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The Rosary of Mr. Nimrod Briggs

By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY.

PART V.
Mr. Nimrod Briggs took the lad into the boarding house just as the widow was rising to prepare early breakfast.

"I hardly know which of the two of us is the sickest, Sam or me," he said, with an attempt at a smile, as motherly Mrs. Mathers, with an exclamation of amazement and pity, helped him to get the almost unconscious lad to bed. "You call Doctor Johnson, Miss Mathers," ordered Nimrod. "Me—I'm going up right away to see Sam Hod."

He got Sam out of bed and made him come down. The editor flung a bathrobe over his right shirt, and faced Mr. Nimrod Briggs across the table of his chilly dining room. Mr. Nimrod Briggs took a fat little wallet—fat like himself, yet frayed and battered with life like himself, too—from his coat pocket. He counted out nine ten-dollar bills and shoved them across to Sam. And there were more bills in the fat wallet even with the ninety dollars gone.

"What's this?" demanded Sam. He was not fully awake.
"It's your pay roll, Hod. I made the boy give it back," announced Mr. Briggs stoically. "He's given it back; he's restored your money; now you can't hold him any longer or prosecute him—"

And Nimrod told of where the lad had been found.
"Yes, I can," declared Sam. "Even if he gave it back, the fact remains that he committed a felony—"

"No, no, Sam Hod; you won't prosecute him!"

"Why won't I, Nimrod Briggs?"

"Prosecute him, Sam Hod, and I—I quit you cold!"

Sam smiled weakly. Finally he said: "Of course if you feel that way about it, Nim, I'll take the money—"

"And you'll take the boy back?"

"Oh, no! I couldn't do that!"

"Then I quit! I quit you cold, Sam Hod! I quit you cold!"

"But, Nimrod—"

"I ain't much use in this world, Mr. Hod. I won't never set the world on fire—now. All my life lies in the past. Ain't got no youngster like you. I'm going to send him away and see if the city doctors can't take that film off his eye. When he comes back, Samuel Hod, I want you should give him a regular job in the ad alley—not a boy's job, but a man's job at man's wages."

Then, to Sam's questions, Mr. Nimrod Briggs told the Robbins boy's story, producing the pitiful letters in proof, and concluded:

"You see, it's this way, Sam Hod: I'm old and played out and my life's gone. I'm nothing but a cane printer who's wasted his substance in riotous living. I've figured it out, as I sat by his bed this night, that it's a sort of duty I owe the old world somehow to take my place—only a better place—when I am gone. That's what I'm up to, Samuel Hod, and I—I ask you very sincerely—not to hinder me in my duty now!"

"All right, Nim. If that's the way you feel about it," replied Sam. "Of course I'm not one to stand in your way!"

Well, the next morning the charge against the Robbins boy was withdrawn. He had a good room in Mrs. Mathers' house. The news that his wife and a baby would be with him by the end of the week was greater than any physician's medicine. He began to mend.

And the next Saturday, on Nimrod's money, the boy's wife arrived.

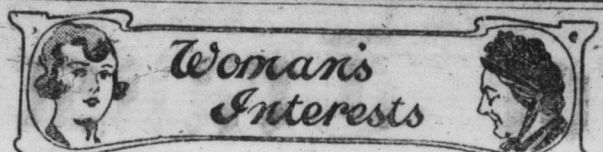
Nimrod Briggs rented the furnished bungalow belonging to Fred Osgrout on Cedar street, and had it ready for them that Saturday night.

The girl got off the train with the baby in her arms. She was an emaciated girl, pretty in a pale, starved way, and her baby showed the effects of poverty and malnutrition. But you'd have thought that the little red wheeled-up thing was worth five hundred or a thousand dollars, the way the half-blind Robbins boy handled it.

Mr. Nimrod Briggs saw them safely in the bungalow, and then he fled. He left them to their child and their reunion and their explanations.

"I got to hustle back to the office and set an ad," he fibbed.

Mr. Nimrod Briggs went home in the early evening to his boarding place. Slowly he mounted the steep, narrow, creaking stairs and opened the door into his stuffy little chamber. Having reached his room at last, he



Woman's Interests

Relation of Food to Good Looks.

Human nature longs for things that are remote and expensive. Supplies produced daily on the farm, or which are found in abundance at our doors, rarely receive the esteem which they deserve. Surely it is thus we may account for the general tendency to avoid the use of that most wonderful beverage, water.

If you weigh one hundred pounds, eighty of these are water, which is a part of every body fibre. The process of life causes a daily loss of some of this; in the breath, in perspiration, through the kidneys and the bowels a large amount of water passes off. This water must be constantly replaced, if the individual is to be kept healthy and attractive.

Tea and coffee are used by many persons instead of water. In the digestive tract the pass through a process of separation from the fluids of the coffee, the tannic acid, the cream, and the sugar, before the water is ready for use, consequently neither of these beverages can take the place of nature's beverage, which is ready for use and can be absorbed as soon as taken.

Nor can tea and coffee be taken in the quantity in which water is essential. Six or eight glasses of water every day is none too much for the healthy individual. Water aids in overcoming constipation; in regulating circulation; in making digestion easy; in giving us power to work; in keeping us cool; and in building a beautiful body. No one can afford to pass it by. Let's all have more of it.

Another common food material abundant on the farm is milk. This is the only known food, capable of sustaining life in perfect condition, for months. Whole milk is necessary to the health of children and investigations carried on among the children of our rural and city schools during the past year reveal that many of them, in some places as high as seven out of every ten, are suffering from insufficient milk.

Many children have sore eyes, because they are given neither whole milk nor butter, many children have poor teeth because they are given neither milk nor any vegetable except the potato. Bones, muscle, red blood, healthy glands are all improved in quality when milk is a part of every day's diet.

It is true that many children do not care to drink milk. Too often they are following the example of the older members of the family, who would be the better for use of this liquid food. Eaten on cereals, in puddings, custards, soup, bread, as egg nog, cocoa, cereal gruels or "coffees," it is not difficult to give each member of the family at least a pint of milk a day.

It takes careful planning to include in the day's dietary all the foods essential to perfect health and to keep these within our means and within our possibility of supply. The effort, however, is so soon repaid in the improved appearance of the different members, in their clear skin, bright eyes, glossy hair and springing step, that a time set aside for weekly planning of meals soon becomes a pleasure.

A Credible Witness.

A Kansas City grocer named Tony Grinick was arrested by the food inspector, after a housewife had complained that Grinick had sold her some bad eggs. The grocer pleaded not guilty.

"Is anyone here a judge of good and bad eggs?" the judge asked, after hearing the evidence. No one responded. The inspector, who was prosecuting Grinick, took with an egg above the judge's desk.

"I guess we had better give Tony the benefit of the doubt, and—" began the judge. He was interrupted by a loud "pop." The inspector had dropped the egg.

"You're fined twenty-five dollars!" shouted the judge.

Working from right to left, first wash the glasses and place them in the pan of clear hot rinse water setting in the sink bottom on the left. Next wash the silver and rinse. Use a tea towel for drying the glasses and silverware because they will not shine if merely allowed to drain until dry.

All the other dishes need only be washed, rinsed, and then put in a big drainer to dry.

Place cooking pans, egg beaters and other cooking utensils in a smaller drainer and set the drainer on the range shelf, over a warm burner or in the sunshine. By the time the tables and shelves are cleaned and the dishes hung up, the dishes and utensils in the drainers are dry and ready to be put away. It saves one handling of the dishes to set the table for the next meal and then place a cheese cloth cover over the table.

Dish washing can be beautiful or simply horrid, according to what our attitude of mind is. If we bring clean and orderly thoughts to bear upon work, it will be clean and orderly.

Marshmallow Icing.

Almost any kind of cake will pass muster if it be thickly coated with the smooth, creamy kind of icing which literally melts in the mouth. Many housewives fail to master the art of making marshmallow icing that remains soft and creamy merely because they fail to learn three very simple secrets of its preparation. The

first secret is to beat the white of one egg until it is so stiff and white that it is almost like fluffy snow.

When one cup of granulated sugar, one-third cup of cold water and one tablespoonful of vinegar have been boiled over a moderate fire until the mixture distinctly forms a thread when dropped from a spoon, then the second secret has been disclosed. The thread should be as fine as silk and when it breaks to release the drop below it there will be a tiny, glossy outward curl of the thread.

Then comes the revelation of the third secret, which is to pour every drop of the hot mixture over the beaten egg as nearly at the same instant as possible and immediately begin to beat very hard.

Motherhood.

Into the dark unknown, Braving its fears alone,

Now at the place she stands,

Where life and death touch hands,

And God waits there with her crown.

The long, dark way she trod,

Now at the feet of God,

Smiling, puts forth her hand,

Perfect, this blissful hour!

Crown'd, she hath call'd a flower

Out of God's own Flowerland.

This mother-love I sing—

This wondrous, holy thing,

Transcendeth ev'ry other,

Changeless in shade and shine,

Deathless and half-divine—

This is the love of a mother!

—CONSTANCE I. DAVIES.

The Muslim Festival at Tarare.

Tarare, in east-central France, is a little village of about 1,000 people. It is the centre of a thriving industry. For more than half a century it has conducted a world-wide trade in the finest muslins, the secret of making which originally came from India; and as a result of that trade the little village has become famous. Each year, in honor of Simonet, the founder of the mills, the people celebrate the Muslim Festival, which calls forth the liveliest holiday spirit in all of the inhabitants.

Last year the festival lasted three days, during which the little village was truly a city of muslin. Everywhere houses, balconies and facades all but disappeared under the light and colorful decorations, which were always pretty and sometimes ingenious.

Above the middle of the streets were suspended domes, from which long streamers of muslin were draped in graceful curves to the second-story windows of the houses; reeds, cream, ivory and rose predominated, gay and beautiful colors, like garlands of flowers hanging from immense corals.

Vehicles of all kinds were adorned with fancy muslins and gave the scene a brilliancy such as bright flowers give to the festivals of southern California.

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Annual Meeting of the Royal Bank

Reports Show Bank in Strong Position—Total Assets \$594,670,013—Profits for Twelve Months \$4,253,649.24.

The statement presented to the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada, at the Annual Meeting, held at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal, on Thursday, January 13th, was a most satisfactory one, as the year brought to a close on November 30th last was one of substantial growth and the most successful in the history of this institution.

The Directors' Report was read by the General Manager, Mr. C. E. Nall, as follows:

Profit and Loss Account.
Balance, November 29, 1912 \$1,096,418.74
Profits for the year, after deducting Charges of Management and all other Expenses, Accrued Interest on Deposits, full Provision for all Bad and Doubtful Debts and Rebate of Interest on Unmatured Bills \$4,253,649.24
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward \$5,350,067.98

Appropriated as follows:
Dividends Nov. 13th, 1912 and 1913 at 12 per cent. per annum \$2,152,129.11
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders 492,680.20
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund 100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account 400,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation 180,296.47
Transferred to Reserve Fund 1,567,968.20
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward \$4,253,649.24

The assets of the bank have been, as usual, carefully revalued, in order to make ample provision for all bad or doubtful debts.

The total assets of the Royal Bank are now \$594,670,013.45, an increase over last year of \$61,022,928.58. The total deposits are \$455,017,387.02, the growth being \$61,462,229.74. While a shrinkage is shown in free deposits, accounted for by the fact that on November 30th, 1913, there were on hand large special deposits in connection with subscriptions to the Victory Loan, there is shown a substantial increase in interest-bearing deposits, which is a particularly satisfactory feature.

An increase of not less than \$52,951,830.00 in current loans is the result of the policy of affording legitimate Assets to clients of the Bank during a period of great trade expansion. The percentage of current loans, and the capital and a very satisfactory increase in earnings has been made, the net profits being \$4,253,649.24, equal to 23.70% upon capital or 12.1% of combined capital and reserve. The usual dividend and an additional bonus of 2% has been paid to shareholders and a balance of \$546,928.20 carried forward in profit and loss account.

During the year seven new branches were opened in Alberta, seven in British Columbia, five in Manitoba, two in New Brunswick, nine in Nova Scotia, twenty-seven in Ontario, three in Prince Edward Island, nine in Quebec, one in Saskatchewan, two in Newfoundland, twenty-two in the West Indies, two in South America.

Women Building Houses in England.

At last the house shortage is to be alleviated in England! Women are going in for house building—"home making" they call it, pertinently borrowing a phrase from Lady Astor in her agitation for more and better housing before Parliament.

A firm called Women Builders has established itself in Victoria Street, London, with one house built to its credit and several others in course of construction or in prospect. Mrs. Oliver Strachey, an exceptionally able woman, with a war record acquired with the Waacs, is in charge of the new company.

Her first completed building was a stucco house of Hartcliffe, in Surrey. A woman architect drew up the plans. Mrs. Strachey acted as her own contractor, and female labor was used throughout almost the entire operation. Women rammed the walls, shovelled the earth, plastered and painted and plumbed! Unfortunately, men had to be brought in to build to lay the bricks for chimneys and to make the doors, but women bricklayers and women carpenters have since been secured and no man can be found about the pressed brick house on which the Women Builders are at work at present in a London suburb.

The purpose of the company is to undertake the building of houses on a large scale next spring. The new woman proposes to throw herself into the breach and make the shortage a thing of the past. Being a woman she will build houses very much better than men have been doing it, for she knows what women want and need, and what men architects and contractors have not been giving them!

The personnel of the force employed by the Women Builders is interesting in the light it throws on after effects of war work. All the female labor employed thus far got its training during the Great War, either in munition factories, automobile shops or while serving in France. Most of the

work of preserving St. Paul's Cathedral has already been proceeding eight years, five years being spent on one job alone.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

Fifty miles of drainage ditches have been constructed in the Sperling and Morris districts of Manitoba this year, at a cost of \$140,000. These ditches will bring much waste land under cultivation.

In South America's Toe

Search upon the map for the toe of South America, and you will find it broken into a medley of irregular islands, seared by strong currents and swept by icy tempests, writes W. W. Ransom in The Pan-American Magazine.

Scanning the brief distance between these islands and the South Pole, you perhaps will find venture peering in scraps of battered land must be desolate and forlorn, worthless and barren. But so you would misjudge. In the better periods of the year even small rowing boats may pass placidly from inlet to peninsula, from headland to dreaming rocks, perched solitary in smooth seas, and the visitor to such spots will find verdure peering in every crevice, veritable forests in sheltered gorges, and, from the branches of every tree festoons of the lovely red copihue that Chile has formally adopted as her national flower.

A choice and gallant flower it is. Four or five inches long, its six thick, waxy petals form a long bell with the edges slightly everted and the lips faintly splashed with cream; the color is a most wonderful glowing red, neither crimson nor scarlet, but the bright and deep royal hue that only flowers may wear. There are white varieties, too, but it is the red copihue that is characteristic of the is-

lands near Cape Horn, and that Chile loves most dearly. A national song says that the copihue flower's red is the blood of the dying races of Indians; but it rather betokens the hope and promise of splendid life.

I met in Punta Arenas, once upon a time, a courageous Scotch lady, an artist, a farmer and a qualified gold assayer, who has explored all these out-of-the-way islands. There is gold in the sands of most of these shores, and there is material in abundance for a thousand pictures. She had of this region a very different impression from that of Charles Darwin, who seems to have seen nothing but the gloomy ravines, dank vegetation and dripping forests, when he came this way on the Beagle's famous voyage.

Certain of the larger islands of this group are to-day the homes of a great and growing sheep farming industry—Navarin and Tierra del Fuego, for example, display model farm buildings, with fine, prosperous flocks. The waterways between the islands are of infinite variety and beauty, as the famous Beagle Channel; the shores' golden sands invite adventure, and it more than one gold-seeking company has failed new enterprises are not lacking to take up work that may yet put these lands of the Far South into the rank of gold producers on a large scale.

COOKS!

You will immensely improve the tastiness of dishes and add tremendously to their nourishing value if you use plenty of

BOVRIL

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

Stockholders Must Be Natives.

Stockholders in private banks in Sweden must be natives of Sweden.

Spain a Beggar's Paradise.

Spain is said to have nearly a quarter of a million professional beggars.

A Fight With a Baboon.

Several years ago a naturalist named Windhorn was taking a large male sphinx baboon to England on a steamship from Capetown. The ship had been out about a week, says Mr. John G. Rowe in the Wide World Magazine, when the baboon broke loose. The men started after him at once with netting and ropes.

