyecraft; nays—McNaughton and McKellar.

The following officers were appointed:—James Douglas, assessor, at a salary of \$75; Wm. H. Reyecraft, collector, at a salary of \$85; H. Harvey and P. O'Malley, auditors, at a salary of \$20 each; J. C. Simpson, member of the board of health.

The council adjourned to meet at Newbury on Feb. 16th, at 10 o'clock a. m.

C. C. McNaughton, Clerk.

Peter McArthur.—"I am told that the farmers who raise sheep have a rule regarding stray dogs that is expressed in the words: 'A rifle, a spade—and silence.' When a dog disappears nothing is known of his fate. At the present time, when sheep-raising is so important the problem of the marauding dogs has become acute. I am told that farmers living in the neighborhood of towns and villages have been obliged to give up sheep raising on account of the depredations of dogs. This seems to be one more thing that something should be done about."

BRITISH NAVAL VICTORY OVER TURKS AT ENTRANCE TO DARDANELLES

Battle Between Destroyers and Two Turkish Warships Results in One Sunk and the Other Beached.

London, Jan. 20.—In a naval action between British and Turkish forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles, the Turkish cruiser Midulla, formerly the Sultan Breslau, was sunk, and the Sultan Yawuz Selim, formerly the German Goeben, was beached. This announcement was made by the Admiralty to-night.

The official statement says: "The Goeben and Breslau—Turkish names Sultan Selim and Midulla—with destroyers, were in action with the British forces at the entrance to the Dardanelles this (Sunday) morning. The Goeben escaped, but had been beached, evidently badly damaged, at Nagarsapoint, in the narrows of the straits.

"The Goeben is now being attacked by naval aircraft. "Our losses reported are the monitor Raglan and a small monitor, the M-28." The German cruisers Breslau and Goeben were in the Mediterranean Sea at the outbreak of the war and fled into the Dardanelles, seeking safety from the British and French warships that sought their destruction. In the Dardanelles, at the Black Sea entrance to the Bosphorus and in the Black Sea along the Turkish Asiatic, the Russian and the Rumanian coasts have brought them fame for intrepidity second not even to the German sea wolves, like the Dresden, Sessler and the Karlsruhe.

INFANTRY RAIDS ON BRITISH FRONT

Weather Becomes Milder—Interesting Prisoners Taken by Haig's Troops.

A despatch from British Army Headquarters in France says: Small infantry raids, with the customary amount of artillery and air activity by both sides, continue to be the order of the day along the British front.

The much milder weather, accompanied by rain, has swept away the last of the snow, but the mud remains as the dictator of military affairs. The British lately have secured some interesting captives. One prisoner, who had been thrice wounded, made a statement in substance as follows: The scarcity of food at home is very serious. There is little meat and fatty substances, and practically no bread. Potatoes are very expensive, although there is no serious shortage. The people are in a state of unrest, but are afraid to attempt organized disturbances. On Field Marshal von Hindenburg's birthday small busts of the General were placed on the street corners in nearly all German towns. In most places the people hurled these to the ground before noon. In Cologne there are over 12,000 deserters in various prisons.

Another prisoner said that for a year the German soldiers and people had been promised an early peace. Emperor William, in reviewing a division after the battle of Cambrai, said: "Peace on the Russian front is assured. It remains for us to force an early peace on the western front."

LENINE ORDERS ARREST OF KING

Rumanian Monarch to be Imprisoned at Petrograd.

A despatch from Petrograd says: Premier Lenin on Thursday signed an order for the arrest of King Ferdinand of Rumania, who is to be sent to Petrograd for imprisonment in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul.

The order for the King's arrest describes in detail the way it is to be carried out and in which the King is to be guarded. The Bolsheviks believe they have sufficient forces on the Rumanian front to carry it out.

The evening papers declare that the arrest by Rumanians of Austrian officers, who sought to go through the Rumanian lines on their way to the Russian front to fraternize with the Russians, is one of the principal reasons for the crisis between the Bolsheviks and Rumania.

Ferdinand Under Allies' Protection.

A despatch from London says: King Ferdinand of Rumania, whose arrest has been ordered by the Bolshevik Government, is now under the protection of the allies, according to a Petrograd despatch to the Daily Express.

RUSSIAN SITUATION GROWS MORE ACUTE —CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED

British Ambassador Believes That the Bolsheviks Have the Real Power in Russia and Will Maintain It By Force.

Petrograd, Jan. 20.—The Constituent Assembly has been dissolved by the Bolshevik authorities, it was officially announced yesterday. Sailing guards closed the assembly at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

London, Jan. 20.—Sir George Buchanan, British Ambassador to Russia, who now is in London on sick leave, on Saturday stated that while the Petrograd despatches indicated that the Social Revolutionaries had an actual majority in the Constituent Assembly, that did not alter the fact that the Bolsheviks have the real power and will maintain it by force if necessary. The Bolshevik doctrine, without doubt, are spreading throughout the whole of Russia, Sir George

GERMANS DECLINE BOLSHEVİK OFFER

Not Acceptable in Present Form by Central Powers.

A despatch from Berlin says: An official statement issued here on Thursday, giving the reply by the Central Powers to the Russian proposals at Brest-Litovsk on Monday, says the Russian proposals concerning the regions occupied by the Central Powers diverge to such a degree from the views of the Central Powers that in their present form they are unacceptable.

The official statement says the Russian proposals do not show a compromising attitude and do not consider the opposite parties on a just basis. Nevertheless, it adds, the Central Powers again are prepared to give a clearly formulated expression of their opinions and to try to find a basis for a compromise. For the Central Powers, as distinct from the case with Russia, the announcement adds, a conclusion of peace with Russia has no connection with a general peace and the Central Powers are compelled to continue the war against their other enemies.

BARTER GUNS FOR PLAYING CARDS

German Traders Have Erected 400 Booths Along the Russian Front.

A despatch from London says: A telegram from Berlin to the Morning Post says: News has reached here from Holland that German traders have already taken advantage of the situation in Russia and have erected 400 booths at convenient spots along and in closest proximity to the Russian front.

It appears that the Russian soldiers are ready to barter a machine gun for a pack of cards.

TO REPUDIATE FOREIGN DEBTS

All State Loans Made by Previous Russian Government to be Invalid.

A despatch from Petrograd says: The executive committee of the Workers' and Soldiers' delegates have determined to put before the Constituent Assembly the decree passed by the Council of Commissioners calling for the repudiation of foreign debts and the invalidating of all State loans made by the "Governments of Russian land-owners and of the Russian Bourgeoisie."

The decree is effective from Dec. 1 last.

No matter how high prices climb, writing paper will always be stationary.

LEADING MARKETS

Readings
Toronto, Jan. 22.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, 12.25; No. 2, do., 12.05; No. 3, do., 11.75; No. 4, do., 11.50; in store Fort William, including 24c tax, 12.00; No. 2, C.W., 12.00; No. 3, C.W., 11.75; in store Fort William, 11.50; American corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 82 to 84c, nominal; No. 3, do., 82 to 83c, nominal, according to freight outside. Ontario wheat—New, No. 2 Winter, 22.25; bags, in store Montreal. Peas—No. 2, 13.75 to 13.85, according to freight outside. Barley—Malt, 11.45 to 11.45, according to freight outside. Buckwheat—11.55 to 11.55, according to freight outside. Rye—No. 2, 11.75, according to freight outside. Manitoba flour—First patents, in 50 bags, 11.50; do., second, 11.10; strong bakers', do., 11.60; Toronto. Ontario flour—Winter, according to sample, 11.10; in 50 bags, Montreal, 10.95; Toronto, 10.90; bulk, seaboard, prompt shipment. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freight, large included—Barley, per ton, 32.50; shorts, do., 34.00; middlings, do., 35.00; 19 to 20c, ducks, 25 to 26c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 28 to 30c. Potatoes—Wholesalers are paying growers and country shippers, for first class stock, 10c; extra, 11c; 12c to 13c to 12.25 for Delawares, and 12 to 12.10 for Ontarios. Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New large, 23 to 24c; twins, 23 to 24c; early cheese, 25 to 26c; large, 27 to 28c. Butter—Fresh daily, choice, 28 to 29c; creamery prints, 26 to 27c; solids, 45 to 46c. Margarine—29 to 30c. Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 65 to 70c; No. 1 storage, 47 to 48c; No. 2 storage, 50 to 51c. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 27 to 28c; milk-fed chickens, 18 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 35 to 37c; ducks, 27 to 28c; geese, 25 to 26c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 28c; Spring chickens, 18 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducks, 27 to 28c; geese, 25 to 26c. Hens—Comp—Extra fine, 16 to 17c; 12 to 13c; 10 to 11c; 8 to 9c; 6 to 7c; 4 to 5c; 3 to 4c; 2 to 3c; 1 to 2c. Straits—Turkeys, 18 to 19c; 16 to 17c; 14 to 15c; 12 to 13c; 10 to 11c; 8 to 9c; 6 to 7c; 4 to 5c; 3 to 4c; 2 to 3c; 1 to 2c. Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush, 11.50; straight rollers, bags, 10.25 to 10.40; Rolled oats—No. 1, 90 to 91c; No. 2, 88 to 89c; No. 3, 86 to 87c; No. 4, 84 to 85c; No. 5, 82 to 83c; No. 6, 80 to 81c; No. 7, 78 to 79c; No. 8, 76 to 77c; No. 9, 74 to 75c; No. 10, 72 to 73c; No. 11, 70 to 71c; No. 12, 68 to 69c; No. 13, 66 to 67c; No. 14, 64 to 65c; No. 15, 62 to 63c; No. 16, 60 to 61c; No. 17, 58 to 59c; No. 18, 56 to 57c; No. 19, 54 to 55c; No. 20, 52 to 53c; No. 21, 50 to 51c; No. 22, 48 to 49c; No. 23, 46 to 47c; No. 24, 44 to 45c; No. 25, 42 to 43c; No. 26, 40 to 41c; No. 27, 38 to 39c; No. 28, 36 to 37c; No. 29, 34 to 35c; No. 30, 32 to 33c; No. 31, 30 to 31c; No. 32, 28 to 29c; No. 33, 26 to 27c; No. 34, 24 to 25c; No. 35, 22 to 23c; No. 36, 20 to 21c; No. 37, 18 to 19c; No. 38, 16 to 17c; No. 39, 14 to 15c; No. 40, 12 to 13c; No. 41, 10 to 11c; No. 42, 8 to 9c; No. 43, 6 to 7c; No. 44, 4 to 5c; No. 45, 2 to 3c; No. 46, 1 to 2c; No. 47, 1/2 to 1c; No. 48, 1/4 to 1/2c; No. 49, 1/8 to 1/4c; No. 50, 1/16 to 1/8c. Potatoes—Delawares, bag, 12.25 to 12.35; Ontarios, bag, 12.10 to 12.25.

Country Produce—Wholesale
Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 44 to 45c; prints, per lb., 45 to 46c; dairy, per lb., 32 to 34c. Eggs—Fresh gathered eggs, 50 to 52c; Dressed poultry—Chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 19 to 20c; ducks, 25 to 26c; geese, 21 to 22c; turkeys, 28 to 30c. Potatoes—Wholesalers are paying growers and country shippers, for first class stock, 10c; extra, 11c; 12c to 13c to 12.25 for Delawares, and 12 to 12.10 for Ontarios. Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New large, 23 to 24c; twins, 23 to 24c; early cheese, 25 to 26c; large, 27 to 28c. Butter—Fresh daily, choice, 28 to 29c; creamery prints, 26 to 27c; solids, 45 to 46c. Margarine—29 to 30c. Eggs—New laid, in cartons, 65 to 70c; No. 1 storage, 47 to 48c; No. 2 storage, 50 to 51c. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 27 to 28c; milk-fed chickens, 18 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 25c; turkeys, 35 to 37c; ducks, 27 to 28c; geese, 25 to 26c. Live poultry—Turkeys, 28c; Spring chickens, 18 to 20c; fowl, 24 to 25c; ducks, 27 to 28c; geese, 25 to 26c. Hens—Comp—Extra fine, 16 to 17c; 12 to 13c; 10 to 11c; 8 to 9c; 6 to 7c; 4 to 5c; 3 to 4c; 2 to 3c; 1 to 2c. Straits—Turkeys, 18 to 19c; 16 to 17c; 14 to 15c; 12 to 13c; 10 to 11c; 8 to 9c; 6 to 7c; 4 to 5c; 3 to 4c; 2 to 3c; 1 to 2c. Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bush, 11.50; straight rollers, bags, 10.25 to 10.40; Rolled oats—No. 1, 90 to 91c; No. 2, 88 to 89c; No. 3, 86 to 87c; No. 4, 84 to 85c; No. 5, 82 to 83c; No. 6, 80 to 81c; No. 7, 78 to 79c; No. 8, 76 to 77c; No. 9, 74 to 75c; No. 10, 72 to 73c; No. 11, 70 to 71c; No. 12, 68 to 69c; No. 13, 66 to 67c; No. 14, 64 to 65c; No. 15, 62 to 63c; No. 16, 60 to 61c; No. 17, 58 to 59c; No. 18, 56 to 57c; No. 19, 54 to 55c; No. 20, 52 to 53c; No. 21, 50 to 51c; No. 22, 48 to 49c; No. 23, 46 to 47c; No. 24, 44 to 45c; No. 25, 42 to 43c; No. 26, 40 to 41c; No. 27, 38 to 39c; No. 28, 36 to 37c; No. 29, 34 to 35c; No. 30, 32 to 33c; No. 31, 30 to 31c; No. 32, 28 to 29c; No. 33, 26 to 27c; No. 34, 24 to 25c; No. 35, 22 to 23c; No. 36, 20 to 21c; No. 37, 18 to 19c; No. 38, 16 to 17c; No. 39, 14 to 15c; No. 40, 12 to 13c; No. 41, 10 to 11c; No. 42, 8 to 9c; No. 43, 6 to 7c; No. 44, 4 to 5c; No. 45, 2 to 3c; No. 46, 1 to 2c; No. 47, 1/2 to 1c; No. 48, 1/4 to 1/2c; No. 49, 1/8 to 1/4c; No. 50, 1/16 to 1/8c. Potatoes—Delawares, bag, 12.25 to 12.35; Ontarios, bag, 12.10 to 12.25.

