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The Glencoe Transcript.

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Volume 49.--No. 10.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1920

Whole No. 2508

FARM FOR SALE
Lot 18, con. 13, Metcalfe; 98 acres
clay loam, all in grass, with barn,
rock well, windmill and stock scales.
If not sold by April 15th will rent for
one year. —James Beckett, Walkers.

FOR SALE
A comfortable frame dwelling house
and 1 3/4 acres of land suitable for
gardening purposes, on Concession
street, Glencoe. There is a first-class
frame stable, frame woodshed, soft
and hard water, and other improve-
ments on the property. Apply to
Margaret Walker, Glencoe, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE
Part of lot 2, con. 3, Ekfrid, 9 miles
from Glencoe, 93 acres, about 40 acres
in pasture, good house, good barn
with stables underneath, henhouse, 2
never-failing wells, wire fences, well
drained with tile. On easy terms.
For further information apply on the
premises or to Joel Cass, R. R. No. 3,
Appin.

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

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

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

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

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

**IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF
THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX**
In the Matter of the Estate of Oph-
elia Elizabeth Webster Wilson, late
of the Town of Glencoe in the County
of Middlesex, Widow, Deceased.

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

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

Moses S. Jackson, Administrator, or
Herbert D. Smith, Solicitor for Ad-
ministrator, Chatham, Ontario
Dated this 14th February, 1920.

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

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

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

M. C. MORGAN, DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

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

Johnston's DRUG STORE



Staunton's New Spring
WALL PAPERS
Just In.
Ready Trimmed.
Exclusive Designs.
Phone 35, Glencoe

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

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

For further particulars write to
H. J. JAMIESON,
District Manager, Glencoe, Ont.
Ontario Branch: 603 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
Local Agent: Lachlan McKelvie, Glencoe.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE

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

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

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

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

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

KEITH'S CASH STORE

DRY GOODS MILLINERY GROCERIES

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

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office

WE HANDLE THE McCASKEY SYSTEMS BOOKS

ELECTRIC WIRING

Hydro will soon be here. Are
you ready for it? All kinds of
installation and repair work, also
fixtures. Estimates free. Hydro
and Fire Underwriter's Inspection
on all work.

Prest-O-Lite service station.
Expert work on car batteries
soon. Order new batteries early
as there is sure to be a general
shortage later in the season.
Shop over McAlpine's New Gar-
age, McRae street.

W. B. Mulligan
P. O. Box 257

L. L. McTAGGART

R. R. 2, Appin P. O.

Licensed Auctioneer for the
Counties of Middlesex,
Lambton and Elgin

Sales of any description will re-
ceive careful attention and item-
ized statement of proceeds of sale
left with each proprietor. Terms
reasonable.

Phone Melbourne line 18, call 91

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Tired
Eyes

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

G. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER OPTICIAN
Marriage Licenses Issued

Notice

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

D. R. HAGERTY.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

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MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

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

NOTICE
Donald McIntyre - Appin
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
is prepared to conduct Auction Sales,
large or small. Satisfaction guar-
anteed.
Phone Donald McIntyre, Appin

Chantry Farm

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

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Duncan Black, a life-long resident of
Brooke, died at the age of 83 years.
Dutton G. W. V. A. rooms have been
equipped with a number of gymnasium
appliances.

Four Wabash freight cars loaded
with raw sugar left the rails at Chat-
ham on Saturday and tied up traffic
for some time.

For the first time in seventy-five
years, the Montreal Weekly Witness
was not published last week, owing to
inability to get paper.

A New Jersey man and his wife
went to the theatre on complimentary
tickets sent to them anonymously.
When they got home they found their
house rifled.

The flu has returned with increased
vehement in Alvinston district just
as the ban on public gatherings is
on tighter than ever.

George B. O'Malley of Wallace town
has just completed his 49th year as a
thresher, and may safely be regarded
as having set a record for the longest
period as the owner and operator of a
grain separator in Western Ontario.

Predictions are plentiful that gaso-
line will go to 50 cents this summer.
Several advances have occurred re-
cently in the States, where 30 cents is
paid, and from 37 or 38 cents to 50
cents in Canada is not an impossible
jump.

Fire destroyed Mr. Ward's flax mill
and contents at Lucan on Sunday
morning. The total loss will amount
to about \$10,000 with an insurance of
\$3,000. There were 25 men employed
in the mill, who will now be tempo-
rarily out of work.

It is proposed to build an arena at
Bothwell which to hold future
grain and poultry shows. Plans have
been prepared for a building 140 x 50
feet, and it is stated that one Both-
well citizen has offered to invest
\$1,000 in the project.

James A. Fuller of West Lorne,
manager of the branch factory of the
Dominion Canners in that village, has
been appointed to the position of su-
perintendent of western branches, suc-
ceeding through the death of David
Marshall, M. P. of Aylmer.

Fire, said to have originated from a
kitchen stove, destroyed the residence
of Dr. J. B. Martyn, ex-M. P., at Al-
vinston Sunday night. Some of the
furniture was saved, but most of the
contents, including personal clothing,
etc., were burned. The loss is esti-
mated at \$3,000. Mrs. Martyn was in
Detroit.