While the keeper continued to coax the animal forward, Mr. Windhorn warily edged round, so as to get to closer quarters with him. When he thought he was near enough he sprang forward and tried to cast his net over the animal's head. The net, however, did not envelop the baboon's muzzle, and with a quick jerk the animal threw it off, but not before Mr. Windhorn had seized the baboon by the hair on the back of his neck.

With a furious snarl, the creature twisted his head to shake him off. He fell across the brute's back and tried to seize him by the throat, but the animal savagely fastened his teeth in one of his legs. Nerved by the agony of the bite, the naturalist grabbed the baboon by the muzzle and by sheer strength forced open his jaws and freed his leg. Then the animal seized his hand. Happily for Mr. Windhorn, the keeper and the sailors sprang at once to the rescue, and the maddened creature, releasing his hand, scrambled swiftly away.

They now decided to try to drug the beast. Pouring a bottleful of whiskey into a pannikin, they placed it in the hold. After a time they entered the hold again and found the pannikin empty. The baboon was crouching in a corner, still very wide awake. Again the sailors advanced upon him with netting and ropes, but could not capture him. The whiskey had apparently had no effect whatever on the beast. Once more they left the animal to his own devices.

Then they refilled the pannikin with lemonade, to which they had added opium.

"There's enough opium there to kill ten men," said the ship's doctor.

For the second time the animal drained the pannikin; but, strange to relate, the drug had no perceptible effect on him.

At their wits' end how to deal with the brute, the seamen fastened the hatch once more and left the baboon undisturbed throughout the night and the whole of the next day. They hoped that hunger would subdue him.

At the end of the second day they opened the hatch, but placed an iron grating across the companionway. Against the grating they set a tray of food, and some of the seamen concealed themselves behind screens on either side of it. At last the baboon came out into the companionway and approached the grating; and the keeper retreated up the stairs, so as to encourage him.

The ruse was successful. Presently the baboon stretched his arm through the grating and seized the meat. But they had purposely chosen a piece with a large bone in it, and the animal was unable to draw the food through the grating. Before he had time to drop the meat, the men in hiding seized his arm. Then they passed ropes through the grating and over the baboon's head; it was easy to tie the animal securely and convey him to his cage. Mr. Windhorn congratulated himself on the baboon's recovery, but four days later he died.

A Callous Old Rascal.

Apes are so human that even when they display traits that in man would be simply abominable man cannot help laughing. A correspondent in South Africa writes that certain large apes are so much in the habit of raiding the coffee plantations that they have to be guarded.

Among the coffee trees there grows a shrub the fruit of which the apes particularly enjoy. But as waspe fasten their nests to the shrubs, the apes, fearful of being stung, usually keep away from them. One morning the people in a certain plantation heard the apes making fearful outcries and, rushing out, saw this singular scene.

A large baboon, the leader of a band, was throwing some young apes at the wasp nests just as a boy might have thrown stones at them. The poor victims, stung by the infuriated insects, were crying piteously, but the old baboon paid no heed to them whatever. While they were suffering from the anger of the wasps he quietly proceeded to regale himself with the fruit, which he could now pluck without danger. Occasionally he would throw a handful to some females and young a little way off.

Igidian Calm.

You cannot startle an Indian, declares Mr. Malcolm McDowell, nor can you ruffle his calm dignity.

I once had the satisfaction of pointing out to an Indian chief an aeroplane sailing across the sky. It was the first aeroplane he had ever seen, and I had fond hopes that he would show some excitement.

"There!" I said. "There! What do you think of it? Isn't it extraordinary?" The chief looked up at the aeroplane calmly; then he looked at me.

"But it was built to do that, wasn't it?" he said.

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Soils and Crops

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

An Ice House You Can Build.
Each year we appreciate more and more the value of ice on our farms. Sometimes I wonder that more general attention is not given to the ice crop. For ice is a crop after all, and a very valuable one, too.

There is no one who can use ice to such good advantage as the farmer. All perishable products must be kept for a longer time than in the city, where there are stores to depend upon. And the cellar is not always as clean and sweet a place to keep meat, butter, and fruits as it should be. Consider the possibilities that lie before the farmer who has a small cold-storage plant to enable him to hold his milk, fruit, and vegetables until market prices improve, and we realize better just how valuable ice can become.

I believe many of us can profitably use ice to a far greater extent than we do, and when we put so much labor into harvesting it is well worth while. A suitable ice house will save half the ice you are accustomed to putting in a shed that has poor insulation.

There are two or three weak points in general ice-house construction. The first is a poor foundation, preventing good drainage. The second is the kind of a roof which absorbs the sun's heat so that the inside of the house becomes like an oven. While there is usually little choice allowed in the selection of a site, there are certain precautions which should be taken.

If a site chosen be on a slight elevation, drainage will give no trouble; otherwise provisions for the drainage of water from the melting ice must be made. In building the floor, which can be placed on stone or concrete walls, or on cedar posts set in the ground two or three feet, excavate at least one foot below the sills, and fill the whole of the inside between sills with cobblestones or very coarse gravel, smoothing off the surface with fine gravel or cinders.

If the digging shows a clay soil, a drain should be put in to carry off surplus moisture. Scantlings can be bedded in the fine gravel on which to lay the floor of inexpensive lumber, placing the boards one foot apart, in order to permit the water to escape readily.

It takes, on an average, from 40 to 45 cubic feet to hold a ton of ice. A building 12 by 16 feet, 12 feet high, will hold about 45 tons of well-packed ice. For a house of this size use 3x12-inch plan for sills, and for uprights use 2x6-inch scantling 12 feet long, placed two feet apart. On the top, spike 2x6-inch scantling doubled for plates. On the outside of the house nail sheathing of common lumber. On this tack a double thickness of building paper, then 1x2-inch strips, 12 feet long. Over this lay a double thickness of building paper, and finish with matched siding. This gives a hollow space of dead air of one inch to prevent heat of the sun from penetrating to inside lining. Care must be used to see that the space is well cut off at top and bottom.

On the inside, nail sheathing, filling the hollow space with cinders, shavings, or sawdust. Over this sheathing nail a double thickness of building paper, on which again to nail one inch strips, and over this sheathing, thus making two dead air spaces of one inch each, and one six-inch space filled with a good insulating material. For the roof, use shingles or best grade of rubber roofing, and filling in between the roof and ceiling with sawdust or cinders. Put a ventilator in the centre, made so that it can be closed inside if desired. Paint the building white, to reflect the heat and help to keep the building cool.

On the north side of another building is a good place for the ice house, or even on the north hillside, or in the shade of some trees.

An ice house of this kind will be as good an investment as you have on the farm, provided you have a pond or river close from which to fill it.

How to Water Milk.

If we are careful to water milk the right way, we shall never get into

Garden Tools in Winter.

During the winter months it is a good plan to go over the garden tools, see that they are in condition to use in the spring, repair defects where possible, and purchase any that will be needed.

One of the most important tools is the hoe, and it is well to see that it does not have a dull edge. It makes a great difference whether this edge is dull or sharp. See that the rake is firmly fastened to the handle, so that it will not be necessary to go hunting for it in the soil when at work in the garden, and then have to take it to the shop to be fixed.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

OUR REFERENCES:
216 Regular Shippers
Imperial Bank of Canada
Dun's or Bradstreet's
Try yourself and be convinced.
WILLIAM STONE & SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

Moose

There were ten sows in my herd, and I succeeded in raising 76 pigs from them in a grassy lot, large enough to give plenty of room for exercise. Almost a pint of oilmeal and twice that amount of shorts were mixed with water to a thick-slop consistency, and fed early in the morning. Clean, fresh water was put in the trough after feeding.

No noon feed was given, although the sows had access to a self-feeding rack of second-crop alfalfa, and wood ashes, mixed with salt, were available at all times to guard against abnormal heat, throw off wastes, and act as a general tonic.

The evening meal was just enough of the slop to give them a good appetite, and a couple of ears of corn were given to each sow. For a change I sometimes gave a half-gallon of oats to each sow, the grain being scattered over the clean grass.

A month before farrowing time I put the sows in separate quarters, with a south-side pen. A large flap door, two feet wide and eight feet long, admitted the sunlight during the day, but was closed at night. Clean, fresh bedding was supplied, and changed as often as it became foul—usually about once a week.

The same feeding methods were practiced till farrowing time, the alfalfa being tossed into the pen each day. The corn part of the rations was decreased somewhat as farrowing time approached, to minimize body temperature and guard against complications. At farrowing time I was in attendance every time a sow dropped her pigs, and found it paid me well in practically every case.

After delivery of the pigs, I gave the sow a drink of water, with the chill removed. Don't be in a hurry to feed the sow at this time. The first feed consisted of the slop above mentioned rather thin—if slightly warm, so much the better. This slopping, with a wisp of alfalfa hay, was all the sow got for several feeds, then a small ear of corn was given. At the next feed a couple of ears were added, the amount being gradually increased until the sow was eating from four to eight ears of corn—depending on her weight, number of pigs, etc.

These methods yielded me a pig crop of 79 husky little fellows, 76 of them being raised to the weaning period—an average of almost eight pigs to the sow.

Poultry

The cause of tuberculosis in poultry is an extremely small bacterium or germ, the tubercle bacillus, which closely resembles the germ responsible for tuberculosis in man, cattle, and hogs. This organism is so small that it can be seen only with the aid of a high power microscope.

The germs cannot grow outside the body, but once they become implanted in the body, they multiply rapidly, causing the formation of small nodules or tubercles; hence the name, tuberculosis.

Into the basket of thy day,
Put each good thing and each thing
gay
That thou canst find along the way;
Neglect no joy however small,
And it shall rarely befall
Thy day can scarcely hold them all.

Welfare of the Home

Reading to the Children

I have been watching two groups of little children at play. One group spends most of its time trundling themselves and each other up and down the sidewalk, in various sorts of vehicles, kiddle cars, tricycles, toy automobiles and wagons, in gazing at the traffic and various happenings of the street; in going to the store for candy, and now and again chasing each other about. The other group is always energetically "playing something," lively outdoor games, and dramatic representations of Indians, Fire Departments, Red Cross First Aid, giants, farmers, explorers, builders. These and endless other imitative plays all have their turn.

Why should the little boy of the first group sit idly on the doorstep waiting for something or somebody to come along and entertain him? Why should the little girl of the second group sit under a lilac bush holding in her hand a switch tipped with a yellow dandelion head, and, like a dainty Fairy Queen touch everything nearby with her magic, gold-tipped wand, so absorbed in her imaginative play that she is entirely oblivious of passersby?

The answer is easy. One child has an undeveloped imagination, and the other a mind so full of pictures that she has unending resources for all unoccupied hours or moments.

Without knowing the exact circumstances, I can be reasonably sure that she and the other children of the second group have parents who make a practice of reading to them. They are probably quite as busy as those fathers and mothers who "would like to read to the children but somehow never have time," who recognize the importance of education by means of books, but who are unwilling to sacrifice inclination in order to give time

Your Grocer Is Not a Profiteer

Have a heart!
Your grocer is not a profiteer! He is passing along to you reduced prices, as fast or faster than they come to him. Just because prices on many good things are still high, don't blame him. It is usually the poorest quality of everything that shows the greatest decline.

If he is as good a man as the average, your grocer is still doing his utmost to give you the best value for your money. But don't push him too hard. He is only human.

You don't know, but we do, that he is recommending goods that pay him less profit than other well known brands which he might easily persuade his customers to take if he cared to do so.

We know this because he pays us more for Red Rose Tea and sells it at less profit than other teas, so when he recommends you to buy Red Rose Tea, you will know it is because he believes it, the best and is willing to take a little less profit for the sake of giving you the best value he can.

We are publishing this because we believe the more our people know of the true facts concerning the profits made by those they deal with, the more generous they will be in their judgments.—T. H. Estabrooks Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

The School Boy as the Cerealist on the Farm.

In these days of agricultural advancement, the farmer must keep abreast of the times if he wishes to make a success out of his labors. As in other commercial pursuits, the farmer cannot attend to all the small details of the farm operations but has to use his time supervising the work. Consequently, if he cannot attend to everything personally, he must delegate some tasks to others and it is here that the school boy comes into his own. With the training he receives at school, he gets some idea of botany. At the school fairs he becomes acquainted with the different grades of grain by seeing one boy get first prize because his sample is clean from weeds and dirt, uniform in size and quality, and another boy not even win mention because he was too careless to remove the weed seeds and grains of other varieties from the sample. From the farm journals and periodicals, he gains ideas of what his district can supply and what the markets demand in the line of grain.

Lastly, from his father, if the latter is a good farmer, he sees how the land is prepared, the seed cleaned and how carefully the grain is handled from start to finish of the farm operations. When the school boy takes over the job of being farm cerealist, he should be given a piece of land for his own use on which he may experiment and grow what he pleases. A piece of land of about one-quarter acre in size should be ample for his activities for the first year. After getting his land fall plowed and in good physical condition for next spring's work, he can profitably spend his spare time in winter preparing his seed. If his father is growing good standard varieties, he can take several pounds of each of these and carefully hand-select good, uniform, well-matured kernels. He can write to the various government agencies and departments which distribute free samples of grain and thus obtain new and improved varieties suitable to his district to try out in his new plots in the spring.

When spring comes, as soon as the land is ready, he can sow his wheat, barley and then oats in plots of convenient size, say 47 feet by 7 feet 7 inches which will give a plot of one hundred and twentieth of an acre. By leaving a four-foot path between plots, he can walk all around and examine the whole plot without any trouble. All through the growing season he should visit the plots frequently and pick out all the impurities such as wild oats. Any plants that are different from the rest of the plot should be pulled and thrown out, or if they have desirable qualities, kept and grown the next year, each in a small separate plot. As the embryo cerealist will no doubt be comparing different varieties of oats, barley or wheat, he should carefully note when they head out and ripen, and should also observe their relative stiffness of straw. Besides attending to his small plots, he can have a look through the main farm crops and pick out the wild oats or other dangerous impurities present.

When the crop is ripe he should go through the plots and carefully pick a large number of good, uniform heads. These he can now thresh and clean up for next year's sowing. He should have sufficient grain from these heads to sow one-quarter acre, and the third year he should be able to supply his father with clean, carefully grown seed in a large quantity for the whole farm.

Thus the school boy will serve the dual purpose of supplying his father with good, clean, pure seed for general farm operations and at the same time train himself to know the worth of good seed and to be a careful worker.

When he grows up, he will take his place amongst the leaders in his community and raise the standard of farming in that district. The careful boy of to-day will become the careful farmer of to-morrow.

The Growing Child—Article V.

Physical Education and Posture.

In any scheme for the upbuilding of human efficiency, physical education must necessarily be one of the fundamentals. It must be acknowledged that the average man or woman, boy or girl is most efficient when he or she is physically fit.

Moreover, physical education, in the modern sense, does not stop at physical fitness, but tends to mental and moral fitness as well. The boy whose nerve cells are fed by the quickened circulation, due to physical exercise, and whose mind is rendered alert and keen by the demand for the quick response to command in drill or the necessity for prompt and decisive action in a game, is usually in better condition to solve a problem in mathematics than one who has not had these advantages.

Furthermore, the loyalty, courage and social qualities developed in team play, together with the self-respect that comes from the erect carriage of a well-poised body, strengthen the moral fibre of the individual and the nation.

The school owes physical training to your children just as truly as it owes them mental training. The educational program that aimed at the production of a few lightning calculators or credit bookworms rather than a well-rounded education for every pupil would be considered absurd and foolish. In the same way the physical training that produces a few spectacular athletes to the neglect of the needs of all the pupils is fundamentally wrong. When all the boys and girls of the country are placed under the instruction of adequately trained teachers of physical education, the work will consist of corrective and recreational exercises in well-balanced proportions. These two forms of exercise are the first aim at the production of good posture, and the second offering the advantages of healthy sport—will contain also all the essentials of educational and hygienic exercise.

The mother who has not at one time or another, told her boy or girl to "stand up straight" or "sit up" is the exception. Thoughtful parents are always concerned about the poor posture of their children, and rightfully so. Bad posture is detrimental from the standpoint of health, appearance, material advantage and, in a way, of character.

When the body is held erect and well poised, all the organs are in the best position for carrying out their special functions. When this is not the case it is easy to see how derangement of the health may come about. This fact, together with the vast more attractive appearance of the child with good carriage, is enough to convince any parent of the importance of any measure designed to secure good posture. It is well, too, to remember that a well-set up boy is more apt to be considered intelligent and efficient, and more likely to be chosen for important work than if he slouches into an office with an awkward body awkwardly handled.