Provisions—Wholesale
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 41 to 42c; do., heavy, 26 to 27c; ducks, 10 to 11c; backs, plain, 45 to 46c; boneless, 45 to 46c. Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c. Lard—Pure, 28 to 29c; 28 1/2 to 29c; tubs, 28 to 29c; 28 1/2 to 29c; compound tins, 24 to 25c; tubs, 24 to 25c; 24 1/2 to 25c; 24 1/2 to 25c.

Montréal Markets
Montréal, Jan. 22.—Cash quotations: Western No. 2, 98 to 99c; extra No. 1, 99 to 100c; No. 2 local white, 92 to 93c; No. 3 local white, 91 to 92c; No. 4 local white, 90 to 91c; No. 5 local white, 89 to 90c; No. 6 local white, 88 to 89c; No. 7 local white, 87 to 88c; No. 8 local white, 86 to 87c; No. 9 local white, 85 to 86c; No. 10 local white, 84 to 85c; No. 11 local white, 83 to 84c; No. 12 local white, 82 to 83c; No. 13 local white, 81 to 82c; No. 14 local white, 80 to 81c; No. 15 local white, 79 to 80c; No. 16 local white, 78 to 79c; No. 17 local white, 77 to 78c; No. 18 local white, 76 to 77c; No. 19 local white, 75 to 76c; No. 20 local white, 74 to 75c; No. 21 local white, 73 to 74c; No. 22 local white, 72 to 73c; No. 23 local white, 71 to 72c; No. 24 local white, 70 to 71c; No. 25 local white, 69 to 70c; No. 26 local white, 68 to 69c; No. 27 local white, 67 to 68c; No. 28 local white, 66 to 67c; No. 29 local white, 65 to 66c; No. 30 local white, 64 to 65c; No. 31 local white, 63 to 64c; No. 32 local white, 62 to 63c; No. 33 local white, 61 to 62c; No. 34 local white, 60 to 61c; No. 35 local white, 59 to 60c; No. 36 local white, 58 to 59c; No. 37 local white, 57 to 58c; No. 38 local white, 56 to 57c; No. 39 local white, 55 to 56c; No. 40 local white, 54 to 55c; No. 41 local white, 53 to 54c; No. 42 local white, 52 to 53c; No. 43 local white, 51 to 52c; No. 44 local white, 50 to 51c; No. 45 local white, 49 to 50c; No. 46 local white, 48 to 49c; No. 47 local white, 47 to 48c; No. 48 local white, 46 to 47c; No. 49 local white, 45 to 46c; No. 50 local white, 44 to 45c; No. 51 local white, 43 to 44c; No. 52 local white, 42 to 43c; No. 53 local white, 41 to 42c; No. 54 local white, 40 to 41c; No. 55 local white, 39 to 40c; No. 56 local white, 38 to 39c; No. 57 local white, 37 to 38c; No. 58 local white, 36 to 37c; No. 59 local white, 35 to 36c; No. 60 local white, 34 to 35c; No. 61 local white, 33 to 34c; No. 62 local white, 32 to 33c; No. 63 local white, 31 to 32c; No. 64 local white, 30 to 31c; No. 65 local white, 29 to 30c; No. 66 local white, 28 to 29c; No. 67 local white, 27 to 28c; No. 68 local white, 26 to 27c; No. 69 local white, 25 to 26c; No. 70 local white, 24 to 25c; No. 71 local white, 23 to 24c; No. 72 local white, 22 to 23c; No. 73 local white, 21 to 22c; No. 74 local white, 20 to 21c; No. 75 local white, 19 to 20c; No. 76 local white, 18 to 19c; No. 77 local white, 17 to 18c; No. 78 local white, 16 to 17c; No. 79 local white, 15 to 16c; No. 80 local white, 14 to 15c; No. 81 local white, 13 to 14c; No. 82 local white, 12 to 13c; No. 83 local white, 11 to 12c; No. 84 local white, 10 to 11c; No. 85 local white, 9 to 10c; No. 86 local white, 8 to 9c; No. 87 local white, 7 to 8c; No. 88 local white, 6 to 7c; No. 89 local white, 5 to 6c; No. 90 local white, 4 to 5c; No. 91 local white, 3 to 4c; No. 92 local white, 2 to 3c; No. 93 local white, 1 to 2c; No. 94 local white, 1/2 to 1c; No. 95 local white, 1/4 to 1/2c; No. 96 local white, 1/8 to 1/4c; No. 97 local white, 1/16 to 1/8c; No. 98 local white, 1/32 to 1/16c; No. 99 local white, 1/64 to 1/32c; No. 100 local white, 1/128 to 1/64c. Potatoes—Delawares, bag, 12.25 to 12.35; Ontarios, bag, 12.10 to 12.25.

Winning Grain
Winnipeg, Jan. 22.—Cash quotations: No. 2, C.W., 98c; No. 3, C.W., 97c; No. 4, C.W., 96c; No. 5, C.W., 95c; No. 6, C.W., 94c; No. 7, C.W., 93c; No. 8, C.W., 92c; No. 9, C.W., 91c; No. 10, C.W., 90c; No. 11, C.W., 89c; No. 12, C.W., 88c; No. 13, C.W., 87c; No. 14, C.W., 86c; No. 15, C.W., 85c; No. 16, C.W., 84c; No. 17, C.W., 83c; No. 18, C.W., 82c; No. 19, C.W., 81c; No. 20, C.W., 80c; No. 21, C.W., 79c; No. 22, C.W., 78c; No. 23, C.W., 77c; No. 24, C.W., 76c; No. 25, C.W., 75c; No. 26, C.W., 74c; No. 27, C.W., 73c; No. 28, C.W., 72c; No. 29, C.W., 71c; No. 30, C.W., 70c; No. 31, C.W., 69c; No. 32, C.W., 68c; No. 33, C.W., 67c; No. 34, C.W., 66c; No. 35, C.W., 65c; No. 36, C.W., 64c; No. 37, C.W., 63c; No. 38, C.W., 62c; No. 39, C.W., 61c; No. 40, C.W., 60c; No. 41, C.W., 59c; No. 42, C.W., 58c; No. 43, C.W., 57c; No. 44, C.W., 56c; No. 45, C.W., 55c; No. 46, C.W., 54c; No. 47, C.W., 53c; No. 48, C.W., 52c; No. 49, C.W., 51c; No. 50, C.W., 50c; No. 51, C.W., 49c; No. 52, C.W., 48c; No. 53, C.W., 47c; No. 54, C.W., 46c; No. 55, C.W., 45c; No. 56, C.W., 44c; No. 57, C.W., 43c; No. 58, C.W., 42c; No. 59, C.W., 41c; No. 60, C.W., 40c; No. 61, C.W., 39c; No. 62, C.W., 38c; No. 63, C.W., 37c; No. 64, C.W., 36c; No. 65, C.W., 35c; No. 66, C.W., 34c; No. 67, C.W., 33c; No. 68, C.W., 32c; No. 69, C.W., 31c; No. 70, C.W., 30c; No. 71, C.W., 29c; No. 72, C.W., 28c; No. 73, C.W., 27c; No. 74, C.W., 26c; No. 75, C.W., 25c; No. 76, C.W., 24c; No. 77, C.W., 23c; No. 78, C.W., 22c; No. 79, C.W., 21c; No. 80, C.W., 20c; No. 81, C.W., 19c; No. 82, C.W., 18c; No. 83, C.W., 17c; No. 84, C.W., 16c; No. 85, C.W., 15c; No. 86, C.W., 14c; No. 87, C.W., 13c; No. 88, C.W., 12c; No. 89, C.W., 11c; No. 90, C.W., 10c; No. 91, C.W., 9c; No. 92, C.W., 8c; No. 93, C.W., 7c; No. 94, C.W., 6c; No. 95, C.W., 5c; No. 96, C.W., 4c; No. 97, C.W., 3c; No. 98, C.W., 2c; No. 99, C.W., 1c; No. 100, C.W., 1/2c. Potatoes—Delawares, bag, 12.25 to 12.35; Ontarios, bag, 12.10 to 12.25.

United States Markets
Minneapolis, Jan. 22.—Cash: No. 1, 1.04 to 1.05; No. 2, 1.03 to 1.04; No. 3, 1.02 to 1.03; No. 4, 1.01 to 1.02; No. 5, 1.00 to 1.01; No. 6, 99 to 1.00; No. 7, 98 to 99; No. 8, 97 to 98; No. 9, 96 to 97; No. 10, 95 to 96; No. 11, 94 to 95; No. 12, 93 to 94; No. 13, 92 to 93; No. 14, 91 to 92; No. 15, 90 to 91; No. 16, 89 to 90; No. 17, 88 to 89; No. 18, 87 to 88; No. 19, 86 to 87; No. 20, 85 to 86; No. 21, 84 to 85; No. 22, 83 to 84; No. 23, 82 to 83; No. 24, 81 to 82; No. 25, 80 to 81; No. 26, 79 to 80; No. 27, 78 to 79; No. 28, 77 to 78; No. 29, 76 to 77; No. 30, 75 to 76; No. 31, 74 to 75; No. 32, 73 to 74; No. 33, 72 to 73; No. 34, 71 to 72; No. 35, 70 to 71; No. 36, 69 to 70; No. 37, 68 to 69; No. 38, 67 to 68; No. 39, 66 to 67; No. 40, 65 to 66; No. 41, 64 to 65; No. 42, 63 to 64; No. 43, 62 to 63; No. 44, 61 to 62; No. 45, 60 to 61; No. 46, 59 to 60; No. 47, 58 to 59; No. 48, 57 to 58; No. 49, 56 to 57; No. 50, 55 to 56; No. 51, 54 to 55; No. 52, 53 to 54; No. 53, 52 to 53; No. 54, 51 to 52; No. 55, 50 to 51; No. 56, 49 to 50; No. 57, 48 to 49; No. 58, 47 to 48; No. 59, 46 to 47; No. 60, 45 to 46; No. 61, 44 to 45; No. 62, 43 to 44; No. 63, 42 to 43; No. 64, 41 to 42; No. 65, 40 to 41; No. 66, 39 to 40; No. 67, 38 to 39; No. 68, 37 to 38; No. 69, 36 to 37; No. 70, 35 to 36; No. 71, 34 to 35; No. 72, 33 to 34; No. 73, 32 to 33; No. 74, 31 to 32; No. 75, 30 to 31; No. 76, 29 to 30; No. 77, 28 to 29; No. 78, 27 to 28; No. 79, 26 to 27; No. 80, 25 to 26; No. 81, 24 to 25; No. 82, 23 to 24; No. 83, 22 to 23; No. 84, 21 to 22; No. 85, 20 to 21; No. 86, 19 to 20; No. 87, 18 to 19; No. 88, 17 to 18; No. 89, 16 to 17; No. 90, 15 to 16; No. 91, 14 to 15; No. 92, 13 to 14; No. 93, 12 to 13; No. 94, 11 to 12; No. 95, 10 to 11; No. 96, 9 to 10; No. 97, 8 to 9; No. 98, 7 to 8; No. 99, 6 to 7; No. 100, 5 to 6. Potatoes—Delawares, bag, 12.25 to 12.35; Ontarios, bag, 12.10 to 12.25.

Live Stock Markets
Toronto, Jan. 22.—Extra choice heavy steers, 112 to 113; do., good heavy, 111 to 112; do., good medium, 110 to 111; do., good light, 109 to 110; do., good calves, 108 to 109; do., good heifers, 107 to 108; do., good cows, 106 to 107; do., good bulls, 105 to 106; do., good stags, 104 to 105; do., good wethers, 103 to 104; do., good goats, 102 to 103; do., good pigs, 101 to 102; do., good chickens, 100 to 101; do., good ducks, 99 to 100; do., good geese, 98 to 99; do., good turkeys, 97 to 98; do., good rabbits, 96 to 97; do., good cats, 95 to 96; do., good dogs, 94 to 95; do., good horses, 93 to 94; do., good ponies, 92 to 93; do., good mules, 91 to 92; do., good donkeys, 90 to 91; do., good camels, 89 to 90; do., good llamas, 88 to 89; do., good alpacas, 87 to 88; do., good vicuñas, 86 to 87; do., good guanacos, 85 to 86; do., good chinchillas, 84 to 85; do., good guinea pigs, 83 to 84; do., good hamsters, 82 to 83; do., good gerbils, 81 to 82; do., good chipmunks, 80 to 81; do., good squirrels, 79 to 80; do., good chipmunks, 78 to 79; do., good chipmunks, 77 to 78; do., good chipmunks, 76 to 77; do., good chipmunks, 75 to 76; do., good chipmunks, 74 to 75; do., good chipmunks, 73 to 74; do., good chipmunks, 72 to 73; do., good chipmunks, 71 to 72; do., good chipmunks, 70 to 71; do., good chipmunks, 69 to 70; do., good chipmunks, 68 to 69; do., good chipmunks, 67 to 68; do., good chipmunks, 66 to 67; do., good chipmunks, 65 to 66; do., good chipmunks, 64 to 65; do., good chipmunks, 63 to 64; do., good chipmunks, 62 to 63; do., good chipmunks, 61 to 62; do., good chipmunks, 60 to 61; do., good chipmunks, 59 to 60; do., good chipmunks, 58 to 59; do., good chipmunks, 57 to 58; do., good chipmunks, 56 to 57; do., good chipmunks, 55 to 56; do., good chipmunks, 54 to 55; do., good chipmunks, 53 to 54; do., good chipmunks, 52 to 53; do., good chipmunks, 51 to 52; do., good chipmunks, 50 to 51; do., good chipmunks, 49 to 50; do., good chipmunks, 48 to 49; do., good chipmunks, 47 to 48; do., good chipmunks, 46 to 47; do., good chipmunks, 45 to 46; do., good chipmunks, 44 to 45; do., good chipmunks, 43 to 44; do., good chipmunks, 42 to 43; do., good chipmunks, 41 to 42; do., good chipmunks, 40 to 41; do., good chipmunks, 39 to 40; do., good chipmunks, 38 to 39; do., good chipmunks, 37 to 38; do., good chipmunks, 36 to 37; do., good chipmunks, 35 to 36; do., good chipmunks, 34 to 35; do., good chipmunks, 33 to 34; do., good chipmunks, 32 to 33; do., good chipmunks, 31 to 32; do., good chipmunks, 30 to 31; do., good chipmunks, 29 to 30; do., good chipmunks, 28 to 29; do., good chipmunks, 27 to 28; do., good chipmunks, 26 to 27; do., good chipmunks, 25 to 26; do., good chipmunks, 24 to 25; do., good chipmunks, 23 to 24; do., good

"TANKS" TRAIN SOLDIERS

United States Troops on Pacific Coast Study the New War Engine

Service "over there" a new branch has been added to the fighting forces and a knowledge of the operation and use of the modern tank is as essential as a knowledge of the airplane. The United States authorities are using the tanks to train the new soldiers, and out on the Pacific Coast one of the mechanical monsters is leading the charge almost daily in the various sham battles which make up a part of the Presidio training at San Francisco. All sorts of combinations have been tried in the war game, and like its brothers in Europe, the side on which the tanks take part is the side that wins. Barbed wire entanglements, small trees and underbrush are no barriers for the tank, and it forces its way slowly but surely to its destination.