A six-foot figure of a Canadian sol-
dier, to be placed on the monument to
be erected in memory of the boys of
Canada who lost their lives in the
great war, has been received.
The figure was carved in Italy. When
completed the monument will be
placed on the town hall grounds at
Mount Brydges.

The automobile left an appalling
record of death in its wake during the
year 1919. In the state of New York
motor vehicles snuffed out 1,270 lives.
In Toronto alone sixty-eight persons
were killed by automobiles during the
month of December, which was just
twenty-one more than were killed dur-
ing the same month in 1918.

The death occurred at his home at
Iona Station on February 22 of John
R. McCallum, after an illness of sev-
eral weeks with heart trouble. Mr.
McCallum was in his 83rd year and
until his illness was exceptionally ac-
tive. He was one of the best known
and esteemed residents of Dunwich,
where he lived practically all his life.

The effect of last year's long open
fall is being felt in many rural sec-
tions of the province through the dry-
ing up of wells and cisterns. The
January thaw failed to materialize,
and consequently a large number of
farmers are experiencing not a little
discomfort in supplying the needs of
family and stock in the water line at
the present time.

The death occurred recently in Tor-
onto of Thomas Douglas Ledyard, in
his 50th year. Mr. Ledyard was widely
known as a barrister and also as a
mining expert. Deceased is survived
by his wife and also by two sons and
a daughter, children of a previous
marriage. They are Henry Ledyard
of Haliburton, Edward Ledyard of
Dryden and Mrs. Morris Woodcock of
Harrowsham.

The remains of Mrs. (Captain) E.
J. Thomas arrived at the home of
David McArthur, near Appin, recently,
from St. Thomas, and were interred in
St. Mary's Cemetery at Napier. De-
ceased was 89 years old, and for many
years was a resident of Napier, mov-
ing to St. Thomas about ten years ago.
She leaves one son, George, of Win-
dward and a daughter, Mrs. James Cavan
of Melbourne.

The death occurred at the home of
her brother, Scott Willey, on Feb. 20
of Mrs. John Splitter, at the age of 80
years. Deceased was a daughter of
Mr. and Mrs. Lot Willey, two of the
earliest pioneers of North Dunwich,
when she moved to Michigan. Mrs.
Splitter had recently come from Cass
City on a visit with relatives when
taken with her fatal illness.

Charles Elgin Perry of London died
suddenly at his home in that city on
Sunday night, of heart failure. Mr.
Perry, who was in his 70th year, had
been a traveler for the National Drug
Company for 36 years and was well
known in Western Ontario. Mr. Per-
ry was on the road all last week. Be-
sides his widow (formerly Miss Elliot
Sutherland of Montreal) he is sur-
vived by two daughters, Mrs. H. B.
Moyer of Toronto and Mrs. Scott Mur-
ray of Hamilton, and one son, Charles,
of Strong's drug store, London.

DRURY GOVERNMENT MAKES A GOOD CHOICE

The Toron-
to Globe of
Tuesday says:
J. C. Elliott,
ex-M. P. of
Glencoe, has
been appoint-
ed Legislative
Counsel for
the Drury
Government
during the ses-
sion. Mr. El-
liott represent-
ed a Middlesex
constituency in the Liberal interests
for many years. He withdrew from
the contest in the last general elec-
tion.

At the Liberal convention last sum-
mer he was mentioned as the Leader
of the Liberal party before the selec-
tion of H. H. Dewar. Later it was
rumored that he would be offered the
Attorney-Generalship in the U. F. O.
Labor Government.
With but one lawyer in the Govern-
ment it was felt that more legal help
was required, especially in the fram-
ing of legislation. The Government,
to overcome this, created the post of
Legislative Counsel, and appointed
Mr. Elliott to the position. He start-
ed his duties yesterday.
The Attorney-General's Department,
besides all its own work, has been
getting legal work from other Minis-
ters without legal training.

NEWBURY MAY TAKE HYDRO

A Newbury correspondent writes:
A few days ago an engineer of the
hydro commission came to the village
to investigate the cost to the corpora-
tion of installing hydro. In the even-
ing A. Holman, the reeve, presided at
a meeting of the councillors and citi-
zens, at which the matter was dis-
cussed.

The engineer states that, according
to his figures, it would be necessary
for the village to issue debentures for
\$9,000, to be spread over a period of
20 years, to cover the debenture debt
on the old lighting system and the
cost of installing the new. This, with
38 street lights and 40 householders
using power, would require a rate of
\$69 per horsepower. The cost of the
street lights would be \$20 each per
year, and the average cost to each
householder \$28 per year.

Besides the householders and street
lights, there are five business places
and one mill to use the power. The
total revenue from these utilizing
sources would be, therefore, some-
what over \$1,200, which would meet
the \$9,000 debenture yearly with a
surplus.

Trott Brothers will open their saw-
mill in the spring, and logs are being
hailed to the mill yard. They have
also a large order in hand for oak
spokes. The mill is being overhauled
to put it in running condition.