Elements of bad posture, such as round shoulders, protruding head, "sway back," fixed or overextended knees and weak feet, often appear in young children, and exercise for their correction must not be delayed too long. A trained teacher of physical education will know how to introduce some of these exercises even in the first primary grade. And be it understood, on the authority of one of the best teachers of posture in the country, that only the corrective type of exercise will improve posture. A boy may play football or dodgeball until he is gray-headed, or chin the bar a thousand times, and be as round-

shouldered (more so in the case of chiming the bar) as when he began. It is true that work, many games and sports exercise the muscles that must be built up to improve posture, but in these activities the muscles are not used in co-ordination necessary for good carriage. This is so well recognized that the best school systems include in their physical education program the type of exercise that contains this corrective element.

The supervisor of physical education who limits his activities to making out a syllabus of exercises for the use of untrained teachers, and the holding of an athletic meet once a year is falling short of the ideal to be desired. However, the parents of any community can have any kind of physical education they desire simply by demanding it. While the importance of this subject can scarcely be overestimated, there are large numbers of children in Canada who have no training of this kind. It is, therefore, imperative that all parents who wish their children to have the benefit of careful, scientific physical education should get behind any movement that promises to provide it.

Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Health authorities have agreed that the control of tuberculosis demands primarily care of the health of children. More and more they have found that it is in childhood that the seeds of tuberculosis are planted. Prior to the year 1882 no one knew what caused tuberculosis. In that year, however, Doctor Koch, the famous German scientist, discovered a very minute germ which he named the tubercle bacillus and which he demonstrated was the cause of many different forms of disease in various parts of the body. Study of the tubercle bacillus showed that it grows best in dark, moist places and that bright sunshine easily kills the germ. Experience has also shown that while no medicine which one can buy will cure tuberculosis, yet the disease may often be entirely arrested if the patient lives in fresh air, eats good food and gets sufficient rest.

There is one simple rule to follow, which will make it very unlikely that tuberculosis will lay hold on your child. In fact, by following this rule children will be protected against many other diseases. The rule is: Keep strong. If you keep your body strong and well, it will fight off the germs of disease so that they cannot harm you. And here are some smaller rules to make you keep strong:

First. Always breathe fresh air. Never sleep, study, work or play in a room without a window open.

Second. Eat nourishing food and drink plenty of pure water. Avoid food that is hard to digest, like heavy pastries. Never eat or drink anything that weakens the body.

Third. Make sure that everything you put into your mouth is clean. Wash your hands always before eating and bathe your whole body often. Clean your teeth every day. Do not smoke.

Fourth. Exercise every day in the open air. Keep your shoulders straight. Take many deep breaths every day.

Not long ago the teacher in one of our city schools noticed that a delicate child of ten years was coughing a great deal and growing pale and thin. The school doctor examined the child and found that she had tuberculosis. After a visit from the school nurse the parents consented to let the little one go to a sanatorium in the country. Here she had the right kind of food and plenty of fresh air night and day. At night she slept in a cosy bed out on the porch. She stayed there six months and then returned home rosy-cheeked, plump, happy and strong. The fresh air did it all.

When he grows up, he will take his place amongst the leaders in his community and raise the standard of farming in that district. The careful boy of to-day will become the careful farmer of to-morrow.

Plan the Garden Now.

Draw garden plan for the coming season.

Order seed catalogs, study them, and order seed.

Order manure for potting, loosed, and lumber for frames, fertilizers and lime.

Repair, paint and sharpen tools.

Buy new tools needed.

Make seed flats for later use.

Bring in some soil to thaw out, if you haven't already a supply indoors.

Test seed for germination.

The mind of man is simply a form of energy acting on the brain.

Why is a baby like wheat? Because it is cradled, threshed, and becomes the flower of the family.

The most powerful artificial light in the world is that of the lighthouse on Heligoland, which is of 40,000,000 candle-power.

Are You Having Trouble With Your Horses or Cattle? MAKE YOUR OWN ANIMAL MEDICINES

Tell us what your trouble is and on receipt of money order for \$5.00 we will send you a recipe compiled by one of the most eminent Old Country Veterinary Surgeons.

THE VET MFG. CO., Limited
230 ST. PAUL ST. W. WYOMING, MONTREAL

Clothes and an Empress

That aged and sombre woman who recently died at the age of ninety-four—Eugenie, once empress of the French—had worn her mourning garments and lived her shadowed and disappointed life for so many years that it is hard to remember her as being in the days of her power and prosperity the most beautiful sovereign in the world and the greatest lady of fashion.

Such she undoubtedly was, nevertheless. Her admirable figure, perfect features, auburn hair, brilliant dark eyes and exquisitely fair complexion needed no enhancement; however simply attired, she was a radiant creature. But she loved dress for its own sake and loved to employ it spectacularly. Her court was extravagant, and she led it in extravagance. Sometimes, realizing that the people murmured, she would try to shift her responsibility. When magnificent new costumes or elaborate new designs were submitted for her approval, she would shake her head and declare:

"No. They would say I am extravagant; already they do say so. No, really I cannot; but after some one else has first displayed such a costume, then I will have one also."

Reluctance of this sort was only occasional. It was she that introduced the cumbersome crinolines; she that popularized the vogue of tulle, gauze, tulle and other vaporous and filmy fabrics that were often intricately embroidered. At other times such fabrics were combined with richer and heavier ones, as in one of the empress's evening costumes, which a fashion writer of the sixties described as "an apricot silk puffed all round the bottom with apricot tulle, founced from the waist, the flounces worked with silver, fuchsia pattern, and trimmed with Venetian fringe of white silk. Over this an immense train of white satin, softened by apricot tulle, worked with silver fuchsias, and with fringe round the borders."

Eugenie displayed three or four dresses in the course of each day, and even the most expensive and superb were never worn more than twice. The furs, fans, jewels and lace that she accumulated were incredibly numerous and costly. She received twenty thousand dollars of pin money every year—a sum far more imposing fifty years ago than today and of double the purchasing power; and this she invariably spent to the last sou; and

frequently she overdraw her account.

She had a dramatic gift for playing the Lady Bountiful. The bridal gift that she received from the city of Paris, to be spent for diamonds, she accepted only on condition that she might use it to found an institution for the education of young girls; and of this institution she remained a faithful patroness. Twenty thousand dollars of a gift of fifty thousand from her husband at the same time she spent in charity; and she made, during her reign, many other gifts to charity, science and art.

It is an ironic circumstance that, when, after Sedan, it had been resolved that in order to rally the royal and discourage revolution she should mount her horse and ride through the streets of Paris to dissolve the shameful and unpopular legislature, the plan failed for lack of clothes! It would probably have failed anyhow; but that one last chance which her beauty, spirit and the appeal of her sex might possibly have secured was lost for lack of a simple riding habit. A severe black habit, with only the cross of the Legion of Honor upon her breast, was what she meant to wear. But there was none in her wardrobe; there was only the picturesque dress of the royal hunt, a gorgeous garment of sweeping length, of green cloth embroidered with gold, and a dashing three-cornered hat to match. Obviously that would not do; it was altogether too theatrical.

The next day the mob stormed the Tuilleries, and the empress fled just in time. At the occasion of her last appearance before her own court she did possess the proper costume. She wished to show herself to those faithful members of the household who had stood by her to the last.

"The door of the white drawing-room was thrown open," wrote an eyewitness, "and the empress appeared for a moment on the threshold—an inexpressible touching little figure in her simple black dress and white collar. She made a curtsy and waved her hand, trying hard to smile, while many, not all of them women, sobbed aloud."

So passed the lovely lady of fashion from the throne that she never should have occupied. France, the glorious and great republic, revoked her exile and forgave her in her saddened age for the splendours and errors of her glittering prime.

Pleasure Essential to Life

Some people seem to think that there is a sharp dividing line between "essential" and "nonessential," and that an equally sharp dividing line separates "pleasure" from all the world activities that are not generally called "pleasure."

Nothing could be further from the fact. What is not essential to one person may with equal justice be most essential to another person. And what is pleasurable to one person might be positively painful to some one else.

Even ignoring the difference in people's tastes and laying down an edict on some arbitrary measure alone—as when war boards tried to determine what was essential to winning the war—even then no just classification can be made. For soldiers demanded cigarettes and chewing gum, which are neither food nor clothing, and are certainly not munitions, and officers required "pleasure" cars in pursuit of duty. These things were real necessities to them.

Supposedly a necessity is something that contributes to the bare preservation of life. But, on the other hand, if you are merely going to preserve life, we may well ask, "What for?" A life without pleasure is no life at all, and would not be worth preserving.

Our wise men find only two states of human existence—pleasure and pain. You are always experiencing one or the other. An effort has been made to show that there is a third state, a sort of zero condition from which both pleasure and pain are absent.

Logic at Work.

Teacher—"Thomas, will you tell me what a conjunction is, and compose a sentence containing one?"

Thomas (after reflection)—"A conjunction is a word, connecting anything, such as 'The horse is hitched to the fence by his halter.' 'Halter is a conjunction, because it connects the horse and the fence.'"

Soot weighing one ton may result from burning one hundred tons of coal.

A Bird's Barbed Wire Fence

In Central America are many strange birds with strange habits, but probably none is more interesting than a little brown wren which may be seen along the roadside or on the fences. This little bird, about the size of a canary, builds a nest out of the proportion to its apparent needs. He selects a small tree with horizontal branches growing close together. Across two of the branches he lays sticks fastened together with tough fibre until a platform about six feet long by two feet wide is constructed. On the end of this platform nearest the tree trunk he then builds a huge dome shaped nest a foot or so high, with thick sides of interwoven thorns. A covered passageway is then made from the nest to the end of the platform.

It has been estimated that 80 per cent. of the total annual produce of Canadian farms is consumed in Canada.

Over seven hundred gardeners are already employed in tending British soldiers' graves in France and Belgium.

—and the worst is yet to come



SEALING INDUSTRY OF THE DOMINION

ORIGINATED IN 1763 IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Canada Draws Revenue From Seal Fishery on Both Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

The seal pack in the Northern Pacific waters is considered to be the most valuable herd of wild animals in the world. Its value being placed at \$75,000,000 and yearly increasing.

After a conference in 1911 between the United States, Russia, Japan and Canada, all of whom are interested in sealing in these waters, a close season was established for fifteen years and pelagic sealing forbidden. According to the treaty signed at the same time, Canada received fifteen per cent. of the catch of these waters. The Dominion's credit has been allowed to accumulate, and when a settlement is made, which will probably be done at the end of the present year, it is expected that Canada will receive something like \$800,000 as her share of the catch since the opening of the season. With the beneficial effect of the protection of the herd has had and is still experiencing, it is predicted that in a few years Canada's revenue from this source will be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 a year.

The Hair Seal.

All the year round, hair seals, which are great roamers, have been in the habit of infesting the Fraser River and the Gulf of Georgia, inhabiting inaccessible flats, and by consuming large quantities of fish already taken in nets, have constituted themselves a general nuisance. Various methods of combating this pest have been tried unsuccessfully, and experimentation is continuing, in the belief that a successful method of trapping will not only terminate the mischief these animals are doing but result in the creation of a new and important industry on the Pacific coast.

The hair seal is valued partly for its hide, which is used in making various kinds of leather, for oil which is extracted from its carcass, and, on the Pacific coast, for use in the manufacture of fertilizer. The hair seal is a particularly valuable animal at the present time, his hide selling for as high as \$175. A recent development in the seal industry is the utilization of the skins of old males, a hitherto unprofitable section, which considerably enhances the value of the seal catch to any country. Canada draws revenue from seal fishery on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and the amounts accruing from these is, at the present time, naturally of gratifying proportions and will be more so in the future.

It has been computed roughly that one million seal skins are marketed every year, and to this aggregate the largest single collection is contributed by the sealers of Newfoundland operating on their own coast and off the shores of Labrador. In the year 1913, Newfoundland's share of the seal fishery accounted for \$1,293 seals with a market value of \$278,000. The industry on the island accounts for the employment of 1,685 men, and numerous vessels take part in the often hazardous undertaking.

Newfoundland, the Pioneer.

The seal industry originated in Newfoundland in 1769, and for some years after that the annual catch did not exceed three or four thousand skins per season. With the increasing demand for oil and skins, however, the industry grew, and more men and vessels came to engage exclusively in it. By the beginning of the nineteenth century, the annual catch exceeded 60,000 skins, and larger and larger vessels

were built for the pursuit, till later these were superseded by fast steamers. At the present time, though there are some sailing vessels still engaged, the steamer is the big unit—in the activity and accounts for five-sixths of the catch.

Up into years the seal catch of Newfoundland has fallen off somewhat, due to the heavy toll and indiscriminate killing, which is now regulated by legislation. The 1908 catch, for instance, numbered 213,863 seals, and that of the following year 289,320 animals. A single vessel has been known to bring into St. John's a catch of 42,000, and a total of nearly 700,000 seals have been taken by the entire Newfoundland fleet in a single season.

A Novel Trapping Method.

A novel method of hunting seals, under the auspices of the government of Newfoundland, is to be introduced in the spring by two Nova Scotia aviators, which, if successful, may revolutionize the entire industry. The party of three men, with two aeroplanes and dirigibles of the type used so successfully during the war to "spot" submarines, will sail from Montreal early in January to join the Newfoundland sealers at St. John's, the augmented party of thirty-five or forty leaving for the Labrador ice-fields.

Hitherto the locating of seal herds has been done by men in the rigging of ships whose range of vision is naturally limited. This work it is intended to do with planes, "spotting" being possible by this means within a radius of fifty miles. The method then is as follows. The aeroplane, which carries five men besides the pilot and mechanic, descends to the ice where the animals are despatched by bullets from machine guns. The skins are then packed in bundles about the base of poles to which a flag is attached. This kind of hunting continues to the end of the season when the ice breaks up, the hunters proceeding from place to place, transported by plane as new herds are "spotted." At the close of the season the vessels visit the ice-breaks and pick up the bundles, being materially assisted by the planes in locating and signalling.

Once upon an announcement of the projected activities of these aviators, there arrived in St. John's two "blimps," or war airships, a present to Newfoundland from the Imperial government. These it is intended to use in the seal fisheries in the same manner, the cost of operation, estimated at \$60,000, being borne jointly by the Newfoundland government and the owners of the sealing vessels assisted in their catch.

The co-operation of the government in this new venture would augur a belief in the practicability and success of the novel enterprise, and doubtless their success, which is highly probable, will have a marked effect upon sealing on both coasts and tend to bring about a revolution in hunting methods.

A Gentle Dentist.

Two dentists were talking "shop." One remarked:

"My treatment is so painless that it often happens that my patients fall asleep while I am attending to their teeth."

The other dentist gave a deprecating shrug of his shoulders.

"Pooh, pooh, my dear man! That is nothing!" he cried. "You should see my place, with all the latest improvements. Why, my patients nearly always ask me to send a messenger to fetch a photographer so that they can be photographed with the expression of gladness which my patent dental treatment alone can give them."

Chinese in London.

The Chinese population of London is increasing rapidly and the district which has been appropriated by the celestials is becoming overcrowded so that they are encroaching on the neighboring districts.

British West Indies Want Home Rule

A movement for home rule is on foot in the British West Indies, says the correspondent of The London Times.

In Jamaica, and, indeed, throughout the British West Indies, crown colony government has become repugnant to all classes, and the movement for representative institutions is now well nigh irresistible.

At the legislative elections last year in Jamaica every member was returned with a mandate to press for a change in the constitution, and now a committee of the Legislative Council is engaged in preparing a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking that a royal commission should be sent to Jamaica to inquire into the political, in addition to other, conditions obtaining there. Early this year three members of the Legislature will proceed to London to present the case of Jamaica to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Lesser Antilles have already prepared plans for a like deputation with the same end in view.

Desire for change from an antiquated system of government, centralization in British Guiana, the Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad and Jamaica, and friends of constitutional government are everywhere hopeful that the imperial government will consider and formulate a scheme by which this can be brought about. The present system is criticized, as stifling the voice of the people; crown government, it is declared, is auto-

cratic and the government may flout the wishes of the people even though the people's representatives press them ever so ardently.

Before 1866 Jamaica had a constitution, granted by Charles II, which was a representative one. It consisted of a governor, a privy council, a legislative council and an assembly of forty-seven members. In that year this constitution was surrendered and a Legislative Council established consisting of an equal number of official and unofficial members. In 1895 a change was instituted whereby the council consisted of the Governor, five ex-officio members, and other persons not exceeding ten, and fourteen persons to be elected, with a Privy Council which is the Executive Council.