A fully equipped and armored tank was presented to the U. S. Government at the declaration of war for use in and around San Francisco. The first use to which it was put was in stimulating recruiting, and the interest created in this new instrument of war as it slowly travelled up and down the principal streets advertising some one branch of the army or navy, was materially reflected in the increased enlistments.

Later, the tank was sent to one of the forts near the city, where it was successfully used in conducting various phases of the war game. In one instance a mimic battle was staged between several troops of the army, and the tank was used in making an attack upon a strongly fortified position. To reach its object it was necessary for the tank to penetrate a thick clump of natural undergrowth, including several good sized trees. This it easily negotiated, and its nose was poked into a network of barbed wire entanglements through which it pushed without diminishing speed. To determine the extent of the force it could exert, the tank was next turned upon a substantial building with heavy frame supports. This it completely wrecked, and the officers who witnessed the performance were willing to believe that the most enthusiastic tales sent from abroad were not beyond the powers of the terrible tanks.

AN EFFECT OF MARRIAGE

Responsibility for Wife and Children Increases Will Power.

I am inclined to believe that marriage does increase the will power, for when a man marries he at once assumes a responsibility, and if he has the right sort of stuff in him he at once makes up his mind to succeed, says an American writer. He wants to earn more money in order that he may give his wife the things that successful men give their wives. He eliminates time-wasting amusements and bad habits that were relics of his bachelor days. Marriage sobers him and gives him poise. Opportunities neglected through sheer indolence in his bachelor days are now eagerly seized. His hands are on the rounds of the ladder that leads to success, and his wife is behind him, waiting to boost him up.

Many bachelors achieve a fair measure of success, and then stick in one place all the rest of their lives. They lack initiative because they haven't any incentive to do bigger things. This is very true in the cases of men who have no one dependent on them. If they had a wife, or a mother or sisters, solely dependent upon them, they would exert their wills to some purpose. Lacking this they are satisfied to let well enough alone.

WHY ARMIES MOVE SLOWLY.

Transportation of Supplies in Mesopotamia Takes Up Much Time.

Capt. C. J. Willoughby, of Toronto, who in 1916 went overseas with the Royal Army Medical Corps to work in Mesopotamia, is now home on leave of absence after service in India and Egypt. Capt. Willoughby states that when the British captured Baghdad they found that many of the Turkish prisoners were suffering from typhus, but the British troops were free from this disease.

"People often ask," said Capt. Willoughby, "why it is that armies in Mesopotamia do not progress faster. This is the chief reason: The supplies have to be moved from Basra to Baghdad. One transport can take about 150 to 200 tons, and it takes two weeks to make the trip. If we had had a railway there we would have taken the whole of Mesopotamia long ago."

"The general opinion there is that Britain will have to keep Mesopotamia to keep German influence out. Germany sought to stir up unrest in India, but if Britain retains Mesopotamia instead of allowing it to fall into the hands of the Turks, it will be impossible for the Germans to exercise that influence. If Britain does keep it, she will establish a base there."

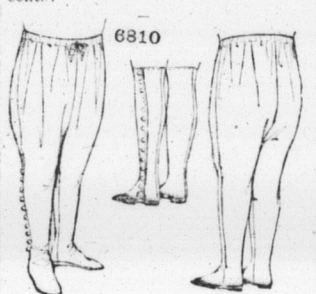
Of all the workpeople engaged in the cotton industry of England, Lancashire alone accounts for about 83 per cent.

Go all over the farm and garden machines at once and see that they are in proper repair. Any parts needed should be ordered immediately, and orders should be placed for any new machines needed. Sell old, worn out machinery for junk and get it out of the way.

Models for the Week



Sailor suits are always appreciated by the boy, and this is a particularly good model of one. McCall Pattern No. 7776, Boy's Middy or Sailor Suit. In 4 sizes, 2 to 8 years. Price, 15 cents.



This is a practical design for the cold-weather leggings. There is a choice of lengths. McCall Pattern No. 6810, Child's Leggings and Legging Drawers. Pattern in 7 sizes, 1 to 12 years. Price, 10 cents.

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

A DISLIKE FOR FOOD

Victims of Indigestion Often Dislike the Sight and Smell of Food.

Every healthy man and woman should have a natural desire for food at meal times. This means that the digestion is in working order and that the blood is in good condition. But if you feel a dislike for food—if the sight and smell of wholesome food repels you—then you may be sure that all is not well. If after a night's rest you have no appetite for breakfast, your digestion requires attention. If your food is distasteful, or if you feel that it is a trouble to eat, your stomach is rebelling. You do not digest properly the food you are taking and therefore not hungry.

All these symptoms of a disordered digestion mean that the blood is not absorbing proper nourishment from food, for the work of the blood is to collect proper nourishment from food and impart it to the system. The stomach tries to refuse food the nutriment from which the blood cannot absorb, and this causes the lack of appetite. If you force yourself to eat the undigested food becomes a clog to the system. Nature is warning you. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills alone give the blood the richness and purity that it requires to perform its natural function. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure the most obstinate cases of indigestion—why they will cure any trouble due to poor blood.

Miss Lizzie Ashton, Thamesville, Ont., says: "I suffered for years with stomach trouble. At times the distress was so great that vomiting would follow, and there was always severe pain after eating. I tried several remedies but they did not help me. On the contrary the trouble was growing worse, and got so bad at last that I could not keep anything on my stomach. Finally I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and gradually the trouble began to leave me, and I regained in all respects my customary good health, and enjoyment of food. I make this statement voluntarily so that others may know of the wonderful results that follow the use of this medicine."

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

Jack Frost Failed.

I like to hang my washing out of doors in winter as well as in summer, but the clothes freeze, and so frequently they tear when taken off the line. I have found that by adding salt to the bluing water the clothes pins will not stick fast even in the coldest weather.

Cleanliness is a matter of tremendous importance in everything that pertains to food.

How Kidney Trouble Struck Uxbridge Man

Mr. R. J. Thompson Was Seized With Convulsions.

His Life Was Despaired of, But After Using Dodd's Kidney Pills He Feels Himself Again.

Uxbridge, Ont., Jan. 21st (Special).—Mr. R. J. Thompson, who lives on R.R. No. 2, near here, is loud in his praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills. "I am delighted with Dodd's Kidney Pills," he says. "The doctors said I could not live, and if I did I would never be able to do anything again, as I had chronic Bright's Disease. But, thank God, I am doing my own work again."

"My trouble came on very suddenly. I had just finished my dinner, and was taking a man home when I was taken with a convulsion fit. I had fourteen that afternoon, and the third day I had nine more. "I have taken only eleven boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I feel like myself again."

Mr. Thompson is only one of many in this neighborhood who look on Dodd's Kidney Pills as the standard remedy for kidney ills. They are purely a kidney remedy, and are used for all kidney troubles from backache to Bright's disease.

CHINA'S PAPER SCARCITY.

Is Now Importing Old Newspapers From United States.

The scarcity of paper has become so acute that China is now importing over issue and old newspapers from the United States in large quantities. One Hongkong house alone reports that so far this year it has imported such paper to the value of over \$225,000 gold.

The papers are imported to be used for wrapping purposes, and to meet the needs of the market it is necessary that they be whole and of good standard to large size. In some recent consignments bales have been found to contain old magazines and even old clothing, shoes and other waste. A shipment to Saigon through Hongkong and for the account of a Hongkong firm was found to be so badly mixed with all sorts of waste that the Chinese concerns for which the paper had been imported refused to accept it.

In some cases material mixed with the paper would have as much value for paper stock as the over issue newspapers, but it is not wanted and does not meet the purpose for which the newspapers are purchased. The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce now has on hand an arbitration of claims growing out of the shipment of paper not up to contract, and Hongkong importers at present are accepting deliveries only after examinations.

There is a steady demand for good over issue and old newspapers throughout the Far East, which can be maintained as a profitable trade (at least so long as the price of paper remains where it is) provided exporters will realize the special purpose for which the paper is bought and fulfill only such stock as will probably ship requirements.

ORIGINATORS OF SEA KULTUR.

Bluish Resembles the Prussians in Its Barbarous Habit.

The bluish is the leading subterranean exponent of kultur now that the U-boat has begun to subside. Not even the shark is proportionately so vicious as this small game fish. He kills for the fun of killing, without reason or excuse slaughtering anything that crosses his path, and not hesitating to attack any large creature of the deep that goes sailing by. Scarcely ever weighing more than five pounds, he consumes at least seven ounces of food a day, and his weight does not take into account the amount of food he swallows, for the bluish has the most barbarous habit of all fish.

As he attacks he bites off large pieces of flesh from his victim, and without taking time to cast the mouthfuls aside he swallows the quivering meat and snaps again with his powerful "chopping machine" jaws. He keeps this up until the flesh he has swallowed makes him slow, in which case he darts away and vomits the accumulated mouthfuls. After this he sweeps back to the attack again. When attacking a giant fish the bluish assaults in force.

Kultur with them is scientific, as it is with the Prussians. They move in perfect order and discipline, sweeping round and round the fleeing monster in circles, each fish darting out of the circle, tearing away a piece of flesh and falling back into the line.

Keep Baby Warm.

When the baby creeps around the cold floors in winter he should have something warm on. I made a warm petticoat out of three pairs of white stockings which he had outgrown. I cut off the feet, cut them lengthwise and put them together, stitching on each side of seams. The top of the stockings were used for the bottom of the petticoat. I put a little waist on of cotton flannel.—J. P. H.

The worst thing about many machine sheds is chickens.

King Honors C.P.R. Official

SIR ARTHUR H. HARRIS, who has been made a Knight Commander of the British Empire for his services in Canada as Director of Overseas Transport, is a son of the late Henry Vinton Harris of Devonport, Devonshire, England. Educated at the Devonport and Stoke Grammar School he came to this country in the twenties, entering the services of the Grand Trunk Railway, and rising to the position of General Freight Agent Through Traffic.



SIR ARTHUR H. HARRIS, Director of Overseas Transport.

He is a member of St. James' Club, Montreal; Rideau Club, Ottawa; and the Montreal Royal Golf Club. In 1888 he married a daughter of the late William B. Lembe, B.C.L., of Montreal, granddaughter of the late Hon. Wm. Morris, at one time Receiver-General of Canada, and niece of the late Hon. Alexander Morris, First Governor of Manitoba and the North West Territories.

Forest Associations of Quebec.

The co-operative forest protective associations in the province of Quebec have been remarkably successful in reducing the damage by forest fires throughout large areas of that province. The pioneer in this movement was the St. Maurice Forest Protective association, organized in 1912. The success with which it met resulted in the organization of other associations until now there are four such, protecting a total of nearly 70,000 square miles of forest land. These associations are maintained and administered primarily by timber owners, although the provincial government contributes to their support in consideration of the protection afforded unlicensed Crown lands. Approximately 80 per cent. of the licensed Crown timber lands of the province are now under this form of forest fire protection. Each association has a manager, staff of inspectors, and force of fire-rangers, all selected on the sole basis of fitness for the work in hand.

FOOD AND THE WAR.

Relative Position of the Entente and the Central Powers.

Britain has been slow to realize and admit, but it is now beginning to make the confession, that the matter of food and some other though much less important supplies, time is now beginning to fight on the side of Germany and against the Entente; whereas formerly time was always accounted the ally of the Entente. The Germans are preparing to make the most of the Italian agricultural areas which they have conquered to produce more food for Austria and Germany. By the 1918 crop season they will be able to produce very largely from the conquered areas of Old Poland, Rumania, France and Belgium.

Further their human power for the purposes of this production will be increased not only by the release of hundreds of thousands of prisoners useful enough for agricultural purposes if not for further military service, but also by the privilege of drawing upon the labor capacity of the conquered areas. The moment that peace or even a long armistice is arranged with Russia, Germany will resume with all the zeal which its spectacular necessities dictate, the programme of penetrating Russia and making Russian resources available for the support of Germany.

So that Britain, France and Italy, none of them now able to produce nearly all their food requirements, confront a future in which their food necessities will tend to face an increasing deficit of supplies, in proportion as the cumulative effects of submarine warfare become more serious. Germany on the other hand, will tend to escape from the effects of the food blockade and to increase its supplies.

RECEIVING DEPOT REPAIRED.

Halifax Hospital Ready for Disabled Men From the Front.

The Receiving Depot of the Military Hospitals Commission on Pier No. 2 at Halifax, which was badly damaged in the great explosion, has been repaired and is now ready to receive the ships from overseas bearing the invalids and disabled men back to Canada.

Immediately on receipt of the news of the disaster, Lt.-Col. J. J. Sharples, C.O. of the Military Hospitals Commission Command, left Ottawa for the scene to offer all the aid which the military hospitals could afford in the care of the injured. On his arrival arrangements were immediately made to receive the big depot which has received thousands of men in the past year, and the work has been completed.

In the interim the men returning were landed in New York and train service handicapped by lack of coal delayed their homcoming considerably. The value of the Military Hospitals Commission in the splendid facilities and organization of Halifax for the care of returning soldiers has gained a new appreciation in this one experience.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Diamond Cutting For Heroes.

When peace is restored and England's disabled soldiers return to civil life they will not be without resources. Bernard Oppenheimer, who fought for England in the Boer War, realizes the lot of an ex-soldier who has to face life with the handicap of an amputated leg or arm.