This experiment in crown colony government has proved expensive. Nor can the enlargement of 1895 be considered an improvement. The Privy Council is an added burden. It is made up of officials, the commander of the forces, and a couple of planters. There is no representative of the people at its sittings, no one to advise in matters deeply affecting the taxpayer or check extravagance. In the hands of the Privy Council the Governor himself is more or less a puppet. However well disposed or otherwise he may be to projects of legislation, he must act clearly on the advice of the council, though, as it is continually urged in the colony, this body does not represent the people of Jamaica as a whole.

Lights of Home.

The lights of home, the lights of home. That glimmer through the orchard trees. Of all the lights of all the world. There are no other lights like these.

The sparkling lights of city streets. How they bewitch, enchant, enthrall. Yet, measured for their true worth, What very shallow lights withal!

The starry lights that shine afar. Majestically burn and gleam; But, through the mighty realm of space, How vast and far away they seem.

The sunlight dancing on the waves. The moonbeam's mellow, mystic light. The beacon light upon the shore. The camp fire glowing in the night.

The fairy light the dewdrop holds. The dazzling brilliance of the snow. The soft, luxurious sheen of silk. The radiance that jewels show: I love them all, and yet to me: There is a fairer light than these; It is the golden, welcoming stream That glimmers through the orchard trees.

For everything I hold most dear Is there, behind that streaming light; "Home, and the folks you love the best," This is the greeting through the night.

The lights of home, dear lights of home. That glimmer through the orchard trees. Of all the lights of all the world. There are no other lights like these.

Both Good.

Once Day and Night in converse met, And argued long— Said Day: "I bring the world its light Its flower and song; All life and warmth are my hours' claim; My share is best." Said Night: "You bring the world its work; I bring it rest!"

Grease turned into sewers by wool-washing plants is recovered by the English city of Birmingham at its sewage plant and converted into a profitable byproduct.

Aerial Force to Guard French Frontiers.

France is to be the first country to have an aerial police force guarding her frontiers against smugglers and persons attempting to land without passports for propaganda purposes. The Ministry of Aviation has decided to organize the new service as quickly as possible, arranging for definite points along the frontiers over which all airplanes must pass and for air-dromes where customs inspections will be made.

Airplanes which cross the frontier elsewhere will be signalled to come down, and will then be followed to the nearest landing place by the aerial police unless these airplanes belong to special aerial transportation companies owning their own air-dromes, where customs officials will be stationed permanently.

The regulations provide that a flitter guilty of infraction of the civilian passport regulations be subject to the penalty which calls for immediate expulsion, with a caution not to repeat the offense. The pilots of such machines will be watched much more closely thereafter. The question of duty on petrol supplies has been settled by establishing a special route card, each machine to be allowed enough gasoline to reach a declared destination.

Apart from the supervision of frontiers, to prevent commercial infractions of the laws the aerial police will be expected to give the earliest warning of the approach of enemy aircraft, thus providing a valuable supplementary force in the event that Germany, as many military leaders believe, decided to construct semi-military airplanes, ostensibly for commercial purposes.

Tarry Not.

The road to yesterday Why travel it? A tangled skein, so why Unravel it? The future calls you on. The past is dead. And all you hope to do Lies just ahead.

Limit for Feeding.

The limit of the earth's capacity is 5,294,000,000 human beings. The world could feed no more. At the present rate of increase this limit will be reached by A.D. 2100.

Insurance for Canada's Soldiers

Canada's generous treatment of her returned soldiers, which included a bonus on discharge, a system of vocational training, and a universally approved land settlement policy, has been followed up by a scheme of government life insurance which has so many benefits for the ex-warrior that it was instantaneously popular and within a short time of inauguration had been extensively taken up by military men all over the Dominion.

Within three months of the Act having become effective, or up to December 1st, 1920, insurance to the amount of \$3,285,000 was issued by the Dominion government, and \$26,711 received in premiums, representing applications from 1,015 Canadian ex-soldiers. Shoals of inquiries continue to pour in.

The Act applies to all ex-soldiers and nurses and to widows of returned soldiers who died in Canada after discharge from the service. Policies are issued for a minimum of \$500 and a maximum of \$5,000, insurance being payable only in the event of death or the total and permanent disability of the insured. One-fifth of the maximum may be paid at death and the balance, as an annuity, over a period of 5, 10, 15 or twenty years.

Premiums are payable monthly, quarterly, half-yearly or yearly. An

additional advantage of the scheme is that grace of one month is allowed for the payment of any premium, other than the first, without interest, and should claim occur during the days of grace, it is paid minus the amount of the premium.

The scheme, as evolved, was mainly intended for disabled or partially disabled men whom existing companies would only take at very high premiums or not at all. The government scheme places all men on an equality, and no medical examination is necessary in order to take out a policy which is merely based on the age of the insured at the time of insuring. A great number of fit men are, however, taking advantage of the favorable terms and rates, and the advantages it offers in the payment of premiums.

The majority of the policies issued so far have been for \$5,000, the maximum amount to be obtained under the Act by the individual. Ex-soldiers in every walk of civil life have already insured under the scheme, many being, it is stated, insurance agents, including several chief officials of existing insurance companies. Large numbers of physicians have also taken out policies.

The period during which applications for insurance will be received is open until September 1st, 1922.

H. C. L. CRUSHES MIDDLE CLASS

BULWARK OF THE BRITISH NATION.

Soaring Prices Force People to Lower Standard of Living and Liquidate Assets.

Crushed between the upper and nether millstones of high living costs and low salaries, England's great middle class is today struggling for continued existence. They are being forced to lower their standards of living, to liquidate the assets acquired in better years and to surrender one by one the phases of intellectual and social life that made the middle class the bulwark of the nation and the empire.

It has been said that English society was like English beer—froth at the top, dregs at the bottom, but good solid brew in the middle stratum. England has always depended on her middle class. They gave her the business men, the scientists, writers and the artists. Their sons entered the army and the navy, founded and built up the colonies overseas.

Who were these people of the middle class? Before the war their homes were found in the suburbs, on small country estates and in provincial towns. The father was perhaps a professional man or in business. The family income ranged from \$3,000 to \$7,500 a year. This sum enabled them to live in comparative luxury and even to save and invest. Their budgets were carefully arranged, their funds must needs be well managed, but by skilful use of the income they were able to afford many little luxuries of life.

The sons went to the great public schools, Rugby, Eton and Harrow. Later there would be a son in the service, perhaps an officer in India. The daughters married prosperous men of their class. Many of the families owned their own homes, perhaps even owned a small farm in the countryside. They could travel a bit—a holiday at the coast or even a week in Switzerland. Thus, cultured, balanced and conservative, they formed the strongest part of England's social fabric.

Food 182 Per Cent. Higher.

Today the situation has changed. The cost of living costs has risen to 182 per cent. over costs in July, 1914. Food alone is 182 per cent. higher. Land taxes and income taxes have been piled upon the man of moderate means and, in addition, he feels the burden of the excess profit taxes, surtaxes and corporation taxes that big business is bearing. The annual interest on the national debt has risen from a per capita sum of \$2.50 in 1914 to \$38.80 to-day. The wages of the middle class have not kept pace with these advances. They have risen to some extent—in a very large extent in the unskilled labor groups—but the business man and the professional man find their incomes only a few pounds more than in 1914. Their expenses have doubled. In other words, their living has been cut in half.

It is obviously impossible under these conditions to maintain the old standard. Sacrifices must be made on every hand. The younger son can no longer plan to go to the university—he must enter trade as a junior clerk to contribute his share toward the family income. The daughter also must go to business in the city. Old clothes must be worn a little while longer, cleaned and patched and "made to do." Clubs and sports—the motor-cycle or sailboat—must be given up. Theatres and concerts are no longer possible. The friends who drop in unexpectedly for dinner become a serious economic problem. As an English journalist recently said, "The middle class is being forced to eliminate all the decorative margin of life."

Situation Becomes Acute.

This transition period has been progressing slowly, but the situation has now become acute. During the war the sacrifice was universal and was made on the grounds of national necessity. To meet the high prices the family savings were cut into and disappeared. The family investments were liquidated. Perhaps the cottage in the country was sold. And suddenly, with the coming of peace, the prosperous middle class man found that he was just where he had started life. Peace did not solve the problem, however. Prices continued high, but his salary was nearly the same. Now, after six years of high prices the situation of the middle class is becoming desperate. Many are dropping back into absolute poverty; all feel the pinch of the times.

There are certain well defined groups that, from a variety of causes, suffer more than others. These are:

1. Professional people.
2. Retired business men and others of fixed pre-war incomes.
3. Pensioned ex-officers and civil servants.
4. The clerks and "white collar" men.

These people constitute the "New Poor." All alike face the same hardships, deprivations and the lowering of their standards of living.

Dusk Sounds Curfew in Norway. Children are not allowed out in the streets of Norway after dark.

Exchange Bulletin Board



This is a convenience that Farmers are appreciating more and more every day. If there is anything you want to buy or if you have anything you wish to sell—post it on the Exchange Bulletin Board in this Bank. This service has proved a successful method of bringing buyer and seller together. It is free. Ask the Manager for full particulars.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

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

Good Bread

Is the staff of life, and in order to get the best you must have the flour to make it.

The brands of flour we handle give results. Make more bread to the 100 lbs. than any other. Whiter, Sweeter and more Healthful.

Just received a consignment of Purity Salt.

SUITTER & McALPINE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between
MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining-car Service.
Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.
Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Hornung, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.
C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

We Carry A Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE Plumber
Tinsmith

Geo. Highwood

Purveyor of all kinds of FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Deliveries from 8 to 10 Saturdays all day

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Poultry, live or dressed.
Agent for Tanakage for feeding pigs.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Henry Quick, Late of the Township of Moss, in the County of Middlesex, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56," that all Creditors and others having claims against the Estate of the said Thomas Henry Quick, who died on or about the twenty-ninth day of November, A.D. 1920, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, Solicitors for Alfred Quick, Administrator of the Estate of the said Thomas Henry Quick, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the twentieth day of February, A.D. 1921, the said Alfred Quick will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that the said Alfred Quick will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Solicitors for the said Administrator.
Dated at Glencoe, this Nineteenth day of January, A.D. 1921.

Fresh Supply in Demand.—Wherever Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been introduced, increased supplies have been ordered, showing that wherever it goes this excellent Oil impresses its power on the people. No matter in what latitude it may be found, its potency is never impaired. It is put up in most portable shape in bottles and can be carried without fear of breakage.

Glencoe delegates who will leave this morning to attend the annual convention of the W. M. S. to be held in Knox church, St. Thomas, are as follows:—From Gordon Mission Band, Mrs. Joseph Grant and Miss Marion McKellar; from Ross Mission Band, Mrs. R. C. Troyer, Miss Mayne Grant and Miss Margaret Kerr; from Women's Missionary Society, Mrs. Robert McKellar, Mrs. John Strachan and Miss Mary Hurley.

The Presbyterian Y.P.G. meeting was held on Monday evening, with a very good attendance. A vocal duet was rendered by Misses Elizabeth and Mayne Grant, after which John Strachan gave a short talk on devotional work. Fred McGill, convener of the devotional committee, gave a very interesting address along the same line. The next meeting will be of a literary character, and a good attendance is hoped for.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Harry Hicks of Detroit spent the week-end at his home here.
—John M. McTear of Ekfrid is on the jury in London this week.

—Miss Margaret Lovell of Stratford spent Monday with the Misses Grant.
—Orvil Quick and John Moore are visiting friends and relatives in Windsor and Detroit.

—Stanley McCutcheon left on Monday for Guelph, where he is taking a short course at the University of Guelph.
—George Grant, who has been home for a couple of weeks, left on Monday to take a position as C. P. R. telegraph operator at Milton.

—J. R. Squire has gone on an extended visit with friends at San Jose, California, and with his daughters near Limerick, Sask.

—Mrs. W. J. Mawhinney has returned to her home in Alvinston, after a trip to Calgary, Swift Current and Delisle, Saskatchewan.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Young calf for sale.—T. C. Reynolds, phone 5112.

Only a few pairs of honey left, at 30c per lb.—At George's.

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

Saws filed and set; any kind; bring them in.—V. J. Fairbank, Glencoe.

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

Choice onions for sale, in large or small quantities.—Davis Bros., Hill Crest, Wardsville, Ont.

For sale—Primolite lens for automobile headlights, at \$2 per pair.—Galbraith Bros., Appin.

Don't forget the U. F. O. literary meeting to be held in No. 9 school house on Friday, Jan. 28.

For sale—50 cords of mixed stove-wood, hard and soft, 16 to 18 inches.—Cyster Bros., phone 44 r 10.

Special prices on shoes, rubbers, over-shoes and macintoshes to make room for our new spring goods.—At George's.

Come to the play entitled "Brown-eyed Betty," by the Cook's church young people, at town hall, Appin, on Feb. 18th.

For sale—one 4 h.p. Lester engine, \$110; one 1/2 h.p. Fairbank, More engine, \$50; one 1 h.p. International engine, \$40. Apply Mitchell Innes.

For the winter months, fresh frozen white fish; labradors, cliscos, filets, salmon smacks and other varieties of fresh and cured fish always in stock, at George's.

The No. 9 U. F. O. will hold a literary meeting on Friday evening, Jan. 28. There will be a debate, "Resolved that freedom of speech is a national safeguard rather than danger." A musical program is also being prepared. Everybody welcome.

Grand concert and box social at residence of Geo. M. Galbraith, lot 11, con. 5, Ekfrid, Friday, Feb. 4, under auspices of North Appin Branch U. F. O. High-class music, juvenile performers, male singers, lady speakers, with a wealth of varied numbers to be announced later. Everybody welcome.

It is the grimmest piece of irony one knows of that while British ex-soldiers are walking the streets in destitution and French civilians are still living in holes in the ground in the devastated areas, the ex-kaiser is a millionaire, enjoying every luxury and receiving from Germany an unceasing flow of vast wealth a ready varying in estimates from two to four million pounds.—London (Eng.) News.

If you owe money to anybody, pay it now. A ten-dollar bill set going in this way on Monday may pay in turn, fifty or a hundred accounts before Saturday night.

Complaint is made that people who are well-to-do are not infrequently among the most negligent in this matter of settling their bills. Never being in a tight corner themselves, they do not realize how much others may stand in need of money.

"Suffer another word of exhortation." Do not merely say, "I must pay that account." That gets one nowhere. Do it now, and start the ball rolling.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
Signature of *Dr. H. H. Johnston*

Right Kind of Talk
"Three months hence you will see Canada and the United States enjoying the greatest era of prosperity in their history," a local business man said the other day. That's the right kind of talk.—Border Cities Star.

FREE OF TERRIBLE KIDNEY TROUBLE

After Three Years of Suffering, "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Relief



MADAME HORMIDAS FOISY

824 Champlain St., Montreal.

"For three years, I was ill and exhausted and I suffered constantly from kidney trouble and liver disease. My health was miserable and nothing in the way of medicine did me any good. Then I started to use 'Fruit-a-tives' and the effect was remarkable.

I began to improve immediately and this wonderful fruit medicine entirely restored me to health. All the old pains, headaches, indigestion and constipation were relieved and once more I was well.

To all who suffer from indigestion, Constipation, Rheumatic Pains or great Fatigue, I advise the use of 'Fruit-a-tives'.

Madame HORMIDAS FOISY.

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

JAPAN REALLY BACK NUMBER

Writer Brings Forward Arguments to Prove That the Chinese Are More Progressive.

It may strike the western reader as simply funny, but more than one Chinese friend has assured me that it is the Japanese people who are really conservative. And they back up their assertion by evidence other than the way in which Japan has clung through all historic vicissitudes, to a primitive theocracy, John Dewey writes in *Asia Magazine*. They point out, for example, that a thousand years ago the Japanese borrowed the present style of clothing and of household furnishing, of sitting and sleeping on mats, from China; that China has changed several times, moving constantly in the direction of practical utility, of intelligent adaptation of means to needs. The Chinese cuisine is another argument. It is doubtless the most extensive in the world in the variety of material employed for food, and also the most varied in its combinations. Academic analysis may dispute arguments drawn from food, clothing, shelter and furnishings. But when one notes the variety and ingenuity of the processes and appliances used in daily life and in the crafts, one is certain that the Chinese mind is naturally observant and adaptive. But it seems unnecessary to labor the question. Many changes have been brought against the Chinese, but no one has ever accused them of stupidity. Their undoubted conservatism is something to be explained rather than an explanation of anything.

TO PRISON FOR WITCHCRAFT
Canadian Authorities Revive Ancient Statute That Will Appear Absurd to Modern Understanding.