In the London Technical College about 100 limless soldiers are being taught diamond cutting. The scheme has been so successful that Oppenheimer has started building a block of factories in Brighton, where more than 1,000 will be able to learn the trade. Six months is the period of training allotted the soldier workman. On completion of the training Oppenheimer offers them a guaranteed minimum of three years' employment if they cure to stay in the factory and a minimum wage of \$10 a week.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids. (Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes. No Stinging, Just Eye Comfort.) **MURINE Eye Remedy.** At Your Druggist's or by Mail, 50c per bottle. Murine Eye Salve, in Tubes 25c. For Road of the Eye—Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

It is hardly possible to realize the lack of knowledge of proper gardening methods which exists among the farming population of certain portions of the country.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

In taking out silage for feeding remove an equal depth of the material from the whole surface daily; this exposes the smallest possible quantity of the silage to the air, and so prevents excess spoiling.

IF FOOD DISAGREES DRINK HOT WATER

When food lies like lead in the stomach and you have that uncomfortable, distressing feeling, it is because of insufficient blood supply to the stomach, combined with acid and food fermentation. In such cases try the old, now followed in many hospitals and advised by many eminent physicians in taking a teaspoonful of pure bicarbonate of soda in half a glass of water, as hot as you can comfortably drink it. The hot water draws the blood to the stomach and the bicarbonate of soda, as any physician can tell you, instantly neutralizes the acid and stops the food fermentation. Try this simple plan and you will be astonished at the immediate feeling of relief and comfort that always follows the restoration of the normal process of digestion. People who find it inconvenient at times to secure hot or lime-free water who are frequently obliged to take nasty meals poorly prepared, should always take two or three five-grain tablets of Bicarbonate of Soda after meals to prevent fermentation and neutralize the acid in their stomach.

When buying your Piano insist on having an **"OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION**

WITH THE FINGERS! SAYS CORNS LIFT OUT WITHOUT ANY PAIN

Sore corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply on the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority. At little cost one can get a small bottle of freezone at any drug store, which will positively rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue. Just think! You can lift off your corns and calluses now without a bit of pain or soreness. If your druggist hasn't freezone he can easily get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house.

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guarantee by all druggists.

A Quick Relief for Headache

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

SELDOM SEE

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

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK RIGID PAT OFF will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no blisters gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book \$3 free. **ABSORBINE, JR.** the anti-septic liniment for making, reducing Painful Swellings, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Blisters, Yellow Vesicles, Itches and Inflammations. Price \$1 and \$2 a bottle at druggists or by delivery.

W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 516 Lyman St., Montreal, Can. (Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.)

GILLETTE'S EYE



The soy bean is a specie of the bean family having seed pods. It closely resembles the navy bean, but takes longer to cook and requires more heat. It is used for baking and in soup. There is also a flour form of soy bean used in bread, etc.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Green feed is essential to the health of laying hens, and it must be remembered that only healthy hens can lay eggs.

HELP WANTED

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, week or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

MIGUELLEOUS

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



Railroad Men

These men know from experience that Sloan's Liniment will take the stiffness out of joints and the soreness out of muscles—And it's so convenient! No rubbing required. It quickly penetrates and brings relief. Easy to apply and cleaner than musky plasters or ointments.

Always have a bottle in the house for rheumatic aches, lame back, sprains and strains.

Generous sized bottles at all drug.

Sloan's Liniment CUTICURA HEALS PAINFUL ECZEMA

Itched and Burned. Wanted to Scratch All the Time. Scarcely Any Sleep.

"When I was fifteen years old, eczema came in a rash, first on my head, then on my ears, and afterwards on my body. It was very painful and was itching and burning so I walked to scratch all the time. I scarcely had any sleep. "After I used four cakes of Cuticura Soap and six boxes of Cuticura I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. R. H. Carlton, Country Steep Creek, Sask., Feb. 6, 17.

Clear the pores of impurities by daily use of Cuticura Soap and occasional touch of Cuticura Ointment. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

MOTHERHOOD WOMAN'S JOY

Suggestions to Childless Women.

Among the virtues of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the ability to correct sterility in the cases of many women. This fact is well established as evidenced by the following letter and hundreds of others we have published in these columns.

Poplar Bluff, Mo.—"I want other women to know what a blessing Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has been to me. We had always wanted a baby in our home but I was in poor health and not able to do my work. My mother and husband both urged me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I did so, my health improved and I am now the mother of a fine baby girl and do all my own house work."—Mrs. ALLIE B. TIMMONS, 216 Almond St., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

In many other homes, once childless, there are now children because of the fact that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound makes women normal, healthy and strong. Write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for advice—it will be confidential and helpful.

ISSUE No. 4—18.

GIVING UP READY-MADE CLOTHING END OF BUSINESS UNTIL END OF WAR

Owing to experienced help problems, as well as difficulty in making advance purchasing from now on, we have decided to sell out our entire stock of 20th Century and B. R. Johnston & Co.'s reliable and well-known brands of clothing. Our customers have known this store's stock for years and always bought with every confidence that the quality, fit and value were always correct.

We have been keeping our stocks well bought in advance in order to get the old reliable qualities and to save paying the advancing prices. Our stock at present is very large and includes Blue and Black Vicker-man's Serges, English Worsteds and Tweeds. All made to give best satisfaction.

Everything to be sold out

at a saving of 25 per cent. on today's values, and a great portion could not be bought today at any price as the mills have ceased making certain lines.

Clothing Manufacturers' Prices for Autumn and Winter, 1918

show advances over today's prices of about 30 per cent. on an average. We give you this fact as a tip to buy now for next winter if you want to save from \$5 to \$8 on a Suit or Overcoat.

It's Safe in Buying Here For You Are Always Sure of "Quality"

Get your boys fitted out now as our stocks are very large in nifty styles. Young men can find here tasty garments made up with that style expected. Elderly men can get the quiet, conservative colors and type of garments most suited for them. Drop in and see for yourself if there is not a chance to save money and get much better quality now than later on.

Call For Your January and February Magazines

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Glencoe's Largest and Best Clothing Store

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, \$1.00 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance. ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. JOB PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918

The Food Situation.

The food situation in the Allied countries of western Europe is graver than it has been at any time since the beginning of the war. Information has been received by the Food Controller which shows that the utmost effort must be made to increase spring acreage and to secure a much larger production of bread grains in 1918 than was done in 1917. Mr. Hoover has already pointed out that if ships have to be sent to more distant countries to carry food stuff to Europe, fewer ships will be available to carry soldiers and supplies from this continent, with a result that the continued participation of the United States and Canada in the war will be greatly hampered.

The situation has been thoroughly canvassed, and among those who have studied it, there is unanimous agreement that the only solution of the food problem is greater production in North America. In this connection it is especially important that the spring acreage sown in bread grains should be as large as it can possibly be made.

Every person who can possibly produce food must do so, no matter how small his or her contribution may be. Those who cannot produce food, can at least conserve it. The utmost economy is imperative. The situation to-day is critical and the world is rapidly approaching that condition when price will not be the most important question, but when even the people of Canada may be glad to eat any food which they can obtain.

The successful prosecution of the war by the Allies will depend to a very large extent on food production and food conservation this

year by the people of North America.

Baron Rhonda in a recent message says:—"The food position in this country, and I understand in France also, can without exaggeration be described as critical and anxious. I am now unable to avoid compulsory regulation. I fear it will have to come with long queues of people waiting in the severe weather in practically every town in England for the daily necessities of life."

Manure Per Acre

In "Practical Discussions by Practical Farmers" in the Canadian Countryman, C. C. Henry of Walkers has the following article: Regarding barnyard manure, I would say that I prefer using from eight to eleven loads to the acre, and because labor is rather scarce in most places, the farmers in this section haul a good portion of it out in the winter months.

It is generally applied on ground that is intended for corn the coming season. Some prefer putting it on meadow and after the hay is cut. It is then plowed down for wheat. Others again will plow sod down for wheat in June or July and then top dress it with manure, which gives good satisfaction and, of course, the only safe way to get a good crop of wheat.

When ground is prepared in this way for the wheat crop, it is usually plowed again the following fall and oats may be sown, and is then seeded down with clover. Probably two crops of hay are taken off, then again it is prepared for corn or fall plowed for oats or barley for the following spring.

If labor was plentiful, as it used to be, I would prefer leaving the manure in the yard and haul it out in the spring and summer months, so that it could be hauled with a spreader. It will spread the manure much more evenly and the manure itself will go much further. The spreader, however, is not a good thing to use in the winter months. This being the case, it is usually hauled by sleighs and spread with the fork, which, of course, is a much slower job.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, In Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line, minimum charge 50c; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 10c per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.

Advertising an Investment.

Advertising is an investment—not an expense—and should be treated as such. Because it has been the habit of some merchants to look upon it as an expense, a wrong view has been gained. Perhaps the misconception arose from the fact that in bookkeeping it has been the habit to charge advertising to expense. Advertising produces new business—it swells the volume of business and profit—therefore it is an investment. Only the man who looks upon advertising as an expense, who is afraid of it, prejudiced against it, loses money in advertising. The man who treats advertising as an investment and gives it the attention an investment requires—knows that every dollar rightly invested in this direction yields compound interest—and more.

Glencoe Soldier Invalided.

Pte. G. W. Smith, who enlisted at Glencoe, writes to The Transcript from Bramshott, Dec. 23rd: Just a line or two—to let you know that I am in England, having been turned down as unfit for further service in France. I thank God that he has brought me safely through all dangers. I have not even been wounded, but I am sadly broken in health. Sleeping in tents with nothing but a ground sheet under me between my body and the mud, coupled with the cold and wet, and bombs dropping at night in among our tents has done the trick. (Censored.)

Although I am broken up more or less I'm a million fold better off than if I had a wooden cross over my head. I had 10 days leave on arrival in England, and, wonderful to relate, I found all my relatives. I had not seen or heard from them for almost 20 years. Truly God is good. I won't be the lonely soldier any more. My friends, I am pleased to say, are all doing well. They gave me a splendid time.

I have had another medical examination in Bramshott, by the A. D. M. S., and they marked me B3 category; that is the lowest category that is given now, under the new regulations. It means very light work or Canada. As a rule in bad cases it is Canada.

I thank you very much for the Transcript, and believe me, it was the best friend I had in France.

Likes Glencoe Cot.

Tom Poulson, a patient in the Canadian Red Cross Special Hospital at Buxton, England, writes to the secretary of the Glencoe Ladies' Patriotic Society as follows:—

Dear Ladies,—I hope, you will pardon the liberty I am taking in writing to you, but as your efforts for the cause pass out of your sight, I thought I would like to tender my thanks as a recipient of your kind efforts for our comfort. I had over a year in France and Belgium, and after passing through the base and other hospitals I arrived here in Buxton.

This is a big hospital, with about two hundred and fifty men, all Canadians, taking treatments for their various troubles.

Buxton has always had a reputation as an inland hydro, and is famed for its medicinal waters.

Here we get all kinds of treatment for our separate troubles, such as vapour, electric, radiant heat, peat and mud baths, etc., and all kinds of massage and thermal treatment.

In my ward are two beds with the inscription "Ladies Patriotic Society, Glencoe, Ont." I occupy one, and never wish for a more comfortable one.

After roughing it in France, etc., you can guess it is tres bon, and my thanks to you for your efforts.

Well, Ladies, I will conclude, hoping your own loved ones will be spared to return to you safely. Best of Wishes and Good Luck.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION—	
Grammar	
Senior Fourth Class—	
Jean McEachern	84
Frances Sutherland	77
Jessie Currie	56
R. D. McDonald	52
Lloyd Farrell	47
Junior Fourth Class—	
Albert Anderson	79
Glady's Bechill	58
Cecil McAlpine	40
Arithmetic.	
Senior Third Class—	
John Simpson	80
Glady's Eddie	78
Leslie Reeves	69
Nuala Stuart	69
Florence McEachern	69
Margaret McDonald	69
Muriel Weekes	40
John Hillman	40
Hygiene	
Junior Third Class—	
Sherman McAlpine	88
Willie Diamond	82
Jessie Wilson	78
Mabel Wright	75
Wilhelma Wehlann	72
Joe Grant	72
May McIntosh	71
Pat Curry	71
William Moss	70
Emma Revcraft	69
Mary Quick	67
Alexander Sutherland	69
Charlie Strachan	59
Mariner M. Cracken	51

Senior Second Class—	
Isabel McCracken	86
Willie Anderson	86
Frances Sutherland	83
Yerna Stevenson	73
Jim Donaldson	72
Grey Doull	68
George Minns	67
Clifford Simpson	67
Vada Wehlann	58
Scott Irwin	55
Martin Abbott	48
Charlie Davenport	42
Spelling.	
Junior Second Class—	
Albert Hicke	94
Fred McRae	91
Ida Irwin	91
Mae Dorman	91
Miriam Oxley	88
Doris McAlpine	82
Gordon Stevenson	76
Dorothy Dean	73
Ivan Ramsay	73
Margaret Strachan	61
Glen Abbott	61
Winifred Shergrove	58
Irene McCaffery	55
Mildred Anderson	55
Blake Tomlinson	52
Florence McCracken	46
Margaret Smith	43

First Class—	
Nelson McCracken	79
Charles George	76
Yerna McCaffery	73
Freddie George	70
Tom Hillman	61
Bessie McKellar	58
Gordon Doull	52
Katie McCracken	49
Leonard Donaldson	49
Primary Room—Writing	
First Class—	
Albert Young	90
George McEachern	90
Margaret McLachlan	88
Ethel McAlpine	88
Kathleen Wilson	84
Stanley Abbott	84
Harold Wilson	70

A Class—	
Merna Stewart	79
Florence Hills	79
Angus Ramsay	73
Greta Cushman	73
Alvin Hagerty	73
Sidney Ewing	73
Helen Clark	73
Irene Squire	73
Bert Diamond	73
Evelyn Wilbur	61
Ken Reycraft	61
Carrie Smith	61
Albert Squire	61
Nelson Reycraft	61
Campbell Miller	61

The Transcript is agent for the Appleford Counter Check Book Company. Why not give us your next order for check books? No matter what style of check book you are using, we can duplicate it at the same price. Give the local man the preference.

THE GREEN VAULTS

They Hold the Sultan's Vast Store of Hidden Wealth.

BILLIONS IN RICH TREASURE.

Besides the Gem Laden Throne of Beaten Gold, These Heavily Guarded Caves Secrete the Hoardings of All the Greedy Rulers of Turkey.

In the green vaults of the porte lies hidden away what is perhaps the greatest treasure in the world, collected for centuries by Turkey's greedy rulers and hoarded away from the gaze of any inquisitive mortal. No one has ever been able to estimate the value of the sultan's jewels, for the treasures are guarded by day and night. There are at least twelve sets of heavily barred doors to pass before the actual entrance is reached to this Aladdin's cave. For every lock there are two keys, entrusted to as many custodians, each having twenty-four guards. These are supposed to spy on each other, as well as protect the guardians of the keys.