It has been a little more than 200 years since anyone was convicted of witchcraft on this continent, says the *Columbus Dispatch*, and we supposed that there would never again be any more convictions. But it seems that such prosecutions have been revived, for here comes a report from a Canadian court to the effect that a young woman over there has lately been sentenced to prison for "practicing witchcraft," for all the world like the accusations that used to be filed against people in this country.

The young woman in this case claimed to be able to tell who committed a certain theft in her neighborhood. She said a farmer's oats had been stolen by a man and a boy; that they would be found at a certain place, about 40 miles away. The officers found her story to be true, and arrested the parties who robbed the farmer, but as the young woman who gave the information was in no position to know the facts she related except through communing with "the spirits," people began talking about her being a witch, with the result that an ancient statute was invoked and the girl prosecuted and sent to jail for her pains in aiding the officers of the law. If it were not all duly recorded in the newspapers we could not believe it.

The ice famine will begin this year on July 1, the same as usual, and will continue until October 5, when the cold famine will begin, as usual.

After an absence of four years a certain man went back to visit his old home town. The first four people he met didn't remember him and the next three didn't know he had been away.

NO LIMIT TO FREEDOM

Man at Tillsonburg had a pet fox which died. He took the skin into town to have it cured. Having failed through ignorance to pay the necessary tax on the skin he was fined. In Chatham last week a fellow was fined because he trapped skunks without a license. Recently in the north a deer was caught. On these we must pay. It had to be killed but a licensed hunter had to be found to do it, lest the avenging arm of the law be extended. There is no limit to British freedom, and it's a great life if you don't weaken.—Ridgeway Dominion.

SLAVES TO UNCLE SAM

Mr. Editor:—There is surely not a bigger question in Canada today than that of exchange. There are certain commodities like coal and raw materials that necessity forces us to buy in the United States. On these we must pay tribute. We buy much else that could better be bought in Canada, and on this we pay tribute, too. The only way to make the Canadian dollar a hundred per cent. dollar in the United States is to cease absolutely the purchase of goods and commodities in that land that we can do without. If every Canadian would resolve to do this the Canadian dollar would soon look the United States dollar in the eye. You know that. Everybody knows that. But how are the Canadian people going to be jarred into a consciousness of it?

The Canadian press has been persistently preaching the gospel of buying at home. But that will not do the work—the Canadian people need to be jarred. They do not realize, apparently, the bald fact that the Dominion of Canada, as a commercial slave, is debtor to Uncle Sam, general merchant, to the extent of \$100,000,000 (one hundred million dollars) for exchange only, for 1920, on goods she could have bought at home. When is Canada going to wake up?

LOYAL CANUCK.

GLENCOE HIGH SCHOOL

The literary society of the high school held a meeting on Jan. 20th. The principal feature of the meeting was an address by Mr. McArthur, which was very much enjoyed by everybody. Mr. McArthur spoke on the art of writing, and read one of his own compositions and one of Stephen Leacock's.

There was an interesting debate by first form pupils and a reading by Catharine Lawrence. The musical numbers of the program—an instrumental duet by Miss M. Westcott and Miss Z. McMaster, and a song by Miss Muriel Weekes—were all enjoyed.

The after the critic's report was given by Miss Steele the meeting closed with the National Anthem.

SCHOOL REPORTS

Wardsville High School
Class I., above 75 per cent.; Class II., between 75 and 60 per cent.; Class III., below 60 per cent.

Form I.
Class II.—H. Edwards, W. Whitfield, G. Brooks, F. Murphy, F. Palmer, W. Clanchan, R. McKee, F. Lumley, A. Harvey.

Class III.—M. Elliott, J. McLean, G. Burr, R. Hubbard, H. O'Neill.

Form II.
Class II.—C. McMaster, H. Aitchison, F. Blain.

Class III.—A. Weir, J. Elliott, W. Parnall, J. O'Hara, C. Moore, M. O'Malley.

Form III. Junior Matriculation.
Class II.—E. Thompson.

Class III.—A. Bayne, D. McKee, V. Murphy.

Normal Entrance.
Class II.—E. Thompson, R. Ferguson, M. Pringle, D. McKee.

Class III.—A. Bayne, L. Saylor, V. Murphy, W. Martin, P. Simpson.

A statement of each pupil's marks has been sent to the parent or guardian.—M. C. Farrington, Principal.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.05 a. m.; G. T. R. West, 6.05 p. m.; London and East, 7.00 p. m.

Mails received—London and East, 8.00 a. m.; G. T. R. East, 7.00 p. m.; G. T. R. West, 9.45 a. m.

Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS HENRY QUICK, late of the Township of Moss in the County of Middlesex, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1921, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following Real and Personal Property, namely:—

REAL ESTATE.—The East half of the South half of lot number Eight in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Moss, in the County of Middlesex, containing fifty acres, more or less.

This farm is well situated in the Township of Moss, six miles from Glencoe, one and three-quarter miles from Shields' Sliding, one and a quarter miles from school house. It has on it a good frame barn, and other improvements. The soil is of first-class quality.

Terms of Sale of Real Estate.—One-tenth of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within one month thereafter.

There will also be offered for sale at the same time and place the following personal property, viz.:—

1 Percheron gelding, 5 years; 1 heifer, 2 years old; 1 London cement block machine, new; 1 wagon; 2 bugles; 1 set horseblows, new; 1 Massey-Harris mower; 1 Deering dump rake; 1 Noxon seed drill; 1 set diamond harrows; 1 Cockshutt walking plow; 1 cutting box, new; 1 single corn cultivator; 1 iron slash scraper; 1 wheelbarrow; 1 set scales, 3,000 lbs. cap.; about 4 tons mixed hay; 1 hay cart, rope and slings; 1 sugar kettle; 1 stock water tank; 6 window frames and sash; a quantity of lumber; a quantity of 3 and 4-in. tile; 4 rods woven fence; about 80 rods barbed wire; 1 wire gate, 12 feet; 1 wire

MORE ACTION AND LESS TALK ACCOMPLISHES REAL RESULTS

"Action" is Life "Inaction" is Death
We've Done Much We're Doing More

We want our customers to benefit by our present greatly reduced prices. No store in Canada can undersell us on "worthy merchandise." Few sell as cheap. The piles of goods going out the last few months makes it quite evident that our "prices" help to make increased sales.

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK-END SALE

Phone orders given personal attention

30-in. Heavy Flannelettes, reg. 35c, for 19c.
34-in. Heavy Flannelettes, reg. 45c, for 28c.
34-in. Heavy Flannelettes, white, reg. 50c and 55c, for 32c.
36-in. Quilting Chintz, reg. 50c, for 39c.
72-in. Sheet, bleached, reg. 85c, for 58c.
30-in. Prints, assorted colors, reg. 30c, for 19c.
30-in. Apron Gingham, reg. 35c, for 25c.
30-in. Heavy Kimono Cloth, reg. 55c, for 45c.

All prices on Cottonade, Denims, Ticking, Shirting, etc., at new level, attracting great attention and large sales. All down at a time when so much is wanted for spring sewing.

A REAL CLEAN-UP IN SHOE ROOM

The marvellous reductions are making a clean sweep. Everything goes. Balance of

Men's High Felt Overshoes, reg. \$3.50, for \$2.25.
Men's Half Felt Overshoes, reg. \$3, for \$1.95.
Men's Heavy Lumbermen's Rubbers, buckle or lace, red sole, reg. \$3.75, sale price \$1.98.

Men's Lumbermen's Rubbers, reg. \$3.15, sale price \$1.65.
Men's Felt Shoes, reg. \$4, sale price \$2.25.
Women's \$6.50 Shoes for \$4.50.
All Felt Slippers to close out this week at clearing prices.

GREAT CLEAN-UP IN CLOTHING ROOM

Men's Fine Tweed Suits, reg. \$42.50, for \$32.50.
Men's Fine Tweed Suits, reg. \$36.50, for \$25.50.
Men's Fine Tweed Suits, reg. \$28.50, for \$21.50.
Men's Fine Tweed Suits, reg. \$25, for \$19.50.
Young Men's First Long Suits, smartly tailored, reg. \$27.50, for \$19.50.
Reg. \$23.50 Suits for \$15.50.

CLEARING ODD TROUSERS.
CLEARING CAPS.
CLEARING SWEATERS.
WORK MITTS AND GLOVES down in price exactly one half.

BEST MAKES OF OVERALLS, SMOCKS AND WORK SHIRTS at new low-level prices.
New Low-level prices for all SILKS, GEORGETTES and CREPE-DE-CHINES, averaging a saving of nearly half on most desirable silks.

Remnants from every department on sale this week. You can buy bargains which will not be offered again for some time.

REDPATH'S OR DOMINION HIGHEST GRADE SUGAR at \$11.25, strictly cash. Extra for delivery.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Celebrating our 25th Anniversary with a most wonderful sale.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in pursuance of Section 56 of the Trustee Act, that all creditors and others having claims against the Estate of the late HARRY DUNCAN ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, of Melbourne, Ontario, who died on or about the twenty-seventh day of April, 1919, at Edinburgh, Scotland, are required, on or before the 15th day of February, 1921, to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned their full names and addresses, with a statement of their account and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them, AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that, immediately after the said 15th day of February, 1921, the undersigned will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that he will not be responsible or liable to any person or persons whose claims he shall not have notice at the time of such distribution.

DATED AT TORONTO this 14th day of January, 1921.
E. A. KEMP, 8 King St. West, Toronto, Ont., Administrator of the Estate of H. D. A. Mackenzie.

INSURANCE

H. J. JAMIESON
District Manager of

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
at GLENCOE

Also the leading Companies in Fire and Automobile at low rates.

Office, Main street Phone, 1613

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
The Delco-Light storage battery is dependable, durable and efficient.

M. C. MORGAN, DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE is hereby given that MABEL ALICE ALLPORT of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, Married Woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Charles Wilfrid Allport of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario, Mechanic, on the ground of adultery.

DATED at Toronto, Province of Ontario, this Thirtieth day of December, A.D. 1920.

GROVER & GROVER,
157 Bay Street,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

When dancing is delightful!

When you have a Victrola to play for you and can dance whenever you want.

Come in and hear the newest dance music on the

Victrola
We'll gladly play it for you at any time.

P. E. LUMLEY
GLENCOE

When you have a Victrola to play for you and can dance whenever you want.

Come in and hear the newest dance music on the

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P. E. LUMLEY
GLENCOE

NOTIFY GERMANY OF FAILURE TO FULFIL ENGAGEMENTS; GRANT TIME EXTENSION

Interallied Conference Hears Views of Military and Naval Experts—British View of Reparations is Likely to Prevail.

Paris, Jan. 24.—The interallied conference began to-day with the usual speed of interallied conferences, which is to say it started slowly. Disarmament being the first subject on the agenda, Marshal Foch, Marshal Wilson, General Nollet, General Bingham and other military and naval experts, were heard as to matters in which Germany had failed to live up to the promises she had made. Foch pointed out that the most grievous omission was the failure to disarm and disband the civil guards of Bavaria and East Prussia. In a discussion as to just how many more men Germany had under arms than she should have, differences of opinion arose between General Nollet, of the French army and General Bingham of the British army.

Experts' reports were made at the morning session. At the afternoon session there was a further discussion of the disarmament problem, and the experts, under Foch's direction, were asked to present a definite report on Germany's failure to fulfill her engagements. This is according to official information. What was really tentatively decided was that Germany would be notified officially that she had failed to do certain things with regard to disarmament and would be given a further delay in which to complete the task. This delay will in all probability be fixed to expire May 1. Under the Spa agreement Germany was to have done by January 1 all the things she is now summoned to do by May 1. Incidentally, the allied missions of control, which ordinarily should quit

Germany this month, will be kept there six months longer.

The French wish to notify Germany on May 1 of the total damage she did, which figures, at the latest calculations, the French place at some four hundred billion gold marks or one hundred billion dollars. The French admit Germany cannot pay this in 30 years, but say that at intervals the allies can decide the maximum Germany can pay, and that will be what she must pay for a certain period. Thus, the harder Germany worked the more the allies would get. Britain holds the view that Germany should be notified of the total she morally owes, and that she should be told to pay it a certain schedule and be entitled to pay it faster if able.

This difference arises from the divergence in the fundamental conception of Germany's position. Britain sees Germany in the light of a bankrupt who owes more than he can pay, but who is entitled to be given an opportunity to settle on a basis to which the creditors can agree. France regards Germany as a criminal who should be sentenced to 30 years' hard labor to repair the damage of his crime. It is to compromise these two points of view that Briand and Lloyd George will hold their private conferences.

The best prediction is that Germany will be notified on or before May 1 of the total of what she has to pay to the allies in settlement of the reparation account. In return England will be asked to make some plan to raise the money in the near future on the prospect of ultimate payment in Germany.

WILSON TO ACT IN ARMENIAN MATTER

Asks Allies to Co-operate in Task of Adjusting Frontier.

A despatch from Washington says:—President Wilson has despatched to the Allied nations a note in connection with their request to him to fix the boundaries of Armenia. It was learned on Thursday. The President, in his communication, is understood to have requested co-operation in the task he has accepted.

When the Allies' asked President Wilson to fix the Armenian frontier, they agreed thoroughly to co-operate. With this assurance the President proceeded by appointing Henry Morgenthau as his representative. He then asked the Allies to suggest how the subject should be approached.

No suggestions from the Allies have been received in response to this request practically for instructions, except one from Lloyd George that the

President might discuss the matter with the Allied commissioners at Constantinople. This method was not regarded by the Government as conducive to results.

The best opinion is that the President already has indicated to the Allies that he may take up the boundary question with Turkey. This Government previously has advised the Allies that, as the United States assisted in the defeat of Turkey, it has the right to be heard on any treaty settlement by the Allies with Turkey which involves partition or rearrangement of territory. That includes Armenia.

France Discharging War Debt to Spain

A despatch from Paris says:—In response to Spain's repeated requests for France to settle its war debt of four hundred million pesos, the Minister of Finance has forwarded the first instalment of thirty-five millions to Madrid.

MILITARY GOVERNOR OF IRELAND DEALS STERNLY WITH CORK SINN FEINERS

Military Dynamited Six Buildings as Reprisal for Attack on Crown Troops—Curfew Order Forbids Citizens to Walk Streets on Saturdays and Sundays After Nightfall.

A despatch from London says:—The military dynamited six buildings on Washington Street, in the City of Cork, Ireland, as acts of official reprisal, including two houses where members of the Royal Irish Constabulary were attacked on Saturday.

The destruction of the six business establishments followed within forty-eight hours of General Strickland's warning that he would rule Ireland with a harsher hand unless all attacks upon the Crown forces ceased at once.

The military officials assert that on Saturday night while they were escorting an ambulance containing wounded men to a hospital they were fired upon from houses in Washington street and also from street corners. The houses selected for destruction are said to have been occupied by well-known Sinn Fein sympathizers who were given a warning to clear out. They were permitted to remove their furniture and then military engineers prepared for the demolition of the buildings. Meanwhile officers with

drawn revolvers ordered the large crowd that had gathered to disperse, saying that otherwise it would be fired on. All this afternoon explosions reverberated through the city as the troops methodically razed the houses, driving the people of the stricken city into panic.

The premises which were destroyed included Higgins' saloon, Miss Mahony's stationery store, the Westbourne fruit store, Macauley's restaurant and Murphy's saloon.

The police also held up and searched all the employees of Dwyer's huge wholesale drapery concern.

While the explosions were proceeding and striking new terror to the hearts of the people of Cork, Strickland dealt another blow to the citizens by ordering that curfew shall begin at five o'clock on Saturdays and Sundays.

This means that henceforth no people will be allowed on the streets on rest days after nightfall. The order is a heavy blow to business of all kinds.



TORONTO MEN BRING U.S. BALLOONISTS TO CIVILIZATION
John Jones, Rushon Road, Toronto, in the centre, with his famous teams of huskies which pulled Lieuts. Kloor and Hinton into Mattice. On the left is Sam Sainsbury, of Toronto, who accompanied Jones on his northern adventure.

SUB. DISASTER OFF LAND'S END

Six British Officers and Fifty-One Sailors Perish With K-5.

London, Jan. 23.—Beyond the fact that it seems established that the British submarine K-5, Commander John A. Gairnes, was not rammed, there is nothing yet to explain the cause of the disaster to the submarine on Land's End last Thursday. This was the first British naval disaster since the armistice was signed and the worst submarine accident to the country in peace times.

The complement of vessels of the K class is approximately six officers and 50 men.