The green vaults of Constatia, as the treasure caves are called, are within the grounds of the porte. Approached through a court called Dar-es-Soladet—the court of felicity—it is seen to be a low domed edifice with an interesting doorway, enriched with marbles and tiles.

The jewels appear to consist mainly of set and unset precious stones. All information regarding them, however, is kept secret because of the impoverished condition of the country, and if the exact amount of the sultan's wealth were discovered certain unscrupulous leaders might be tempted to "break in and steal." The gossipers of Constantinople say, however, that if a person offered £999,999,000 for the green vaults and secured their contents he would make a great bargain.

Perhaps the throne of beaten gold, adorned with millions of rubies, pearls, diamonds, sapphires and emeralds set in mosaic, is the most dazzling object in the treasury of the "Shadow of God on Earth." How Selim I. ever brought it from Persia away back in the fifteenth century, when traveling was so difficult, is quite beyond human comprehension.

Nowhere in the world are there precious stones to compare with the two great emeralds which adorn the top of the sultan's throne. One of them weighs four pounds and is as big as a man's hand, the other being a trifle smaller.

On a table of ebony and sandalwood, within reach of the throne, stands a marvelous golden tankard incrustated with 4,000 diamonds. By its side lies a platter wrought of the purest gold and literally veneered with diamonds. On the ground surrounding this dazzling site are scattered thousands of rubies, pearls, turquoises and emeralds mingled with exquisitely carved diamond buttons. The magnitude of the whole thing makes one gasp with amazement.

There are effigies of the sultans clad in robes of state from 1451 to 1839, with jewels on the feathers of their turbans, daggers and swords which are priceless, as are the wonderful rubies and emeralds in the clasps of Ibrahim and Solymann II.

No museum in the world can boast a richer collection of armor, scimitars, shields, pistols, saddles, sandals, canes and the like, all bejeweled or wrought of gold.

When the sultana gives a banquet in her harem the treasury is generally raided for the occasion. At one of these revels bouquets of diamond flowers stretching from shoulder to shoulder were worn by the sultan's favorites. The sultana herself was adorned with ropes of pearls of unparalleled size and in her ears were birds the size of butterflies holding in their beaks sparkling gems. The sultan's granddaughter, a mere infant of eleven, used to be tortured by having her hair done up in a knot on top of her head inside a diamond crown, the front of her dress covered with diamond orders, while her hands were incased with golden mittens studded with precious stones.

Few are aware that the sultan is in receipt of the largest income paid to any earthly sovereign—something like £1,000,000 a year—and has the right to ask for more should his privy purse run short. The treasury of useless wealth hoarded away in the green vault, if converted into cash and used for national purposes, would transform the miserable Ottoman empire into one of the richest powers of the world.

The Swanee River. It is related that when Stephen Collins Foster was composing "The Old Folks at Home" he was at a loss for the name of a river which would be melodious and also fit the rhythm of the song.

A brother suggested "Pedee"—"Way down upon the Pedee river." "No," said the composer. "Pedee is not poetical enough." Various other names were tried, only to be rejected by the fastidious author. At length a gazetteer was obtained, and Foster looked through long lists of names until he reached Suwanee or Swanee, as it is usually written.

The suitable name was found, and in this manner was immortality bestowed upon that hitherto almost unknown little southern river.

A little loss frightens; a great one tames.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Charles H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

A VALUABLE FEATURE OF A JOINT ACCOUNT

opened with the Merchants Bank of Canada in the names of two persons is that it one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality.

Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

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J. A. McKELLAR, Manager

Branches at Alvington, Watford, Bothwell, Newbury, West Lorne and Muirkirk.

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INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....12,911,700
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....14,564,700
Total Assets.....\$35,000,000

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President
E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director
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MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

will be located opposite Royal Bank Building
after February 1st.

Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs

Phone 25

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 6:25 a. m.; No. 11, express, local points to London, 2:55 p. m.; No. 10, Eastern Flyer, to Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:25 p. m.; No. 10, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.

Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 11, Detroit express, 12:40 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:25 p. m.; No. 12, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 4:55 p. m.

Sundays included.
No. 13, R. 11 and 13, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 342, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 6:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; Westbound—No. 333, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.

Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., 6:30 a. m.; Arrive Alvinston, 10:30 a. m.; Leave Alvinston for Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.; Arrive Glencoe, 5:30 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 634, daily, 12:30 a. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 3:40 p. m.

Westbound—No. 633, for Windsor, daily, 4:10 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 9:30 a. m.; No. 652, daily, 8:15 p. m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:30 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.; Mail received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 10:40 a. m.

Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Close connections for all points east and west and ocean steamships. For information of steamship sailings, apply to

R. CLANAHAN,

Ticket Agent, Glencoe

SIDDALL & GROVER

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

All kinds of Grain bought
and sold

Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge
for credit.

Oakdale.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 1st, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Rae, their eldest daughter, Blanche, was married to Edward Stinson of Rutherford. The happy couple left on their honeymoon to Belleville.

Mr. Barlow of Galt visited George E. Brown here recently.

Mrs. Fred Leeson of Thamesville was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Ruth Leeson, Sunday last.

Mrs. Irvine Woods is slowly recovering from her illness.

Peter B. McNeil was visiting friends in Kilmartin lately.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Kilmartin.

A meeting of the Kilmartin Literary Society was held last Friday evening when a good program was rendered. Violin selections by G. McLachlin and D. Leitch and songs by Kilmartin's Harry Lauder, Garfield Munroe, were of special merit and the audience was in an uproar of laughter during the dialogue, "The Bungalow Alarm," by the pupils of S. S. No. 17. Corporal Hartley sang many touching songs which were much appreciated. M. Leitch gave an interesting address in which his motto was "Help along and aid the president by doing your bit." The next meeting will be held Friday, February 1st. There will be a very interesting debate.

Do it Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

STRICKEN IN THE STREET

Completely Restored To Health
By "Fruit-a-tives"

882 St. Valier St., MONTREAL.

"In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years, and my weight dropped from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Then, several of my friends advised me to try "Fruit-a-tives". I began to improve almost with the first dose, and by using them, I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble—and all pain and Constipation were cured. Now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise "Fruit-a-tives" enough." H. WHITMAN.

60c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The snowdrift at the cut east of Alvinston where the wreck occurred on the M. C. R. last week was one mile long and over eight feet deep. Seventy men, mostly farmers, were employed for three or four days shovelling to clear the track for traffic.

To conserve fuel the electric light commission at a meeting on Monday evening decided to close down the plant at 10 o'clock on all nights, except Saturdays, when it will be closed down at 11, until the supply of coal becomes more plentiful. The plant is nearly out of coal now, with little prospect of getting any.

These are the days when it would be good business on your part to scan carefully the advertisements in this paper, if you wish to know where you can get the best value for your money. Business men advertising in this paper, are telling the public what to buy and when to buy and get the best that is in your dollar.

The Young Peoples' Guild of the Presbyterian church will meet on Wednesday, Jan. 30th, at half past eight, at the home of Mrs. J. J. McCallum, for a social gathering. The program includes readings on "Missions," "Indians and the Canadian Government," by Miss Florence Keith, and "Gods Foundation for Nation Building in Canada," by E. J. McDonald.

Thomas Mawhinney has bought the 100-acre farm opposite the school house, section 5, E. 1/2, from George Eddie. Frank Pole has bought the McArthur farm of 160 acres, with half of E. 1/2, concession 2, E. 1/2, from Geo. Eddie, and Whitfield Johnson has bought the southwest 50 acres of the McArthur farm, lot 16, concession 1, E. 1/2, from Frank Pole.

There is a big spot on the sun, which some people think might account for the extremely low temperature and stormy conditions. The spot is quite distinct and may be seen to best advantage just after sunrise on Monday morning. As it somewhat resembles a zepplin in shape, there is ground for remark that a party of Germans are perhaps achieving their desire for "a place in the sun."

The new Ontario motor headlight law says: It shall be unlawful to carry on a motor vehicle any lighting device of over four candlepower equipped with reflector.

Same shall be so designed, deflected or arranged that no portion of the beam of the reflected light, when measured 75 feet or more ahead of the lamp, shall rise above the level of the horizontal surface on which the vehicle stands.

A correspondent writes:—Why do not the leaders of the three Glencoe churches follow the example of leaders of churches in cities and smaller places—hold religious services in one room and conserve fuel? Using an immense amount of fuel to heat three churches, when there is not enough people attending the three churches to comfortably fill one! Let us act like men—throw away our church prejudices and show ourselves Christian.

Passenger traffic on the Wabash has been resumed after being suspended for over a week during the snow storm. The Kingscourt line is also open again; it was closed for several days. Alvinston and Inwood were without mail for nearly a week and a half. It was finally up at the station at Glencoe. Piled up on Friday the mail was dispatched overland by sleigh from Glencoe. The people in Walkers district are also without mail for nearly a week.

John Farrell, who for several years has been connected with the Ontario immigration department and was successful in persuading many old country farmers to come to Canada and take up farms and also in securing a large number of farm hands, has resigned his position with the intention of returning to his farm at Forest and personally aiding in the greater production campaign. His late position has been turned over to the care of Rev. J. A. Miller, B. A., of Toronto.

Coroner Woods of Mount Brydges opened an inquest at Walkers school house yesterday to inquire into the circumstances attending the death of the two employees of the Michigan Central Railway Company who were killed in the wreck of a snow plow near Alvinston last week. The jury members—Dan B. Ferguson, Dan McIntyre, John M. Campbell, John N. Campbell, Alex. McKellar, A. P. Ferguson, Albert Oke, Neil F. Munroe, Archie B. Munroe and Joseph Barnes.

Melbourne Agricultural Society held its annual meeting on Friday and appointed the following officers and directors for the current year: President, Francis Howie; vice-presidents, D. J. McGargat and Malcolm McNeil; secretary-treasurer, Frank McLean; directors—H. D. A. Mackenzie, Wm. Stevenson, Thomas Caruthers, J. J. Fletcher, J. B. Cornell, James Sutherland, Ross McCracken, Wm. Graham, Thomas Hardy; auditors, Gilbert Hyndman and W. G. Robinson. A good report was shown for the past year. The society decided to enter the standing field crop competitions during the coming season.

Blank oil leases for sale at the Transcription office.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—John W. Munroe is visiting in Detroit. Margaret Kerr spent last week in London.

—Miss Margaret Watterworth is visiting in St. Thomas.

—Miss Estella Smith was home from London over the week-end.

—Mac, McAlpine of Craik, Sask., is visiting relatives in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Mrs. Charles Kettlewell of Keeler, Sask., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Frank Abbott.

—Pte. A. McVicar of London visited his aunt, Mrs. W. R. S. McCracken, on Monday.

—Mrs. Clare and boys of Toronto are spending a week at W. R. S. McCracken's.

—Mrs. (Rev.) J. G. Kerr of Gorrie spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Fred Aldred.

—Mrs. Charles Stinson returned home on Tuesday after spending five weeks in St. Thomas.

—Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Watson of Shaunavon, Sask., are the guests of the latter's aunt, Mrs. David Currie.

—Miss Little, Red Cross nurse, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lloyd, at the latter's home. She has just returned from stricken Halifax.

—Mrs. Joseph Mawhinney and daughter returned to Swift Current on Saturday after spending several weeks with relatives here.

—Miss Vanessa Evans of Thamesville, who is teaching a school in the neighborhood of that village, spent the week-end at W. R. S. McCracken's.

—Russell Clavahan, who returned recently from Frome, Alberta, where he had a position in the Merchants Bank, was spending a few days with friends in London last week.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Still selling high grade buggies at the old price.—Wm. McCallum.

For sale—a few bushels of yellow table turnips.—Simcoe Hills, Glencoe.

Shopping—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.

See our display of beautiful china ware for the Christmas trade.—Chas. George.

New milch cow, 5 years old, for sale. Apply at Duncanson & McAlpine's.

A few extra nice cutters left. Will sell them at cost to clear.—Wm. McCallum.

Man wanted to work on farm for a year. Apply to James H. Walker, E. 1/2, Sec. 1, Glencoe.

The Kilmartin Red Cross play, "Mr. Rich from Richmond," will be held Friday, Feb. 15th.

Special bargains in shoes, rubbers and men's socks. Repairing a specialty.—Sextsmith & Co.

Quantity of turn or shed timber for sale. 60 to 80, can cut to order.—W. R. Stevenson, Appin.

Wanted to rent—100-acre farm, with house and outbuildings. Apply to Chas. Nixon, Route 3, Glencoe.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and M. Keller streets. Still buying grain at North Glencoe. J. D. McKellar, Chas. Mawhinney 98.

Some of the best bargains ever offered in Glencoe in second-hand cars. Any kind you want. Some exceptions. Will sell good used Fords at half price.—Wm. McCallum.

The well-known play, "The Sweet Girl Graduate," will be put on in the opera house, Glencoe, Easter Tuesday, April 2nd, under the auspices of the A. Y. P. A., St. John's. All local talent.

A leader for Friday and Saturday.—At actual cost—fresh beef, roast, hams and stews, 1,100 pounds to select from. Don't miss this offer. See me for quantities of beef. Everything else sold on small margin of profit. Glencoe's leading store.—W. T. Jelly.

Lumley & Watterworth are setting up their saw mill on property formerly owned by Albert George, adjoining village of North Glencoe. They will be prepared to do custom sawing in a few weeks. Those having sawing to be done will please get their timber on the ground early.

If you are desirous of hearing the new Edison diamond disc phonograph at your own fireside, drop a card as follows and you will receive a free concert on this wonderful instrument, Edison's latest production of the phonograph.—Daniel H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

The ladies of Woodgreen and surrounding district are having a social evening at Albert Winger's, Woodgreen, in aid of the Battle Hill Relief Society on Friday evening, January 25th. Ladies, please bring a cake and sandwiches. Gentlemen, 50 cents at the door. Doors open at 7:30.

Until you have heard and seen a Colquhalla gramophone you are not likely to have a complete conviction that you are buying the right instrument for your home. From the lowest priced gramophone at \$24 to the handsome cabinet at \$800, you will find a model of such substantial value that you will have to give it a place in your consideration. For full particulars enquire of Daniel H. McRae, Glencoe.