Many theories concerning the disappearance of the under-water boat are being advanced, but although an official inquiry into the disaster is being held aboard the battleship Queen Elizabeth, it is doubtful whether anything more concerning the fate of the K-5 ever will be known. Wreckage has been found near the spot where the submarine was last seen.

It is surmised that the vessel may have been damaged by an internal explosion or by the great pressure of the water at the depth of five hundred feet, where the craft is supposed to lie. Salvage is considered impossible, and it is doubtful whether it will be possible to obtain a photograph of the wreck, as was done in the case of the steamer Laurotic when that vessel was sunk in the Lough Swilly.

The official list of those on board the K-5 issued to-night confirms the previous estimate of six officers and 51 men on board.

The disaster, the Admiralty announcement states, occurred 100 miles off Land's End. The submarine, it is added, had a full complement of officers and men on board.

The K class of submarines are the latest type of British submarines, the vessels being 338 feet in length, with a surface speed of 24 knots and a speed submerged of nine knots. They carry eight torpedoes tubes, one four-inch gun and one three-inch gun.

The disaster to the K-5 occurred while she was practicing with four other submarines of the K class.

Hon. A. L. Sifton Dies at Ottawa

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Hon. A. L. Sifton, Secretary of State, died at 8.15 Friday morning.

Right Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton, K.C., M.A., LL.B., D.C.L. (Medicine), was born at St. John's, Middlesex County, six miles from the city of London, Ont., on October 26, 1859. He was a son of John Wright Sifton, for some years a member and for one term Speaker of the Legislature of Manitoba, and of his wife, Kate Watkins, both of Irish descent.

He leaves to survive his less a wife, and one son and one daughter.

Supply Cork With Building Material

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Plans made to rebuild Cork's burned area have resulted in the Irish International Trading Corporation, Ltd., of Cork, Ireland, seeking materials in Canada. The Trade and Commerce Department has received a letter from that corporation asking to be put in touch with Canadian firms which can supply building materials for reconstruction purposes.

100 CIVILIANS ATTACK FOUR POLICE

In Running Battle Constables Hold Off Assaults—Sinn Feiner Killed.

Dublin, Jan. 24.—Four police, who were in a Ford car, had seized guns and ammunition at Salford, County Meath, yesterday when they were attacked by a party estimated to number 100 men. They lost the car, but for a mile they put up a brisk running fight, and then reached the shelter of a house, where they kept their assailants at bay for an hour until military and police reinforcements arrived. One Sinn Feiner is reported to have been killed and one wounded. Discoveries of arms and ammunition continue to be made.

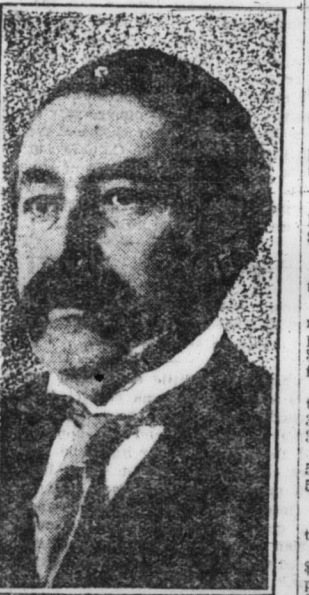
A police and military patrol was ambushed to-day near New Birmingham, Tipperary. A sergeant and private of the Lincoln Regiment were shot dead and three constables were wounded.

Civilian attacks on the police and the military in various sections of the country continued Sunday. Early to-day there was a simultaneous attack by one hundred civilians on the police and military barracks which adjoin each other in the centre of the town of Bandon, County Cork. There was severe fighting for nearly an hour, which resulted in the attacking party being beaten off. The Crown forces suffered no casualties, but one civilian is known to have been killed.

There was a fierce battle Sunday when a large body of armed men attacked the Glenbowrie Police Barracks near Clonmel. The civilians were beaten off. No casualties were reported as a result of the fighting.

London, Jan. 24.—Sir Edward Carson is expected to refuse the Premiership of the Province of Ulster and also to resign his withdrawal from Irish affairs when he receives an Ulster delegation to-morrow, says The Daily Mail. He will continue his interest in Ireland, the newspaper declares, "simply as a well-wisher from England."

The greatest of faults, I should say, is to be conscious of none.—Carlyle.



Takes Up Reins of Government.
M. Briand, the famous French statesman, who has accepted the offer of President Millerand and formed a cabinet in succession to Legerues.

RISE IN EUROPEAN EXCHANGE IN N. YORK

Advance Ascribed to Progress in Allied Claims Against Germany.

A despatch from New York says:—Exchange on European countries rose vigorously in this market on Thursday, the advance being ascribed by international bankers to reported progress in connection with the claims of the allies against Germany.

Demand bills on London were quoted at \$3.77 1/2, the highest since the latter part of last July, and at noon a further advance to \$3.78 1/2 was reported.

The French rate or Paris demand bills sold at 6.60, a gain of 14 points over Wednesday's final price, and a new high level for the current movement.

Marks or German remittances sold at 1.64, a slight gain over Wednesday. The other continental remittances were irregularly higher.

Queen Mary to Receive Oxford Degree

London, Jan. 24.—For the first time in history a Queen of England is about to receive an Oxford degree. The university only recently had been given the right to confer degrees on women, and as soon as that was granted the Oxford authorities lost no time in asking Queen Mary to accept the honorary degree of Doctor of Common Law. The ceremony probably will take place about the end of March, when the Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, will be visiting Oxford to inspect the women's colleges.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.97 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.94 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.89 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.82 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 51 1/2; No. 3 CW, 47 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 47 1/2; No. 1 feed, 46 1/2; No. 2 feed, 42 1/2.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 93c; No. 4 CW, 78c; feed, 65c; rejected, 62c.
All above in store, Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside.
No. 2 spring, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 winter, \$1.90 to \$1.95.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.10.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 54c, according to freights outside.
Barley—Making, 90 to 95c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$9.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.55, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.80; second patents, \$10.40.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.05 to \$1.10.
Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.60.
Milfeed—Carlots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$40, firm; shorts, per ton, \$40; white middlings, \$47.25; feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.
Cheese—New, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c; triplets, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 32 1/2 to 35 1/2c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 40 to 50c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 58c; fresh, 58 to 61c.
Margarine—32 to 35c.
Eggs—No. 1, 74 to 76c; select, 77 to 79c; new laid, in cartons, 85 to 88c.
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$3.75 to \$4; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japan, 8c; Lima, Madagascar, 10 1/2c; California Lima, 12 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.
Honey—30-30-lb. tins, 25 to 26c per lb. Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per

15-section case, 5 1/2-2 1/2-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 40 to 41c; heavy, 37 to 39c; cooked, 55 to 59c; rolls, 33 to 35c; cottage rolls, 37 to 39c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 49c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 51c; boneless, 55 to 59c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 23 to 24 1/2c; tubs, 24 to 25c; prints, 24 to 25c; 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c. Compound tierces, 15 1/2 to 16c; tubs, 16 1/2 to 17 1/2c; prints, 17 1/2 to 19c; prints, 18 to 19 1/2c.
Choice heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; good heavy steers, \$9.50 to \$10; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9 to \$9.75; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.75; do, med., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutlers, \$3 to \$4; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$150; do, com. and med., \$50 to \$80; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$11.50 to \$12; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$17; sheep, \$6 to \$7.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$15.50 to \$16; do, weighed off cars, \$15.75 to \$16.25; do, f.o.b., \$14.50 to \$15; do, country points, \$14.25 to \$14.60.
Montreal.
Oats—Can. West, No. 2, 72c; No. 3, 69c.
Flour—Man. spring wheat, pat. good, firsts, \$10.90. Relief oats—Bags, 90 lbs., \$3.45 to \$3.50. Bran, \$40.25. Shorts, \$40.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$29 to \$30. Cheese—Finest easterns, 27 to 27 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 55 to 57c. Eggs—Fresh, 80c. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.55 to \$1.60.
Butcher steers, med., \$8 to \$9; com., \$7 to \$8; butcher heifers, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; com., \$6 to \$7; butcher cows, med., \$5 to \$7.50; canners, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cutters, \$4 to \$5; butcher bulls, com., \$5 to \$7. Good veal, \$13 to \$14; med., \$10 to \$12; grass, \$6. Ewes, \$5 to \$7; lambs, good, \$12; com., \$8 to \$11.50. Hogs, off-car weights, select, \$17.50; sows, \$12.50.

MULTI-MILLION INCOMES TAXED

Four Persons in U.S. Pay in Excess of \$5,000,000 in 1917.

Washington, Jan. 24.—One man in the United States made over \$5,000,000 in the year 1918, according to statistics for income in that year made public by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day.

The identity of the billionaire with the multi-million income for one year was not disclosed, the Commissioner explaining that the law requires that income tax returns be held confidential.

The amount of the tax paid has not been disclosed and cannot be figured exactly because the report does not show how much over \$5,000,000 was the income returned.

In 1917 there were four individuals in the United States who paid tax on incomes in excess of \$5,000,000. Their combined net income was \$57,000,000, or approximately \$14,250,000 each, and the average amount of tax paid by these individuals was \$4,937,731. It is probable that the 1918 billonaires paid the Government somewhere near that amount.

Six Smallpox Cases in Montreal Since Jan. 1

Montreal, Jan. 24.—Two fresh cases of smallpox were reported in Montreal Saturday, making a total of six since January 1st, three of which are of persons coming directly from Ottawa.

Notifications have been sent to employers in the city that the vaccination by-laws must be complied with.

New Cunard Liner is One-Class Boat

A despatch from London says:—For the first time a transatlantic liner sailed from England for America with no distinction of class in its passengers.

There are no first, second or third-class berths on the Albania, a Cunard liner, which has left Liverpool for New York, via Queenstown, on her maiden trip.

The Albania is described as a "one-class boat," all passengers having their own cabins and the run of the entire ship.

ALARMED AT INDIA MILITARY SITUATION

Proposed Army Reduction is Causing Much Uneasiness.

A despatch from London says:—A

Reuter despatch from Delhi says:—"Much uneasiness prevails at the moment in the Indian army at the decision of the Government to demobilize about a dozen Indian cavalry and over thirty Indian infantry regiments. This means that about 30,000 men and 2,500 British officers will be discharged from the service by the end of March. It is also believed probable that the British forces in India will be reduced by the sending home of two British cavalry and of four British infantry battalions.

"These measures are being adopted partly because the great war is ended and partly owing to the withdrawal of troops from Mesopotamia and to the bad financial outlook in the country and the consequent growing Indian outcry at heavy army expenditures. The Government of India is now considering ways and means of meeting the heavy Budget deficit which seems inevitable, owing to the fall in exchange and severe trade depression."

The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial headed "Are We Giving Up India?" takes a very serious view of the announcement contained in this despatch. It says the reduction of the Indian army was not recommended by the commander-in-chief in India, nor by the Army Council at home, nor by the Viceroy's military advisers.

"These responsible authorities," it says, "are entirely opposed to any diminution of the small army of European soldiers which guards India against invasion and rebellion. It is regarded with equal disfavor by the most highly placed and experienced officials of the Indian Civil Service. Nevertheless, it was carried in the Viceroy's Council by the votes of non-official and native members. They objected to the increase of taxation which would be required to maintain the army at its present establishment. The Viceroy was unable or unwilling to insist on this necessary addition to the military budget, and on division the party in favor of ruinous economy was in the majority."

CENSUS TAKING ON APRIL 24

England Makes Changes in Questions to be Asked.

A despatch from London says:—Finishing touches are being put to the arrangements for taking the census on April 24. Changes have been made in the questions that are to accompany the counting of the population. No returns will be required as to blindness, dumbness, deafness or imbecility, about which information has been previously somewhat unreliable.

Ages, however, must be given with more precision than before—montas as well as years, while details will be sought "in respect of married men, widowers and widows," concerning the number and ages of children under sixteen. Another new inquiry calls for the enumeration of places of work, and there is also to be a better classification of industries.

Preparations for the census in England and Wales are placed on an estimated population of 35,000,000, two million more than ten years back, for though war wastage and lower birth rates have to be reckoned, emigration has been at a standstill for some years.

Scotland has her own registrar, and Ireland will likewise act independently. Present statistics put the aggregate population of the United Kingdom at 45,500,000.

15,000,000 BUSHELS OF CORN FOR CHINA

New York, Jan. 23.—Herbert C. Hoover announced yesterday that an offer of 15,000,000 bushels of corn by mid-West farmers to alleviate suffering abroad had been accepted and the United Relief Commission would begin preparations necessary for collecting, shipping and distributing this corn. It must be milled, but the millers have not been approached on the subject.

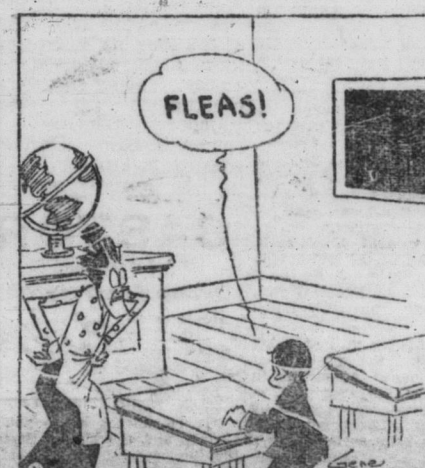
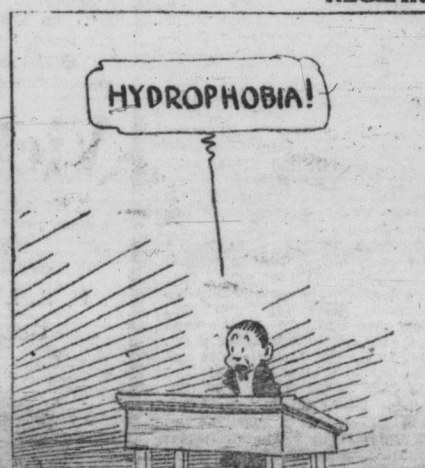
The growers pledge delivery of their corn at the nearest railroad points, the work and cost of transportation to be handled by the Hoover organization, the American Committee for China Famine Fund and the Near East Relief Committee.

"It is estimated that it will cost 50 cents to move a bushel of corn from an Iowa farm to Europe, and about the same amount to transport it to China. So we will have to raise \$7,500,000 for transportation alone. There are other elements that go into the costs of movement and handling that have to be considered and worked out."

King George is Member of Large Black Pig Society

A despatch from London says:—King George has just been elected a member of the Large Black Pig Society, The Times announces.

Members of this society are breeders of a famous Berkshire variety of large hogs, some of which were purchased recently from the royal farms at Windsor by King Alfonso of Spain, with a view to improving the native breeds.



REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

BRITISH COLUMBIA PULP AND PAPER

GROWTH OF THE PAST
TEN YEARS.

Province Possesses the Largest
Remaining Stands of Pulp-
wood in the World.

The birth and development of the pulp and paper industry in British Columbia has been phenomenal. A decade ago not a single ton of pulpwood, mechanical or chemical, was manufactured in the Pacific Coast province; in 1919 the total value of the products of this industry amounted to \$12,554,257. Today British Columbia stands third among the provinces of the Dominion in the amount of capital invested in the industry. The surprising rate at which this has grown in the last few years and is continuing to grow, is indicated in the jump effected between 1917 and 1920 of from \$22,584,452 and \$50,000,000 in 1920.

This is a remarkable history of development of what will doubtless become one of the most important industries of the Pacific Coast, but it is more than probable that the next decade will exhibit still more rapid expansion. Great Britain and the United States are drawing the greater part of their paper supplies from Canada, and eyes are turned to British Columbia, possessing as it does the largest remaining stands of timber in the world suitable for the production of pulp and paper. The province's annual export to Australia already amounts to more than 20,000 tons, whilst the demand for pulp from the far east far exceeds available supply.

Nearly Three Hundred Million Cords. Of the 370,370,000 cords of pulpwood estimated to exist in Western Canada, British Columbia is credited with 235,370,000 cords, consisting of spruce, western hemlock, and balsam, whilst for the coarser grades of pulp a certain amount of Douglas fir is used. It should also be observed here that British Columbia is highest among the provinces of the Dominion in the average production of pulp per cord of wood, the mechanical process giving an average of 2.485 pounds. Today there are only seven plants in British Columbia producing pulp—groundwood and chemical—and new plants are being erected in rapid succession. No other industry offers such boundless opportunities of development. In addition to the enormous areas of suitable timber are the tremendous unharvested water powers awaiting utilization, which are estimated at 3,000,000 horse power. The temperate climate of the Pacific Coast gives assurance of open harbors the year round, whilst apart from the demand in the United States, there is an unlimited market for the product of the mills immediately across the ocean.

No Export Embargo on Raw Product.

This may be instanced from the fact that the entire pulp product of one of the largest mills on the coast goes to Japan for manufacture there into newsprint. Up to the present time the Provincial Government has placed no embargo on the export of the raw product.

British Columbia is producing sufficient newsprint to supply the whole of Canada, taking the most recent estimates of the annual consumption of 120,000 tons. Figures of the province's output of pulp and paper of all kinds for 1919 were as follows: sulphite, 80,047 tons; sulphate, 9,473 tons; ground wood, 98,769 tons; paper, newsprint, 123,607 tons; wrapping, 7,202 tons. In newsprint production British Columbia already stands third among the Canadian provinces.

From the standpoint of timber resources, waterpowers, climate, shipping, a bright future awaits British Columbia in the pulp and paper industry, and the coming decade will see it placed high among the paper producing sections of the American continent.

Peanuts in Baby's Bath.

When a new baby arrives in China it is the custom of the mother's parents to supply it with several outfits of clothing. If the baby's maternal grandparents are wealthy it is not unusual for them to furnish all its clothes until it is five or ten years old.

Though customs vary in different provinces, just as dialects do, it is a common thing when the child is three days old for the parents to present boiled eggs, dried red, to relatives, friends and neighbors, thereby signifying that they hope that their children will be as numerous as the eggs. Frequently the number of eggs given away totals 2000 or more.

For a baby's bath, two tubs of water are made ready, one for its body and one for its head. Dragon's eggs and peanuts are thrown into the water in both tubs, this being supposed to insure long life and success in all undertakings of the child's adult life.

It is customary for relatives to drop money liberally into the water.

Earliest Standing Army.

The earliest standing army in Europe was that of Macedonia, established about 358 B.C. by Philip, father of Alexander the Great. It was the second in the world's history, having been preceded only by that of Sesostris Pharaoh of Egypt, who organized a military caste about 1,600 B.C.

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Boy Scout Notes.

Patrol Leader Frank B. Johnston, of the 64th Toronto Troop, Boy Scouts, has just been awarded the bronze medal of the Carnegie Hero Fund for saving Miss Daisy A. Hooper from drowning in Lake Simcoe. Scout Johnston was awarded the highest award The Boy Scouts Association could give him—its Bronze Cross for Gallantry—some time ago.

Le Comité Américain pour les Régions Dévastées de la France, which conducted a large Boy Scout Training Camp at Compiegne, France, last summer, will next summer conduct five similar camps for French boys. Last year The Boy Scouts Association, the Boy Scouts of America, the two Belgian Scout organizations and the several Boy Scout Associations in France co-operated in this work and some 275 older boys and young men from the devastated regions of France graduated from this "Camp-école," as it was called. Mr. Frank C. Irwin, the Executive Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association for Ontario, represented Canada on the staff of the 1920 camp.

Charters permitting organizations to form Boy Scout troops are granted by the Provincial Council for Ontario, Headquarters, Sherbourne and Bloor Sts., Toronto. The conditions upon which charters are granted are, first, that the organization—it may be a church, a school, a community club, a parents' association, or any other group of citizens—will guarantee for one year adequate leadership and facilities; second, that it will endeavor to provide an opportunity for the members of the troop to spend a week or more in a summer camp; and third, that it will conduct the troop, through a Troop Committee appointed by it, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Association. There are now nearly 250 registered Boy Scout Troops in Ontario.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Surnames and Their Origin

FRASER

Variations—Fraser, Frasier, Frazier. Racial Origin—Norman-French. Source—A locality.

This is another of the few Highland clan names which, though borne by Celtic families, trace back to an origin in Normandy.

All of these clan names were formed in the same way, by knights or nobles from the army of William the Conqueror, or the sons of such followers, who, either to strengthen the foreign relations of the conqueror, or because they were not satisfied with the spoils of war which fell to their lot in conquered England, sought their fortunes in the north at the court of the Scottish king.

They were, as might be expected, men with reputations as mighty fighters and as they were independent of blood relationship with the factions around the throne, they were, of course, welcome additions always to the royal Scottish organization.

But the Frasers, like the others, quickly formed alliances by marriage, and adapting themselves to the customs of the Gael upon receiving grants of land in the Highlands, rapidly assumed leadership of existing clans and gathered around them clan organizations which they strove to make more powerful.

The Frasers are found first settled in Tweeddale during the reign of Malcolm III. They got their foothold in the Highlands through marriages into families of the O'Connors and Cathlachs.

The original Norman form of the

Famous Last Words.

"I wonder if it's loaded. I'll look down the barrel and see."
"Oh, listen! That's the train whistle. Stop on the accelerator, and we'll try to get across before it comes."
"They say these things can't possibly explode, no matter how much you throw them around."

"I wonder whether this rope will hold my weight."
"It's no fun swimming around in here. I'm going out beyond the life lines."

"Which one of these is the third rail, anyway?"
"There's only one way to manage a mule. Walk right up in back of him and surprise him."

"That freckle must have gone out. I'll light it again."

"Watch me skate out past the 'Danger' sign. I bet I can touch it."
"These traffic policemen think they own the city. They can't stop me. I'm going to cross the street now. Let the chauffeurs look out for me."

"What a funny noise that snake makes. I think I'll step on him."

"I've never driven a car in traffic before. But they say it's perfectly simple."

"I think I'll mix a little nitric acid with this chloride of potassium and see what happens."

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It Never Fails.

Disraeli used to say that although he was always forgetting faces and never remembered their names, he had no difficulty in being pleasant to his followers in the House of Commons. "When I met somebody in the lobby whom I don't know from Adam and I see that he expects me to know who he is, I take him warmly by the hand, look straight into his eyes, and say, 'And how is the old complaint?' I have never known it to fail."

The laws of nature are not enforced by dilatory courts: your punishment begins the moment you break them.

COCHRAN

Variations—Corcoran, Coghrane. Racial Origin—Irish. Source—A given name.

The family name of Cochran holds a high place in the annals of ancient Ireland, prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, in which it appears as "O'Corrain."

The name traces back through the O'Carroll, or the "O'Carroll" clan to Owen More ("Eoghan Mor" being closer to the old Irish spelling) or "Corra," meaning "red," hence the family name of "O'Corrain," meaning "the descendant of the Red One."

In the year 1040 there was an O'Corrain who was abbot of Iniscailte, renowned as the most celebrated ecclesiastic of western Europe, both for his religion and his learning.

But being among the most bitter and relentless antagonists the Anglo-Norman invaders of the Middle Ages had to meet the clan of O'Corrain suffered bitterly at their hands, and as the Norman sway extended the clan sank into a political insignificance that it was never able to overcome.

Cochran, Corcoran and Coghrane, with or without the prefixes "O" or "Mac," are merely anglicized versions of this family name, once powerful in the ancient Irish kingdom.

Magic in Names.

Is there any young person who has not from his reading derived a sense of the magic of the East? And if the reasons for his impressions were analyzed, would not the mere sound of names be found in large part accountable? Spicy odors, tropical jungles, strange beasts and reptiles and peoples, all play their part; but it is such words as Samarkand and Ind, Boghara and Bombay, Ceylon, Ganges, Kashmir and Himalaya, ringing poetically in the youthful ear, that fill the youthful mind with impulses of vague adventure. India more than any other Far Eastern land stirs the imagination—and is it not because it is so besprinkled and bejeweled with magical names, rather than because it has tigers and cobras and elephants in its forests? China does not have the fascination for youth that India has—perhaps because there is less romance in the singsong Chinese syllables. Hongkong, Yangtze, Shanghai, Honancho have somehow the uncouthness of jargon rather than the ring of magic.

The Italians and the Spaniards have a happy gift for names. Cadenabbia, Bellagio, Verona and Lugano illustrate the Italian faculty for bestowing names that have cadence and charm. The best legacy that Spanish explorers and settlers left the New World is the names that still abide: Orinoco, Colorado, Vera Cruz and Monterey, to take a group almost at random, have a gorgeous majesty that is not to be found in any purely English names.

In fact, English names, whether of persons or of places, are rather deficient in the quality of charm. The English people have sought the quality of homeliness rather than that of magic in their names. In the Arthurian legends the names of Lancelot and Guinevere have the same sort of romantic charm as some of the names that are common among Italians and Spaniards; but it is the exceptional Englishman or Canadian that would wish to name his son Lancelot or his daughter Guinevere. Some of our most engaging words are used to designate commonplace objects. Was it not an Italian who declared that the most beautiful word in any language was an English word—and that it was cellar-door?

"Three-Pile" Games.

The outfit required is only three piles of cards for articles. At the beginning each pile may contain as many articles as the players wish, nor need the piles all contain the same number. Each player in turn takes as many counters as he pleases from a pile—all there are in that pile if he wishes,—but he can draw from that pile only at that particular play. The other player has the same privilege in his turn. He who takes the last counter may be either the winner or the loser, as the players may agree beforehand.

The numbers 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, constitute the key to the game. Take out the largest key number that you can, then the next largest, and so on.

If in order to win you must take the last counter, play so that each pile number that appears is found in two piles or not at all; thus, when the piles are 8, 6, 2, you take 4 from the pile of 8, as to leave 4, 4 plus 2, 2.

If the last player is to be the loser, play so that each key number that appears is found in three piles or in only one. Thus when the piles are 8, 6, 2, you take 4 from the 6 pile, so as to leave 8, 2, 2.

"Pape's Diapiesin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapiesin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, sourness, fermentation or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach corrector in world.—Adv.

The Silence.

(November 11, 1920)

The soul of England trembles in this air. This air of England that our warriors breathed.

When in the valor of true hearts aware of England's need, they to her heart bequeathed. No cavernous deep.

Of nothingness is this. The air's stir To sound of shadowy voices. They who sleep.

Th' omnipotent silence wake. Though weeping blur. The vision of our vigil, Love may hear The voices of the loved. Love's legions lean.

From the celestial ramparts, and so near. They rest to England's heart, that on this scene Maybe they gaze content, and hear the toll.

Of bells that ring the psalm of England's soul.

The people to whom we are most grateful are those who raise our standards—who awaken in us generous impulses, who enrich us with spiritual gifts, and who make us resolve to express ourselves completely in service to others.

A twelve-cylinder auto is nice, but a one-cylinder sleigh, with a hot brick to warm the feet and a heavy fur robe over the lap, goes up the lane to the altar much quicker.

HOW TO BE HEALTHY DURING THE WINTER

Many Troubles May be Avoided
if the Blood is Kept
Pure.

Do not let your blood get thin this winter. For people who have a tendency towards anaemia, or bloodlessness, winter is a trying season. Lack of exercise, lack of fresh air, and a more restricted diet are among the things that combine to lower the tone of the body and weaken the blood.

As soon as you notice the tired feeling, lack of appetite and shortness of breath that are warning symptoms of thin blood, take a short course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Do not wait until the color has entirely left your cheeks, until your lips are white and your eyes are dull. It is so much easier to correct thinning of the blood in the earlier stages than later. This is well illustrated in the case of Mr. B. M. Day, Newcastle Bridge, N.B., who says: "From my experience with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I can most heartily recommend them. Some time ago I was badly run down and my blood seemed thin and watery, accompanied by the usual symptoms of this condition. A friend recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and after taking several boxes I felt like a new man."

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

The Skipper's Only Fib.

The deep-sea fisherman often has a sharp tongue and is not likely to get the worse of a verbal duel. But George, the skipper of a Yarmouth trawler, who figures in North Sea Fishers and Fighters, by Mr. Walter Wood, certainly met with his match once whether he knew it or not.

"There's land people who come and bother you with foolish questions," he complained in recounting the hardships of a skipper's life. "I try to put 'em off, but can't allus do it. There was an old lady who worried me there endurance with her questions, asking if the howlin' were caught in barrels, as she'd sometimes seen 'em that way in shops. I told her no, and then she aggravated me to that extent that I told the only fib I ever spoke in my life."

"How do you kill 'em when you've caught 'em?" she asked.

"We bite off their heads," I answered.

Electric Tree.

In the forests of Central India a tree has been discovered which has most curious characteristics. The leaves of the tree are of a highly sensitive nature, and so full of electricity that any person who touches one of them receives an electric shock. It has a very singular effect upon a magnetic needle, and will influence it at a distance of even 70 ft. The electrical strength of the tree varies according to the time of day, being strongest at midday, and weakest at midnight. In wet weather its powers disappear altogether. Birds and insects never approach it.

Germans Pour Into Japan.

German residents in this country are steadily increasing in number, says a Tokio despatch. As compared with pre-war days the number has already been practically doubled, it is said.

Most of the newcomers are engineers or technicians. According to the same authority, toys, chemicals and dyestuffs worth more than 10,000,000 yen have been imported from Germany since the peace.

Noted Woman Hunter.

Few big game hunters in the Yukon are as well known as Mrs. W. W. Dickenson, a middle-aged woman who has hunted moose, caribou, deer, mountain goats and bears for many years in immense stretches of territory which are still marked unexplored on recent maps of the far North.

Esquimos Once Lived South.

Fossil remains have shown the likelihood of the early existence of Eskimos as far south as New Jersey.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

Improved Monoplane.

A monoplane has been developed at Prague with the wings attached to the lower part of the body, thus increasing the flying surface.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

A Bird of a Landing.

Teacher—"Where did the Pilgrims land?"
Johnny—"I don't know whether it was on a Plymouth Rock or a Rhode Island Red."

A Bible Lesson.

Sunday-school Teacher—"Now, Harry, what do you learn from the parable of the prodigal son?"
Harry—"That it is better to be a prodigal son than a fatted calf."

Not a Question of Hours!

The local railway never had been known for its punctuality, but lately it had surpassed even its own record. One train, for instance, was nine hours late, and a passenger became worried.

"Get me something so that I can figure out when I will get to London," he said to the dining-car attendant.

"Yes, sir; I'll get you a time-table," replied the official.

"Thunder, no!" roared the passenger. "What I want is a calendar!"

Routed.

"I haven't come in here to tell you how to run your paper," said the visitor.

"No?" replied the editor of the Toad-vine Clarion.

"But I must say that if I were running this sheet I'd make a better job of it than you are doing."

"I haven't the slightest doubt of it," said the editor. "The price of the Clarion is \$7,500 cash, or half down and the rest secured by notes for which I agree to turn over to you type, press, subscription lists, all advertising contracts, good will and the office cat. We can close up the deal in thirty minutes, sir."

But the visitor had silently faded away.

WEEKS' BREAKUP-A-COLD TABLETS TRY THEM PRICE 25¢

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
Book on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Muzzled and Frightened
the Suffering Dog
By Dr. J. C. Weeks
118 West 31st Street
New York, U.S.A.

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair!
Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty- tonic" gives to thin, dull, falling hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness.—All druggists!

CUTICURA HEALED PIMPLES ON FACE

Also Itchy Scalp, Hair Fell
Out. Face Disfigured.

"My head began to itch and there were scales on my scalp. My hair came out badly when combed and it became very dry and thin. I also had pimples and blackheads all over my face. The pimples were hard, large, and red, and caused me to scratch and irritate them, and my face was disfigured."

"This trouble lasted about two months and I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. After I had used two cakes of Soap and two boxes of Ointment I was completely healed." (Signed) Miss Zona Jackson, R. 3, Goldendale, Wash.

Improve your skin by daily use of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum. They are ideal.

Box 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Agents: Empire, Limited, 345 St. Paul St., W., Montreal. ¹⁰⁰ Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

Classified Advertisements.

THE TORONTO FREE HOSPITAL, near Weston, Ontario, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York, offers to young women desirous of becoming qualified nurses a three-year course of general training; attractive residences; single rooms. For salary and other information apply Lady Superintendent, Toronto Free Hospital, Weston, Ontario.

Prince George is a Midshipman.

King George's fourth son and namesake, Prince George, who recently celebrated his eighteenth birthday and completed his training as a naval cadet, has become a full-fledged midshipman and been appointed as such to the Iron Duke, which was the flagship of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Jellicoe in the battle of Jutland, and now is flagship of Admiral Sir John de Robeck, commander-in-chief of the British naval forces in the Mediterranean. The prince has just joined, and will spend the greater part of the next two years in the Mediterranean, with headquarters at Malta.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Teacher: Grace, give an illustration of a miracle." Grace: "If I should ask my brother George if he would have another piece of mince pie and he should say 'No, thank you, I've had enough,' that would be a miracle."

A man does not realize how many friends he has until he has become a financial success.

A man's income depends largely on his wife's output.