Warning Note.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal are this week publishing a warning notice that their office of a great war map is shortly to be withdrawn, and also advising subscribers to renew promptly, otherwise they may miss a copy or two as the enormous increase in expense of publishing compels them to cancel promptly all expiring subscriptions. The Family Herald and Weekly Star at \$1.25 a year, including their great war map, is wonderful value in view of the fact that to take advantage of this offer now are sure to be sorry. There has been an enormous demand for that paper and map this season.

When the auxiliary equipment from St. Thomas went to the wreck on the M. C. R. at Alvinston on Wednesday it ran into the wreckage, breaking the derrick and derailing one of the engines. A couple of coaches were attached to the train, in which there were several male passengers. Dr. Martin of Alvinston and others sustained some bruises.

OUR LITTLE NEIGHBOR

NEWFOUNDLAND IS WRESTLING WITH FISHERY POLICY.

Government Has Been Dealing With the Problem of Developing This Important Industry—Motor Boats May Be Used in the Future as Auxiliaries Instead of Oar and Sail Crafts.

THE new Union Government in Newfoundland having, it is hoped, eliminated the item of partisan political warfare struggle, is now about to wrestle with the problems pertaining to the development of the fisheries of the island and making them more valuable. It is estimated that the catch of cod in Newfoundland this year will equal 2,000,000 quintals (112 pounds), a larger catch than the previous record-breaking one, which was in 1905, when 1,800,000 quintals were exported. The value, however, to the fishermen of this year's catch will be vastly greater than that of nine years ago. At that time the total value was only about \$5,000,000, while this year it is expected that the total will be \$15,000,000. This increase is due to the enormous high prices prevailing for all foodstuffs the present year, and especially for fish, which finds a large market in the countries of Southern Europe, where Newfoundland has now a virtual monopoly owing to the former European competitors being unable to carry on their industry in the North Sea by reason of the naval activities in that region.

It is the ambition of some of the Government authorities to see an average annual catch of about 2,000,000 quintals of cod hereafter, and it is hoped to attain this by (1) encouraging the fishermen to utilize the fullest possible extent motor-boats as auxiliaries instead of the boats worked by oars or sails mainly in use heretofore; (2) to encourage our people to prosecute the fishery on the Grand Banks more extensively, it being now the least active branch of our staple industry, being greatly exceeded by the catch on Labrador and enormously so by the catch around our own coasts made by the fishermen who operate from their own homes in small crafts; (3) to provide a continuous supply of bait fishes which has hitherto not been engaged in; (4) to encourage the building of schooners for the various branches of the fishing industry; (5) to educate the boys and young men to engage more actively in the fisheries instead of abandoning them for other pursuits; (6) to establish a standard "cull," or grade, for fish, so as to ensure the production of the best article, and thereby ensure the fullest value for it; (7) to expand and develop the foreign markets to which our fish now go; (8) to modernize and bring up to date the Colonial Fisheries Department.

Deaf with these in detail, it is pointed out that the motorboat greatly reduces the labor which the fishermen are called upon to give to their industry and ensures much larger returns, the estimate being that it increases a fisherman's income by 25 to 50 per cent, because it renders it possible for him to fish for a longer period, and he can proceed to and return from the fishing grounds in all but the worst weather by this means. The fishing on the Grand Banks is not being enlarged because of the great risks to life and limb involved, to be compared with those to be faced by the fishermen who operate from the coast, while the latter, by reason of improved appliances and higher prices, are getting much more money with much less hardship. There is also a grievance among the crews of the banks over the manner in which the catch is shared, and a suggestion for an improvement in regard to this industry is that a bonus be given for every thousand fish taken by the men.

The policy of a continued bait supply is being actively considered at the present time, and it is hoped that depots for the storing of the smallest fishes used as bait for the cod can be erected at a cost of about \$2,000 each, and a hundred of these located around the seaboard and served by a few modern cold storage plants, and thereby large motorboats equipped for the distribution of the bait, would enable the fisherfolk to secure all of this they require. It is estimated that \$500,000 would instal the whole system, and assuming that the outcome would mean 250,000 quintals of cod additional every year, worth, say, \$2,000,000, the capital outlay would not alone be paid for in one year, but the fishermen of the colony would have \$1,500,000 additional earnings; and, allowing for a million of this being used in purchasing various articles, the duty of thirty per cent, thereon would return to the Colonial Treasury \$300,000. It is estimated that there has been a heavy falling-off in the construction of fishing schooners the past ten years, some estimating 500 or a third of the fleet which existed then.

A bonus to encourage the building of fisher craft was provided by the colony last year, but because of the abnormal demand for vessels for hop sea operations it was taken away from fish and to bring in our food and other supplies, all the colony's ship-building energies have been devoted to the construction of larger vessels, but it is intended in the near future, certainly after peace is declared, to make every effort to provide a large fleet of fishing vessels and to create and employ more such vessels in this industry. It is proposed also to transform the educational system of the colony in such a way as to induce the people to continue in that occupation.

FIGHTING THE CLOUDS.

One of the Perils With Which an Airman Has to Contend.

Captain R. C. Hicks, the famous airman, during a lecture on three years' flying progress at the Royal Society of Arts described a thrilling adventure in a dense cloud. He was explaining the need for some instrument which will show an airman up in the clouds that he is flying on a level keel.

"I set out on a very cloudy, windy day to do a test climb to 10,000 feet on a late type two-seater. On reaching 12,000 feet we got into a dense rain cloud, but carried on to beyond 5,000 feet, still in the cloud, when the compass apparently began to swing really it is the machine that begins swiveling, not the compass, and efforts to check it to swing more violently in the other direction.

"The air speed then rushed up far beyond normal flying speed. All efforts to pull her up checked her only slightly. Then the rudder was tried; back went the air speed to zero. There was an unusual, uneasy feeling of being detached from the machine, and I knew her to be literally tumbling about in the clouds. All efforts to settle down again to a straight flight seemed to be unavailing until we emerged from the cloud very nearly upside down. Assuming control again was then an easy matter."

ENEMIES AS AN ASSET.

Without Them Nobody Ever Accomplishes Anything.

No man can accomplish any great thing without making enemies. It is said a man may be "known by the enemies he makes." Observe the kind of enemies one makes and their reasons for enmity. The man who makes no enemies is comparatively worthless. The Bible says, "Woe unto you when all men shall speak well of you."

It is not necessary to court enemies, but if you encounter hostility in the course of pursuing your way honestly and with your best judgment do not allow it to disturb you. He who has no enemies is not likely to have real friends. If you would measure a man's worth, observe his enemies. Of what character are they? What are their reasons for being at enmity? While the wise man should be unswayed by his enemy, neither should he be unmindful of him. Reconcile your enemy, if possible, but never fawn on him or cringe to him in the hope of making him a friend. This will win his contempt.

It is wise to look out for the enemy who poses as a friend. He will stab you in the back if he can or strike in the dark.

A Feathered Beauty.

The quetzal of Guatemala is considered the most beautiful bird in the world. Its plumage vies with the rainbow and shines with a metallic luster. Until within the last few years it was unknown to science, mainly owing to the fact that it is a hermit among the feathered creatures, delighting in the silence of high altitudes. It dwells on mountain heights above 7,000 feet in elevation. The quetzal was the royal bird of the Aztecs, and its plumes were used to decorate the headdresses and cloaks of the kings of that land. Its breast is a brilliant scarlet, while its green tail attains a length of three feet. It is about the size of the common pigeon. It nests in holes in rotten trees, which it enlarges with its bill, so as to make a roomy and comfortable residence. The young are hatched totally devoid of feathers.

Impromptu Replies.

Macready, who threw himself into his acting heart and soul, used to tell funny stories about the effect of his easy, colloquial manner upon the players collected for his company in small provincial towns. Once in the play of "William Tell" he turned to one of these stupid rustics and put the question, "Do you shoot?" so naturally that the man was quite thrown off his guard and, to his horror, replied, "A little, sir, but I've never had to go with one of them crossbows." Another time, in "Virginia," he asked, "Do you wait for me to lead Virginia in, or will you do so?" only to be greeted unexpectedly by the actor who played Icilus thus, "Why, really, sir, I don't care—just as you do it in London."

Not So Smart.

Mr. Flatbush—it's the same old story. Mrs. Flatbush—What's wrong now? "I painted the front gate and hung a sign on it, 'Fresh Paint.'"

"Well?"

"The first man who came along put his hand on it to see if the paint was really fresh."

"Don't be so smart."

"Why?"

"That wasn't a man that put his hand on the paint to see if it was fresh; that was me."

Doubtful Now.

Jones—Our courtship began in a most romantic way. My wife saved me from drowning. She's a magnificent swimmer. Smith—I notice you don't go out very far now. Jones—No; I don't know if she would save me again.—Pittsburgh Press.

Poultry Note.

"She made a goose of herself."

"How?"

"Trying to act like a chicken."

Metals and Heat.

In the reflection of heat brass stands first and silver, tin, steel and lead in the order named.

One cannot always be a hero, but one can always be a man.

OUR PHYSICAL HEALTH.

This Critic Claims We Are Only Half Living and Working.

That the average man and woman in the United States today is only half living and is not doing half of the work we get out of the joy from work and life that the human being is capable of getting is the opinion of Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale university, the great student and authority on economic health conditions. In a recent study that he has made of rural health and national well being he finds that only something like 1 per cent of people are really well and free from impairment.

Interpreting this low state of physical health in terms of what it means to the individual, the writer says, "It means that we are losing a large part of our rightful life not only by death itself, which cuts off many years we might have lived, but also from disease and disabilities which are not fatal, but which cripple the power to work and mar the joy of living."

As to what this state of physical inefficiency means to the producing power of this country, the writer again says: "We may assume that on the average for every death per annum there are two persons sick during the year. This makes about 3,000,000 people constantly lying on sick beds in the United States, of which on the most conservative estimate at least half need not have been there. If we translate these preventable losses into commercial terms we find that even by the most conservative reckoning this country is losing over \$1,500,000,000 worth of wealth producing power every year."

"Personally," says Professor Fisher, "I believe it can be shown that the chief cause of this degeneration is the neglect of individual hygiene, partly from ignorance, partly from indifference, partly from sheer helplessness. The degeneration of our bodies follows a degeneration of our habits. The cure for the degenerative disease is more personal hygiene—more scientific habits of daily living."

TOO MUCH FOR DEWEY.

He Frankly Admitted There Was One Thing He Couldn't Do.

A curious coincidence surrounds the entering of George Dewey as a cadet at the naval academy, from which he graduated with great honors in 1888. His appointment was that of alternate to another Montpelier (Vt.) boy, son of a Vermont physician, also named George. They had fought together and fought many sham battles side by side in the little old red schoolhouse. George I. received the naval appointment, but for family reasons decided to enter the ministry, and the vacancy was taken by the alternate, George Dewey, who was ready for any fight on land or sea, as many times proved in the little Montpelier schoolhouse.

No one remembers better than the writer the great demonstration in Boston Oct. 14, 1898, when Admiral Dewey was the hero of the hour. Congratulations were telegraphed from the old playmate, George, of the Montpelier days: "Bully for you, George. Have you ceased swearing as you did in the old boyhood days? I could not have fought that battle of Manila, but I am sending you a sermon. I preached it last Sunday in my Syracuse church." The reply came:

George, I may have fought like a bulldog, and I may still swear at times, but I could not have preached that sermon.

GEORGE DEWEY.

The Bicycle.

From the best accounts it appears that the first bicycle—meaning by the term a two wheeled machine for human locomotion—was made in France about the year 1815. This pioneer machine was a very awkward affair, consisting of a couple of heavy wooden wheels of equal diameter, one behind the other and joined together by a longitudinal wooden bar on which the rider's seat was fixed, the mode of propulsion being the pushing of the feet against the ground. Not for fifty years was any real progress made. In 1869 the machine with the big driving wheel was invented by Michael de Paris, and a few years later came the "safety," which, with many improvements, is the machine we have today.

Dragoons.

Dragoons used to be armed with a short musket which spouted out fire so fiercely when the trigger was pulled that it was called a "dragon," after the fabulous beast whose breath is fire. So well established did this name become for this firearm that a dragon was engraved on the barrel, and the men who used this particular weapon were called "dragoons."

Small Addition to the Total.

She—Don't you feel you owe me an apology for the way you talked last night? He—I do

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.

The Garden Seed Bed.

A noted garden writer has said that the greatest pleasure in gardening is "the joy of seeing things grow," and in so many ways this pleasure is had in the same measure as in the raising of small plants from seed for your own garden.

It does not require a very large space to grow a large number of young plants. For the home garden, 50 by 100 feet in size, a plot three feet wide by fifteen feet long will be amply sufficient. This for the start, but in following years, when you become more expert in handling of the seed bed, you will cut this down and get just as good results.

It is an advantage to have the seed bed long and narrow, so that it can be easily reached from the path, making the work more pleasant and getting better results. A short person will get better results with one thirty inches wide.

The location of the seed bed is very important; in fact, there is but one good location in every garden, and that is along the north fence, so that it will be exposed to the sunshine all day and be protected from cold winds. If the fence is an open one, well as paths or wire, it will be well to cover it along the seed bed with building paper, fastened on, to make it tight from the wind.

Good Drainage Necessary

The seed bed should be specially prepared. The soil should be deep and well drained. If necessary to get it so, excavate it to a depth of two feet, fill in four to six inches of drainage material, such as stones, cinders or other similar material, and cover with a layer of soil.

On top of the soil, which should be specially prepared. Use the loam removed from the excavation, with as much in addition as may be needed to take the place of the subsoil removed, give it a heavy dusting with powdered lime, and one of a good chemical fertilizer. Work all good together.

On top of the drainage put four to six inches of the richest well-rotted manure you have available, and on this

the soil, which should then be worked as fine and smooth as possible. However, the soil is not just thrown in. It is an advantage in earliness to plant seeds on a bed which slopes to the south. This you can accomplish by making it six inches higher at the back than the front, using a board in front to retain it. This makes a warmer bed, and produces a better growing condition for continuous seed and plant growth.

In the seed-bed are planted the main crop or late varieties of vegetables, and a small space should be reserved for the transplanting of a few of the early ones when it is safe to plant them out, but before setting them in the garden proper.

Sow Seeds Compactly

Do not plant the different kinds of seeds promiscuously, or in long ribbon rows. Try the newer and better way. Mark off the seed-bed into as many squares as may be needed, each of a size to suit the quantity of seeds to be planted. Plot these on a paper, and mark the rows of the seeds on them as a matter of reference and record. You will find it very convenient to be able to work with all the plants of one kind right under your hand in a compact square, instead of having to walk along a long row.

Take sufficient time to plant the seeds in the seed-bed thinly; if which is meant do not crowd them in the rows. When planted carefully they are likely to be bunched in some place and thin set in others. Practice a few times dropping small seeds from the thumb and two fingers on a paper until you can do it evenly, and you then are ready to sow them in the soil.

One of the things desired to be attained in transplanting plants is to increase the root-mass before there is much top-growth. When a plant is taken from the seed-bed and transplanted it loses most of its root hairs, which are reproduced in greater number in its new location before the top gets additional growth. This makes for a vigorous plant.

The vegetables usually sown in the seed-bed are: Cabbage, onions, beets, cauliflower, parsley, peppers, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, chard.

House Poultry

Selecting a Receiver.

In selling eggs in case lots, or live poultry by the crate, locate good trustworthy receivers and stick to them. The writer met a poultrykeeper to the same city concern for twenty-five years. He seldom had cause for complaint about returns, and when he did complain, errors were quickly rectified. Between him and the commission firm there was more than an ordinary business relationship; there was friendship. The steady, dependable shipper gets the attention at the hands of a receiving firm that the producer does who ships first to one house, then to another.

Business standing and reputation should be considered in selecting a receiver. Some egg receivers deduct no commission, others deduct one or two cents a dozen, and still others charge a percentage. Some concerns buy either by case count or loss off (for breakage, bad eggs, etc.), and others by case count only. Simultaneous trial shipments and a comparison of returns from different firms is the best way of getting at facts. The concern which charges no commission may really be the costliest one to ship to. It will pay the producer of well-graded eggs to ship loss off where that is possible. On numerous markets there are no loss-off buyers.

Beware of the agent who calls at your farm and solicits shipments, promising better than market prices.

A Fan-Bag Obstacle Race. To prepare the "race course" for this amusing contest, form a zigzag passageway about three feet wide by arranging two lines of chairs, tables, benches, and other articles of furniture. The more it winds the better it will serve the purpose.

Blow up a medium-sized paper bag and tie it at the top with string. Place the bag at the beginning of the course; then get a palm-leaf fan and, while one of the company times you with a watch, fan the bag along the passageway to the end.

You must take care not to allow the bag to strike at any time the sides of the course or any part of your person. Neither should you allow the fan to touch the bag during the entire effort. Should you commit either of those errors, you lose your turn. The player who covers the course in the shortest space of time without violating any of the rules of the game wins the contest.

"Observation is the most enduring of the pleasures of life."—George Meredith.

Eat More Poultry and Eggs.

"We are short of red meat. Our soldiers and our allies require more than ever before. We are advocating in every household, every hotel and restaurant in this country the substitution of poultry for red meat. Increased production of poultry can be effected much faster than beef, pork and mutton. While we want increase in all the latter, we must have a quick response in poultry and poultry products. There is a great waste of poultry feeds from every household and farm. It requires little labor. Cannot the poultry raisers of the country help us by providing the increased supply we need?"

These are the words of Herbert Hoover in an appeal directed to the American Poultry Association and producers of poultry and eggs in the United States. The words are just as applicable to Canadian Poultry Producers. More meat must be provided for the fighting men. Less of the meats that can be shipped must be eaten at home. Something else must be substituted for the red meat. Poultry and eggs make the best and cheapest substitute at the present time and should be used more than they are for that purpose.

The prices asked for these are reasonable when compared with the prices of other meats. At present rates poultry, either fresh or stored, is one of the cheapest meats on the market. Though new-laid are high, the stored eggs are reasonable in price and quite palatable. Fresh poultry is selling on many markets at from 15c. to 24c. per lb., and good stored eggs from 40c. to 50c. per dozen. These prices are practically the same as before the war, but when compared with the present prices of other meats prove conclusively that they are no longer a luxury.

The prices of eggs and poultry were formerly comparatively high, and consumers, to a certain extent, discontinued eating poultry produce, now, when the relative prices have changed, the impression remains that poultry and eggs are still a luxury. As a

result the consumption of these is not as large as it usually is.

There are several good reasons why poultry and eggs should be used more than they are as a substitute for beef and bacon.—The soldiers and the Allies must have meat and we cannot send them poultry and eggs: We have a good supply of poultry products in Canada at present. They make a palatable and a cheap substitute for the red meat required by the soldiers. Poultry are more easily grown and can be produced in less time than other live stock. The young and the old can supply all the labor necessary for this work.

Take-It-Back Day.

Be quick to take it back again. The article you borrow; And don't postpone that duty plain To some remote to-morrow.

I fear it sounds a little stern, And yet I have the feeling That borrowing without return Is 'most the same as stealing.

Our neighbors good our needs supply Without a word of fretting. 'Tis wrong to pass such kindness by And pay it by forgetting.

Then take it back, whatever you owe, Till neighbors all are sunny; For friendly hearts, of course you know, Are worth far more than money.

Oh, all who labor, all who strive, Ye yield a lofty power! Do with your might, do with your strength.

Fill every golden hour! The glorious privilege to do Is woman's noblest dower. Then to your country, to yourself, to your own God be true! A weary wretched life is theirs Who have no work to do.

When making cakes with dripping If a few drops of lemon juice are beaten up with the dripping the cake will taste as well as if butter had been used.

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 individuals without a medical diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Who would not be covetous, and with reason, if health could be purchased with gold.

Cancer.

Cancer is always a tumor, a swelling, a "lump," as many people say, and they are apt to think of a tumor as being necessarily a cancer. But to the doctor any kind of a swelling means a tumor; and there are at least a score of them—bone, cartilage, fat, fibroid and the like. Also there are several kinds of cancer differing in the degree of their malignancy (their life-endangering effects) and in their development. Most benign tumors, however innocent to begin with, may by reason of constant irritation become cancerous; therefore whenever possible they should be removed. Thus may not only definite and sure cure be vouchsafed, but also such a relatively slight and shockless operation will result in the least disfigurement or mutilation. Certain kinds of moles and birth marks may take on malignancy. For their removal, only the expert advice and skill must be sought. An unskillful operator (many a beauty doctor is such) may leave some microscopic portion of the growth, which may become the seat or focus of a future cancer. Superficial cancers, as those of the face and lips, are reasonably recognizable by professional sight and touch and by microscopic examination. Deep seated cancers are much more difficult to detect. Oftentimes the only indication of them is a functional disturbance of the organ involved in the growth and perhaps also of other and associated organs. Therefore those

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Take No Chances.

About a month ago a swelling formed under the left side of my tongue bluish black in color. About in the center of this is a little pus pocket. Although I have been using a mouth wash prescribed by a druggist I don't seem to notice the swelling go down. It is about the same size as at first. It troubles me mostly when I eat.

Answer—I have no desire to frighten you; but this may be cancer, as may any growth in the mouth that does not get well within a week or at most a fortnight. Go to a capable physician and get thoroughly examined. Yours is no case for over-the-counter prescribing. Read the above. I am mailing you further information.

Bronchitis.

I am 20 years old. This fall I broke down with my nerves. I have chronic bronchitis, and have had a bad set of lungs and catarrhes. I have no desire to keep up my physical being.

Answer—Are you sure the ailment is bronchitis; better get thoroughly examined. Am mailing you information regarding hoarseness, which are most weakening.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Sister tip-toed softly by, It really wasn't fair; For Willie thought he had her sure, And only caught the chair.

MOTHER WISDOM

By Fisticuffs and Quarrels the Child Works Out Ideals of Right and Justice

By Helen Johnson Keyes and John M. Keyes, M.D.

There are many ways in which children receive education; many ways outside of school, even outside of the direct influences of home. These are forms of self-education—education through the instincts.

Quarrelling is one of these educational instincts. It is exceedingly disagreeable to grown-ups; it is noisy, vulgar and selfish. Yet, undoubtedly, it is a means by which children learn for themselves the meaning and need of fair play, peaceableness and co-operation.

We may preach these virtues to our young people year after year without really gaining their attention but when Sam learns from Bill's fisticuffs that the social organization does not tolerate a bully; and when Julia finds out from May's bitterness that friendship will not endure pique, these children are beginning to become citizens.

Most of our moral progress since first we tasted of the knowledge of good and evil, has been along the line of yielding to other men the same privileges we claim for ourselves.

It has been a strangely slow process. Truly it is curious that it should have taken our race hundreds and hundreds of years to learn the joy of being just to the human creature with whom we share this earth!

Curious that we are learning so slowly that law and order make for happiness! Even into the midst of an age confident of its humanitarianism has broken the great European war. In view of all this we should be patient with our children who, like us, learn the golden rule very slowly and, after having seemed to learn it, like ourselves, break it over and over again.

Fight For An Ideal

When men go to war, we look beyond the horror and brutality and the atrocities and find the courage, the loyalty, the idealism of the fighters. Do not you believe that children when they quarrel and fight also have an ideal for which they are struggling?

Surely they have! Beyond the coarse struggle for a sack of candy or for the front seat at the "show," there is a principle in their minds and they are working out a problem of right and justice even stronger than their greed.

I believe it is dangerous to make a habit of settling children's quarrels for them, to separate them in their encounters. I believe this for the reason that I think the education of experience and the punishment of consequences are the strongest corrective forces we have. When we settle a quarrel we shield our children from the consequences of their acts and thereby, perhaps, make cowards of them or else headstrong men and women who will rush into experiences without counting the cost because they have never had to pay that cost.

I said it was dangerous to make it a habit to settle children's quarrels. Of course, there are occasions when they must be stopped abruptly. I do not believe that children should be allowed to disturb the quiet of the home and the work and rest of older people.

Your Child's Time.

Friendship is one of heaven's most supreme gifts, and certainly our friends should be cherished. But for the very reason that our friends are so dear and close to us, and have so great an influence upon us, hardly any other element outside the home touches the lives of our children so intimately and so frequently. Our friends are a great possible influence for good or harm in the lives of our children; and the extent to which we shall allow them to influence us in handling our children and the extent to which they shall directly influence our children constitute one of our gravest problems and concerns.

The facing of this problem requires that we must know our friends—must study them from the standpoint of the best interest of our children. First, we must rid ourselves of the conventional ideas of what is one of our friends—of that fear of "what will Mrs. Blank think?" and for them we must substitute, as our foremost consideration, the happiness and well-being of our children.

If this be our first consideration, if we know our children, and if we have tact, many of the harmful ways in which our friends thoughtlessly touch our children's lives can easily be avoided. Even so seemingly trivial a situation as a friend calling at a time that interferes with a child's eager expectations can easily be met in a manner so that no one is hurt or disappointed.

"This is my afternoon with John, and we have planned a very special party"—this said graciously, with some light elaboration or emphasis appropriate to the project, and with the manner of continuing immediately, will save the situation for the child, and can not possibly give offense to any sensible friend. As a rule, if we proceed in the right manner, we will suffer no loss in friendship. But consideration for our children must always come first.

A garden is troublesome at times. There are troublesome insects and diseases and unfavorable weather that cause anxiety and loss, but there is nothing worth having in this life that is to be had without trouble.

A BLESSING IN DISGUISE

"Myra, you are looking and acting years younger than when I was here last winter; how is it?" Mrs. Simmons regarded her sunny little hostess with open admiration.

"Wasn't I old and anxious and cross last winter!" shivered Mrs. Alexander. "My reformation," she said with a merry twinkle, "may be credited to too much sewing."

"Nonsense! Too much sewing makes a woman old, not young."

"That's what it was doing to me, at first," nodded Mrs. Alexander soberly. "You see, John and I have to work and plan carefully so that we can make both ends meet without too noticeable a strain at the joining. He has always done his part loyally and with wisdom but I tried to stretch my end too far. Most mothers are tempted to do that, I suppose, because we feel that our own sweet children must have all the advantages their mates have. Too often, though, we do not stop to consider what advantages are most worth their having. I scribbled and planned and took thousands of dainty stitches for my little folk; and all the while I was getting cross, exacting and unmotherly!"

"The days were never long enough for me and on the nights that John was away, I'd sew or embroider for hours after the children were in bed. At last I had to stop because I couldn't sew even in daytime and oh, how my eyes hurt! I was almost frantic when the oculist explained that only rest would help them."

"I went home from his office feeling as if the props had fallen from everything. After we had our simple supper and the dishes were washed, I sat down and folded my hands."

"Nothing to do! I told myself makingly."

"At that moment little Hugh called, 'Mamma, can't you play ring-a-peg with me?'"

"Why, yes! I can play," I laughed. When the child immediately began to dance up and down and shout, 'Goody! goody!' I realized with a shock how often the poor baby had been put off with an impatient, 'Not now, dear. Mother's busy!'"

"Well, he played ring-a-peg, then dominated just matching because Hugh is such a little chap. When the rest had finished their home work, they clamored to play too."

"Mother, won't you play with us every evening?" they coaxed at bedtime. "We'll help with the supper work if you will."

"Agreed," I bargained with delight. "The children had got into the habit of fussing over every bit of work they did. But there has been a delightful change from that night on. I play with them and they help me about the work as cheerfully as if it were a game. Indeed, we have found ways to make a play of what has been drudgery, while our sense of comradeship binds us together wonderfully."

"One night they wanted me to go for a walk with them before supper; since then, it has become almost a daily habit. I could afford the time, you see, because the poor eyes would not let me sew." The mother's face grew tender with recollection.

"Sunset time is the loveliest hour of the day to go walking with children! None of us will ever forget some of those sunsets and our sunset talks. They have made a better and a happier woman of me while the children have learned to appreciate the beauty of all outdoors and to love the One who created it as they would not let me sew."

"I understand now, you dear wise young mother!" whispered her friend.

Cleanliness in Handlers of Food.

Clean hands and clean clothes are an outward indication of clean habits. These and these only are the kind of butchers or other handlers of food that you should patronize.

It is very probable that people of clean appearance will cover foods while the premises are being swept, and will also protect such things as rats and mice. The days when cats were seen lying in the middle of a candy shop window or sitting on a basket of grapes are fast disappearing, though this has been witnessed recently by the writer.

Citizens themselves can do more than health inspectors by calling the attention of proprietors to unsatisfactory conditions, for after all the store-keeper is primarily after your patronage.

The Unseen Goal.