A Quick Relief for Headache

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

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacturing of Monocetateester of Salicylicacid.



Stop that pain!

QUICK, warming, soothing, comforting relief follows an application of Sloan's Liniment. Just slap it on the strained, overworked muscle. Good for rheumatism, too. Penetrates without rubbing.

Sloan's Liniment

(Pain's enemy)

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"

Child's Best Laxative



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruit taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

ISSUE No. 6-21.

Tremendous Price Reductions All Over The Store

We are certain that this sale will prove to be one of the most successful we have ever had. The very attractive price, reductions and the excellent quality of all merchandise offered present inducements that the most economical buyer will recognize as a most welcome saving chance.

A Wonderful Chance to Save on Men's Overcoats
New stylish garments that will please you with their splendid style and at half-price.

All \$40 Overcoats for \$20
All \$45 Overcoats for \$22.50
All \$35 Overcoats for \$18.50

You certainly want to see them now.
Any Ladies' Coat in Store for \$19
Some worth as high as \$50.00.

An Offering in Shoes
For men, women, boys and girls, that merits your warmest approval.
We won't urge you to buy simply because you come to look.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1921

NEWBURY

Fergus Foley has gone to Dresden where he will remain indefinitely with his father's sister, Mrs. Emmett.

Harold Pennell and Allan McLean were delegates from Knox Young People's Society here to a meeting in London last week.

Miss Carrie Wilson has returned home after a pleasant visit with Detroit friends.

R. W. Barnes of Theford spent a few days at Thomas Fletcher's last week.

The A. Y. P. A. of the Church of England will entertain the Y. P. S. of Knox church in the basement of Knox church tomorrow (Friday) evening.

The house which Ed. Leech bought some time ago from Miss Graydon is being moved to the corner of Queen and York streets. This house was formerly occupied by Mrs. Arthur McDonald as a dwelling and store.

The play presented by the Florence dramatic club, "A Doctor by Courtesy," on Wednesday evening last, under the auspices of the skating rink club, was a decided success. The play was fine, the actors taking their parts perfectly. There was a full house and all had a good laugh and a good time. After the play the visitors were served lunch in the basement of Knox church. Proceeds, \$66.

KNAPDALE

There is an ice-famine in Iceland. Can you beat it?

If Old King Sol doesn't soon stop his antics we won't have any ice cream next summer.

Peter Mitchell has purchased a new gasoline engine.

Rev. Mr. McKay of Alvinston, accompanied by Hugh Leitch and daughter, Mrs. J. Mawhinney, visited at Neil Leitch's one day last week.

Dan Hillman met with a painful accident one day last week while hauling a load of wood to town. The front tier slipped off and Mr. Hillman fell to the ground, the wheel passing over one of his feet. Luckily no bones were broken.

A number of ladies were present last Wednesday evening at the U.F.O. meeting. Quite a sociable time was spent in music and singing.

Miss Mabel Hillman is in Shelburne visiting her friend, Miss Mary Gray.

C. C. McNaughton is in London this week on the grand jury.

No More Asthma. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy sounds the death knell of this trying trouble. It stops the awful choking and painful breathing. It guards against night attacks and gives renewed ability to sleep and rest the whole, night long. Much is claimed for this remedy, but nothing but what can be demonstrated by a trial. If you suffer from asthma try it and convince yourself of its great value.

NORTH EKFRID

The annual meeting of the North Ekfrid Presbyterian church was held on Jan. 18th. A good number were present and very interesting reports were given by the various organizations. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the retiring secretary and treasurer, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Roemmel. The meeting closed with a dainty lunch which was served by the ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Howe were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit. We are sorry to hear that little Olive Down is seriously ill.

Miss Alice James of Kootenai spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. Tom Hardy.

A number from this vicinity attended the ball in Melbourne.

Mrs. Ed. Cobbin and two children have returned to their home at Sarnia. Bert Pierce is attending the assizes in London this week.

Miss Lizzie Pierce and Miss Merle Chisholm will attend the convention at St. Thomas as delegates from the Swastika Mission Band.

Will and Fred Perry motored from Windsor and renewed old acquaintances.

Mrs. Ben. Patterson and Mrs. Foster will attend the mission convention in St. Thomas as delegates from the Ladies' Home Mission Society.

The Transcript office sells blank counter check books. Handy for those not using large quantity.

CAIRO

Mrs. J. L. Smith returned to her home in Detroit after visiting for a month with friends in this vicinity.

Miss Ed. Burr is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Baird, Windsor.

Miss Olive McTavish of Northwood is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Thompson.

Mrs. Chas. Oster of Walkers visited friends in this vicinity during the week.

Nurse Pearl Siddall returned to her home in Detroit on Saturday.

Miss Winifred Augustine of Aberfeldy is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Temple.

Geo. Sinclair of Florence takes possession of the general store here, recently vacated by Fred Sullivan.

Mac D. Smith has returned to Bothwell after a brief call at his former home here on Sunday.

J. A. Wehlmann and Sidney Buchard visited at the home of H. S. Bliton on the 23rd inst.

SHIELDS SIDING

Dr. A. McLachlan spent a day recently at J. D. McBride's.

A number from here attended the hockey match in Alvinston last week.

The U. F. O. received a large shipment of choice flour last week at the siding.

Miss Katie McAlpine and R. L. McAlpine attended the funeral of their cousin in Bad Axe, Mich., Sunday.

Mrs. Morrison has returned home after spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. D. C. McTavish.

Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms, so that the child will no more be troubled by their ravages. The powders are sweet to the taste and no child will object to taking them. They are non-injurious in their composition, and while in some cases they may cause vomiting, that must not be taken as a sign that they are nauseating, but as an indication of their effective work.

WOODGREEN

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Schellenberg spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Daum.

Clarence Waterworth arrived home a few days ago and will stay for a short time.

Mrs. Edwin Weekes, who has been ill, is able to be out again.

Mrs. Fred Scoy of Elenheim is visiting her father, David Perrin.

It is rumored that if the weather is fine they will begin drawing gravel on Monday.

Inspector Johnston spent a day in the section last week.

School re-opened on Monday, with a fair attendance.

Owing to the mild weather the road had to be scraped on Saturday and it is in good shape again.

Most of the pupils who have been ill with measles are able to be out again.

TAIT'S CORNERS

The regular meeting of the South Ekfrid U. F. O. literary society was held on Friday evening, Jan. 21.

The main feature of the program was a debate, "Resolved that our education system is wrong and needs radical changes." Affirmative—J. S. McAlpine, Wilfrid Lethbridge and Mrs. Crawford Allan; negative—A. A. Berthel, R. D. Coad and Margaret Coulthart.

The decision was given in favor of the negative. It was decided to hold a sparrow match and Russell Coad and Clarence Urquhart were chosen captains. The losing side to give an oyster supper.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a valuable remedy to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessing of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever evering is sold.

DAVISVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McRae of Glencoe spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armstrong.

Mrs. Ralph and daughter Irene of London spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Robert Armstrong.

Mrs. Mary McLean has returned to her home after visiting her daughter, Mrs. Wm. K. Durley, in Detroit.

Thomas Durley has returned home from his visit in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Tomlinson of Detroit are visiting her father, Thos. Durley.

Glad to hear that Mrs. Wm. Thompson is feeling a lot better.

Mr. Grim from Bothwell has struck a good oil well on the Blackall farm.

CAMERON

Will Plaine and sister Jean attended a ball at Clachan on Jan. 25th.

Miss Sophy Gee is visiting her sister in Bothwell.

Mrs. Jas. Granger and children, who spent a couple of weeks visiting Mrs. Granger's parents here, returned to their home last week.

Miss Violet Plaine went to St. Thomas on Saturday.

Mr. Tyeat and sister Mary of Orford attended the party on Tuesday of last week at Will Plaine's, where about 75 enjoyed themselves till the "we sma' hours."

Messrs. McRoberts and Bodkin of Florence visited here last week.

Mrs. Joseph Reycraft has returned home after spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Dobby, of Shetland.

EKFRID STATION

The U. F. O. are holding a meeting in S. S. No. 4 on Friday evening, Jan. 28th. A good attendance is being looked for.

Services will be held in S. S. No. 4 on Sunday evening, Jan. 30, at 7.30.

Angus Hull, who has been visiting his brother, J. L. Hull, has left for the West.

The fast-growing demand for Tompkins' Rheumatic Capsules and RAZ-MAH for Asthma, which H. I. Johnston's Drug Store has experienced since securing the local agency, proves the value of the medicines.

The Newbury CASH STORE

Fruit Specials:

Lemons 25c and 35c.

Best Oranges, good sizes, 40c, 50c and 60c.

Spanish Onions, 3 lbs. for 25c.

Large Point Pelee Onions, special, 30c per peck.

W. H. PARNALL NEWBURY

MELBOURNE

D. D. G. McRoy Lewis and staff of Kerwood paid a visit to the I. O. O. F. Lodge here on Monday evening and inspected the following officers: J. P. G. Earl-Beattie, N.G.; Gilbert Hyndman; V.G., George Huston; R.S., D. R. McNicol; F.S., G. Spenceburgh; treasurer, M. McNeil; warden, L. W. Beach; conductor, W. G. Robinson; I.G., E. Beattie; O.G., I. Spenceburgh; R.S.N., D. McKee; L.S.N.G., J. D. Carruthers; R.S.V.G., James Richards; L.S.V.G., Arthur Staples; R.S.S., M. R. Brown; L.S.S., Edward Huston; chaplain, R. A. Campbell. One of the special features of the evening was the presentation of a sword, which was presented by W. G. Robinson, P.D.D.G.M. of Melbourne Lodge, to the members of the Melbourne Lodge.

Melbourne, Jan. 22.—Mrs. Currie, district organizer of the U. F. W. O., met the ladies of this section at the home of Mrs. Sparling Clarke, and organized a club for Melbourne. Mrs. Sparling Clarke was appointed president, Mrs. Archie Carruthers, vice-president and Mrs. Donald McCugan secretary-treasurer. About fifteen ladies became members.

The regular meeting of the Melbourne public library was held in the I. O. O. F. hall. Although this meeting was not as well attended as those interested would desire, a splendid report was given. Fifty new books have been purchased. The following directors were appointed for the year:—R. Campbell, E. Richards, A. P. McDougald, W. J. Laing, A. Staples, L. W. Beach. Miss Jennie Campbell has recently been appointed librarian.

When the White Christmas services were held in the Methodist church here the members of the Sunday school and a few friends contributed gifts to be given where it was thought they would be made most use of.

They were given to Mrs. Harrison of London. This week a letter was received by Mrs. Harrison from which it is proved that the gifts are appreciated and that the work is well worth while. Mrs. Harrison tells of a very happy Christmas, with a multitude of gifts for her work, which enabled her to make many little tots happy at the Christmas season with toys or presents of warm clothing, sadly needed by some.

Mrs. Harrison expressed her sincere gratitude for the interest of the Melbourne Sunday school in her work and for the help that enables her to carry on.

APPIN

Appin, Jan. 20.—Mrs. James Campbell has returned to Toronto after spending a few days with her mother and Mrs. James McMaster.

Albert Z. Mullins of Grand Rapids was in Appin last week to visit his mother, Mrs. John Mullins, who has been ill but is some better and expects to go to Toronto soon to be with her daughter, Mrs. James Campbell.

We are pleased to see Mrs. James McMaster out again after a long illness.

Mrs. John Mullins has sold her house to Mr. Peckham of Mt. Brydges. Mrs. Gordon Prudham of Battle Creek, Mich., is the guest of Mrs. Jas. McMaster.

On Monday as Mr. Peckham was serving a box on his mail route the box fell off the post and under the horses' heels, causing the horse to kick and run away. Mr. Peckham was thrown out of the buggy and had his head, shoulders and arms injured. The horse demolished the buggy and Mr. Peckham is at his home here under the doctor's care.

The managers of the Presbyterian church have decided to hold an old time tea-meeting in February.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Scates is on the sick-list.

Some of the patrons of mail route No. 3 who had not contributed to the gifts at Christmas showed their appreciation of their courier's faithful service and courtesy by presenting him with a box of oats for his horses one day last week.

Dugald McIntyre is teaming at the river for Thompson & McCallum.

Mrs. James Allan, Mrs. Peter McIntyre, Miss Florence Glasgow and Miss Christina Thornduff are delegates to the W. M. S. convention in St. Thomas on Thursday and Friday.

Wedding invitations printed in the latest style and with neatness and despatch at The Transcript office.

USING FARM TRACTORS

Viewing the Matter as a Purely Business Proposition.

Sitting Down to Count the Cost—What the Machines Can Do—The Personal Factor in Tractor Management Important.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE farmer, who is always of conservative nature, is not so readily convinced of the tractor's paying qualities. He has seen demonstration machines with one man plough as much ground in an hour as he could plough in a day; he has also seen tractors give a very creditable showing on the belt. Then again he has seen machines which for some reason or other did not give satisfaction; he has also seen instances where machines were tied up for weeks for want of a spare part to replace a broken one. The result is that they are not "falling over each other" to buy tractors. A tractor costs a lot of money, and he is afraid to make the plunge, not being so certain that it will pay for itself.

An old saw-miller once said to the writer: "Every second that saw is not actually cutting lumber she is a bill of expense." Manufacturers tell us that the factory which can be kept going twenty-four hours a day is the factory which gives the biggest returns. The same is true of the farm tractor; the most profitable machine is the one which is kept at it for three hundred days of the year. This means that if we have not enough work to keep the machine going for a certain length of time each year we will be losing money.

The debt which a tractor must wipe out when it sets foot upon a farm is a two-fold one. First it must more than repay operating expenses, and second it must pay what the manufacturer calls "overhead expenses." The machine has no reason to fear the former obligation when it is properly handled. We know that the cost of ploughing with a tractor costs only from \$1.25 to \$2.00 an acre, while horse-ploughing will come anywhere between \$3.50 and \$6.00 per acre, while other work shows an equally favorable comparison for the tractor. Besides the draw-bar work the tractor offers itself as a source of belt power which work horses have long since ceased to perform.

The "overhead" expense which the tractor must face consists mainly of interest on money invested, together with a reasonable allowance for depreciation on the price of itself, plus the price of any machinery bought expressly for use with the tractor. The price of a three-plough tractor is somewhere near \$1,400; the ploughs cost \$200. To this we must add \$500 for part ownership of a threshing machine and silo-drier, making \$2,100 in all. The interest on this at 7 per cent. is equal to \$147.00, and the depreciation of 10 per cent. per annum is equal to \$210, or a total of \$357.

Now our tractor must be able to make up this \$357 in the work it does. If the machine does only ten days of work per year the cost of the overhead per day would be \$35.70; if, however, the machine is used for one hundred days the overhead drops to \$3.57 per day. So that the greater the number of days in which the tractor is employed per year the more profitable will the machine prove.

There is plenty of work for a tractor on most Ontario farms, but the work is not in such shape that the tractor can do it satisfactorily. A tractor cannot do good work in small fields. Turning around, even with a small tractor, is a laborious work for both the operator and the machine, and is not conducive to the maximum amount of work per day nor to the best quality of work.

Most Ontario farms have too many fences for profitable horse-farming to say nothing of using a tractor. Fences mean waste land; they harbor weeds, and it costs more to keep the usual quota of fences in repair than it does to build a temporary fence when needed and roll it up when not needed. Removing some fences is the first step toward fair play for the tractor. It is hard work to cultivate among stumps and boulders with horses. With a tractor it is impossible to do good work in such conditions. The second step in arranging our work for the tractor is to remove all obstructions. Give the tractor a fair chance at its work and it will not disappoint you.

In summing up the tractor's case as a business proposition we must consider the following points:—

1. That the tractor will do farm work more cheaply than horses can do it, if the work is properly arranged for the tractor.

2. The personal factor in tractor operation is so great that it alone may cause success or failure.

3. When a tractor is kept busy enough, its upkeep and overhead cost per year is far less than the same on the horses, which it is able to substitute for.

4. Belt work constitutes a large portion of the tractor's usefulness. In order to make it a paying proposition, it must do the farmer's belt work—L. G. Heimpel, Kempsville Agricultural School.

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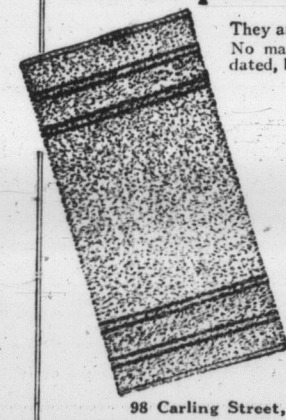
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