I have walked a devious way. Overburdened, faint, oppressed; Through the burning, stinging day. Through deep night of sore unrest. How the thought had eased my load, How my hope had sprung anew, Had I known the weary road Led at last to you!

While doing up the breakfast dishes put the soapstone on the stove, and when you go out to wash the utensils in the creamery take it with you. Do not turn it while heating; lay the cold side next to the floor, and stand on the warm side. By the time your separator is washed, scalded and dried, your feet are comfortably warm. Put it under the dishpan while you do the pails and cans.

The Dairy

Finding The "Boarder" Cows.

I have been in the dairy business for fifteen years with varied success, says a dairymen. According to my experience it takes about five years for a cow to develop. Up to that age I am not positive whether she is going to be a "boarder" cow or not. Now if there could be some means provided to aid one in determining exactly whether a yearling is going to grow into a good cow or not, such means would prove very valuable to dairymen. Many of the heifers would be fattened and sold for meat while, on the other hand, not a few that go directly to the shambles without a trial at the pail would be given a chance to show their value as dairy animals. The scales and the Babcock test are the only accurate means we have of knowing what a cow can do, but these can be used only when the animals are producing, and as a heifer may prove to be a good cow after an unprofitable season or two, we cannot see where the practical dairymen are going to avoid the heavy expense involved in weeding out the "boarder" cow and at the same time not waste valuable potential dairy cow material.

Artificial coloring of gold fish by keeping them in water containing certain chemicals is extensively carried on in Sicily.

"Somewhere a Voice is Calling"

The somewhere is right in Glencoe in this case. It's the voice of "Economy"—coming loud and clear from the E. Mayhew & Son CLEARANCE SALE. It calls to every home in Glencoe and community. Come and save money on your many needs NOW. Clearance reductions on every article. You save on everything you buy.

SPECIAL \$1 Ear-band Caps 69c	 Peck's CLOTHING	THIS SALE We are determined to unload our entire Overcoat stock. Reductions of the most radical kind have been made to accomplish our purpose. People of Glencoe NEVER had an opportunity to buy Overcoats at such savings as we NOW offer. Men's High-grade Overcoats All Sacrificed COATS formerly sold at \$15—clearing sale price \$9.75 . Formerly sold at \$21—clearing sale price \$15.75 . Boys' Coats, belted effect, reg. \$11, for \$7.78. In sizes 32, 33, 34 and 35. A special purchase of Men's TROUSERS —\$2.65, \$3.49 and \$4.50.	SPECIAL 50c Boys' Stockings 39c
SPECIAL 50c Heather Sox 29c		SPECIAL 65c Boys' Ties 39c	
SPECIAL 75c Wool Gloves 33c		SPECIAL \$1.25 Jerseys 85c	
SPECIAL \$2 Heavy Grey Sweaters 98c		SPECIAL \$1.50 Boys' Bloomers \$1.12 1-2	

Kiddies' Furs

Muff and Neckpiece of White Bearcloth, regular \$1 value, clearing sale price **48c** set.

Muff and Neckpiece of White Velvet trimmed with black fur, regular \$1.75 value, sale price **89c** set.

Opportunity

Conducted by honest methods, with no inflation of values and every reduction as advertised, this sale will appeal to all people. You save on everything. The whole stock is included.

Ladies' Furs and Coats

All to be sold at enormous reductions.

A Tip

The Rug and Linoleum you are thinking of buying about April or May. Take a tip—BUY NOW. We will lay them away for you.

E. MAYHEW & SON

The Transcript

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1918

Newbury

Two of our young people were married on Wednesday last. Miss Jessie, daughter of G. D. Dobbins, and Bruce Fletcher. They drove to Wardville parsonage and were married by Rev. Mr. Jefferson, returning to the home of the bride where supper was served to the immediate relatives. Later Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher drove to their home in Mosa. All good wishes follow them.

Reeve Holman is in London this week attending county council. Councillor James Whittington is acting reeve during Mr. Holman's absence.

The Red Cross Circle had a social evening in the basement of Knox church on Wednesday evening last. A program of music and speeches, with games and lunch, filled in a very pleasant few hours. Useful articles and homemade cooking were sold. Proceeds, \$50.17.

The Women's Institute packed a bale on Monday containing 33 pairs of socks and 2 feather pillows. A shipment is made about the 20th of each month.

Mrs. Fenby accompanied her daughter, Mrs. Grant, home to Windsor on Saturday, where she will remain for a short time.

Miss Lydia Fennell and Master Wesley were in London last week attending the general meeting of the Red Cross Circle.

Kilmartin.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Walker of Brooke have returned home after visiting their daughter, Mrs. Dougald Secord.

Mrs. (Rev.) D. Robertson, Mrs. Andrew Douglas, Miss Helen Douglas and Miss Christina Little are attending the Woman's Missionary convention in London.

George Secord of Toronto spent the week-end with his parents here.

Mrs. Duncan McAlpine has returned after spending some time with her daughter in Highgate.

Walkers.

Report of Walkers Patriotic Society for 1917:—Total receipts, \$566.46. Shipped to Hyman Hall—253 pairs of socks, 73 pyjama suits, 38 shirts (flannel), 12 kit bags, 10 sheets, 15 pr. pillow slips, 9 vermin suits, 4 towels, 2 housewives, 1 box gum, 2 lbs. maple sugar, 5 lbs. honey, 1 lb. cream candy, 1 lb. peppermints, 60 lbs. fruit cake. —Marjorie McLean, secretary.

Wardville

Miss Hilda Blott of Crinan spent the week-end at her home here.

Mrs. J. Calder and daughter Mary have returned to their home in Beaverton after visiting her mother Mrs. E. Aitchison.

William Randles of London spent the week-end at his home here.

Miss Blanche Hale left on Monday for Guelph where she intends taking a business course.

Mrs. Collins of Windsor spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. J. A. Mulligan. Her daughter Patsy, who has been visiting here, returned home with her.

Rev. J. Hale spent a few days this week in London.

Miss Mabel Milner and Lyle of Detroit were visiting at their home here.

Cornis cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

Ekfrid Station

Willfred Switzer spent the week-end in London.

Nurse McCallum is in charge of John T. McLean, who is ill with pleuro-pneumonia.

Marion Campbell is recovering from an attack of the measles.

Mrs. A. Grant of Brownsville has returned home after spending some time with friends here.

W. R. McDonald is putting up a good supply of ice for the summer.

Mrs. Effie Gillies of Chatham is visiting at Samuel McLean's.

Norman Adams is confined to the house with a severe cold.

Our coal dealer was fortunate enough to get a carload of coal before the severe cold weather.

Ekfrid Patriotic Society met at the home of Mrs. D. A. Campbell on Wednesday afternoon, January 9th. There was a good attendance and a box containing 20 shirts and 10 pairs of socks was shipped to Hyman Hall. New officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:—President, Mrs. D. A. Campbell; vice-president, Mrs. Benjamin Switzer; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Bernie Galbraith. The next meeting of the society will be held at the home of Mrs. R. P. Eaton Wednesday afternoon, January 23rd.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness.

Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

Shetland

The gripe has a grip on most of us here.

Jim Vosberg, George George, George Bolton, Mrs. Duncan Bolton, Mrs. J. L. Munroe, Mrs. E. J. Moorehouse and others are names on Shetland's sick list.

L. Badgley of Palmer, Sask., Edgar Moorehouse, Will Wright and family, Edwin George and family, are some of our present Western visitors.

L. H. Badgley attended the auto show at Detroit.

Mrs. G. Bolton visited in Croton last week.

Judging by the rush on for white flour at the flour mills here, some people are not taking kindly to Pappa Hannan's idea of Lapland bread. The question arises, if we eat the pig's feed, what's the pig going to eat?

Manitoba wheat may be in a class by itself but we notice there are a lot of Westerners every winter who prefer Ontario bread.

When yer empty of the ashes or do a bit of chores, for grub or oil or baccy ye must go; ye must brussil up yer courage an' don't fergit—Oh my—the shovel, fer ye'll have to shovel snow.

Quite a bit of our youth and beauty took in the play at Newbury on that frizzly Friday night. Experiences were varied as well as unique. One couple in particular, trusting too much to the horse's instinct, lost their bearings of "west by due west" and had to "dig in."

They have since arrived home in safety.

Gee, but ain't it been cold! A regular snorter.

They say the trees are frozen stiff, an' the river nothin' but a long chunk of ice friz clean to bottom, one end to tother, an' every thermometer in town's got the bottom poked out. A feller's hired man down here a-ways (of course he'd no lantern as ile's so blame dear) tried a hull hour to git one of the blame horses harnessed an' couldn't git the bloom-in' collar on 'cause the thing's ears were froze stiff as a cro' bar. The boss wouldn't believe him at first but he lit the lantern an' went out. Everything was mused up—the pigs was in the horse stable, a horse in with the cows shovin' them around, and in the box stall no horse a-tall but the old farrow cow with a horse collar jammed agin' her horns!

Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Strathburn. 5411

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*

Melbourne.

Our citizens are again wearing a smile. The storm has passed; the roads are opened up; the papers arrived; services were held as usual on Sunday, and business men are busy once more.

Hanley & Fisher, who are holding special services at Mount Brydges, will conduct service in the Methodist church here on Sunday morning next.

Dan Campbell, Gilbert Hyndman and Duncan Campbell attended a meeting of the Presbytery which was held in London recently.

Mr. Collins of London spent the week-end with friends here.

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

Miss B. C. Buchanan and Miss Eva Parr spent a few days with Miss Davidson of Mount Brydges.

Mr. Theaker has been appointed manager of the Union Bank here.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and all at once, while future attacks are ward off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Appin

Earl and Dave Webster have purchased a gasoline engine.

Mrs. D. A. Patterson visited Mrs. Cornfoot of Mount Elgin recently.

Dunc. McAlpine of Craig, Sask., spent a few days with Neil Galbraith last week.

Mr. Lamont is holidaying with his son George.

We are sorry to hear Mr. Ferguson is ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Kelly, in Aldborough.

Mrs. Dick Richmond is visiting her mother-in-law, Mrs. Richmond.

John Macfie has purchased the house and property from T. H. King, who intends moving to Detroit in the spring.

The Red Cross Society wishes to acknowledge with thanks a check from Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Payne for \$5, and from Mr. and Mrs. R. E. C. McDonald for \$10.

The Red Cross contest now in progress here is meeting with very hearty support and a great amount of work is expected to be finished. All the workers are requested to have their work in not later than Thursday, Jan. 31st, or it cannot be counted in the contest. They are also asked to tie the sox in bundles after washing and pressing, and put their names on top. Also put shirts in bunches and put names in. This will greatly assist the captains.

The Women's Institute will hold their monthly meeting at the home of John Jones on Thursday afternoon, Jan. 31st. The subject, "How we are benefited by meeting together," will be taken by Mrs. James Lotan and Mrs. D. L. McIntyre. A discussion on subject will follow, led by Mrs. Fletcher, after which there will be a reading by Mrs. Brownlee and a solo by Mrs. Dan Galbraith. The roll call will be answered by the name of a battle in the present war. All who have taken part in the Red Cross contest are invited to be present.

The first open meeting of the literary was held in the hall Tuesday evening, the president presiding. After the business part had been completed the program was begun. The first number was a glee by the married ladies, one of the number being a complete stranger but a wonderful addition to the singing. Solos, duets, instrumentals, character songs, violin solos, etc., were greatly enjoyed, as was also an address on the food question we are so much concerned about. The next meeting will be held on Jan. 29th and all are cordially invited to attend.

The Ekfrid council have given a grant of two hundred dollars for January to be divided between the Red Cross societies of Ekfrid.

Death of J. F. Faulds.

John F. Faulds, aged 49, for the past sixteen years one of London's best-known lawyers, died at his home in that city on Sunday. Mr. Faulds was born near Mount Brydges and after graduating from Toronto College went to Oklahoma, where he handled many big cases successfully. He returned to Canada after two years and started to practice in Glencoe. Sixteen years ago he went to London. Besides his wife, he is survived by four brothers and two sisters, J. V. of Wardville, T. A. of London, ex-Reeve W. M. of Caradoc, E. A. of the education department in Toronto, Mrs. Gustin in New Mexico, Mrs. Bodine of Aneroid, Sask. Another brother, Pte. George M. Faulds, was killed about a year ago while overseas. The funeral was held on Tuesday morning to St. Peter's cemetery.

Wholesalers have advanced the price of laundry soaps for the second time within a few weeks and it now retails at eight cents a cake.

MID-WINTER SHOE SALE

Hundreds of pairs of Shoes on sale at lower prices than before the war. Entire stock will be sold at half price so as not to be carried over to another season.

Ladies' Vici Kid Shoe with 10-inch top, Louis heel, regular \$10, for **\$6.98**

Ladies' Vici Kid Shoe with Cuban heel, regular \$7, for **\$3.98**

Ladies' Gunmetal Shoe, high top, reg. \$6, for **\$3.98**

Ladies' English Walking Shoe, regular \$8, for **\$4.98**

Ladies' Mahogany Shoe, regular \$8, for **\$5.98**

Ladies' Gunmetal Button Shoe with walking heel, regular \$5, for **\$2.98**

Ladies' Vici Kid Cushion Soled Shoe with rubber heel, regular \$5.50, for **\$3.98**

Men's Box Calf Shoes, waterproof bottom, leather lined, regular \$9, for **\$5.98**

Men's Tan Mahogany Shoes with rubber sole and rubber heel, regular \$8, for **5.98**

Men's Heavy Working Shoes of solid leather, reg. \$6, for **\$3.98**

Men's English Kip Shoes, regular \$7, for **\$4.49**

Boys' Solid Leather Shoes, regular \$4.50, for **\$2.98**

Shoes for Little Gents, sizes 11 to 13, regular \$3.25, for **\$2.49**

Men's Grey Rubber Boots, regular \$6, for **\$4.49**

Men's Rubber Boots, with red sole, reg. \$5.50, for **\$3.98**

Men's Red Rubber Mackinaws, reg. \$3.75, for **\$2.98**

Men's Rubbers for **98c**

Men's Overshoes, regular \$2.50, for **\$1.89**

Youths' Mackinaws, regular \$2, for **\$1.29**

Ladies' Overshoes, regular \$1.60, for **\$1.29**

Ladies' Rubbers, regular \$1, for **69c**

THIS BIG SALE WILL LAST FOR FIFTEEN DAYS ONLY

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