WHISKEY RUNNERS CAUGHT

Thirty-three suitcases, each contain-
ing 24 quart bottles of whiskey, a total
of 792 bottles, were seized at Thame-
ville recently and two men arrested.
The suitcases were thrown from the
Pullman car of G. T. R. train No. 115,
westbound. A canoe of the men
partly covered the actions of the men
but they were observed by a man who
was waiting to cross the track, and he
immediately notified Constable
Pickard, who took charge of the suit-
cases. Some years afterwards the
men, who claim Windsor as their home,
The local lockup consists of two cells.
In one the young men reposed and in
the other the 33 cases of whiskey.

WILL BUILD TWO HIGHWAYS

Two provincial highways, running
westward from London and St. Thom-
as and meeting at Malden, in Es-
sex county, and continuing thence
the county to Windsor, will serve
eastern Ontario as part of the great
provincial highway system, being
laid out by Hon. F. C. Biegs, Minister
of Public Works and Highways. The
solution of the vexed problem of the
route of the western section of the
across-province highway was announ-
ced by the Minister on Tuesday to a
big deputation that went to Toronto
from Kent and Middlesex to urge the
designation of the "Longwoods" route
in preference to the southern "Tri-
lot Road" route. The announcement
shows that the Government has got
around the difficulty by the simple
process of supporting both routes.

DIED AT NEW LISKEARD

A New Liskeard paper records the
death there on February 15 of Bar-
bara, wife of J. C. Dobie, in Es-
sex. The late Mrs. Dobie was born in
Pittsburg, Penn., 72 years ago and was
a direct descendant of Sir Wm. Penn.
Her first husband was Wm. Patton
Wood. Some years after their death
she married J. C. Dobie. They re-
sided near Glencoe for some years,
then in 1903 Mr. Dobie and son Will
came to New Liskeard, Mrs. Dobie
and three daughters following in 1905.
There are left to mourn, the husband,
sons Charles Wood and Will Dobie,
and daughters Mrs. Peters of New
Liskeard, Mrs. Barclay and Mrs. Car-
ruthers of London and Miss Laura at
home.

The same paper also records the
death, on February 17, of Elizabeth
Dobie, daughter of J. C. Dobie and of
the late Mrs. Dobie and wife of Andy
Pettit, leaving her husband and three
small children.

Wedding cake boxes at The Tran-
script office.

GLENCOE COUNCIL

The regular meeting of Glencoe
council was held in council chamber
on Monday, March 1st. Members
present—Reeve A. McPherson, Coun-
cillors Lumley, Davidson, Parrott and
McCracken. The minutes of the last
meeting were read and signed.
A deputation on behalf of the G.
W. V. A. requested exemption from
taxation of returned soldiers. This
was laid over for consideration at
next meeting.

The following communications were
dealt with:
From the council of the town of
Lindsay, re fines collected by the On-
tario Government to be paid to munici-
palities. On motion of Messrs. Par-
rott and Davidson the resolution was
endorsed.

From the council of the town of
Ridgeway. On motion of Messrs.
Parrott and Davidson the following
resolution was passed—That the pro-
posed grants towards township roads
and bridges be outlined by the Hon.
Minister of Public Works be extended
to include the villages and towns in
the province of Ontario.

On motion of Messrs. Lumley and
McCracken, J. E. Weaver was granted
refund of \$3 business tax for 1919.

On motion of Messrs. Parrott and
Davidson, Russell Newport was grant-
ed refund of \$1 interest on taxes.

On motion of Messrs. Davidson and
McCracken the following accounts
were ordered paid:

G. T. R., rent of cut off drain, 1919,
\$1. McPherson & Clarke, lumber,
\$7.20; Wm. McRae, snow-plowing, 23
hours at 60c, \$13.80; A. B. McDonald,
insurance premium, \$20; J. E. Weav-
er, salary for January and February,
\$10; expenses sending Carruthers to
London, \$1.60; Chas. Chapman Co.,
binding assessment roll, \$2; treasurer
library board, part appropriation, \$50;
P. D. McCracken, 6 1/2 hours snow-
plowing at 70c, \$4.55.

By-law No. 262, appointing the vil-
lage officers, received its three read-
ings and was finally passed.
By-law No. 263, authorizing the col-
lection of \$5 poll tax, was also passed.

CHAS. GEORGE, Clerk.

MOSA COUNCIL

A meeting of Mosa council was held
at Newbury on February 21st. Mem-
bers present—E. F. Reyrcraft, F. J.
James, C. S. Morrison and J. D. Mc-
Naughton. The minutes of the last
meeting were read and approved.

Moved by McNaughton and Carri-
son that Chas. McCaffray be refunded
\$2 for dog taxes. Carried.

Moved by James and McNaughton
that the account for \$18.60 presented
by Wm. Bayne for provisions for
Oliver Edwards in 1919-20 be paid, and
that Chas. Chapman be paid \$2 for
binding the 1920 assessment roll. Car-
ried.

Moved by Morrison and James that
Chas. Fennell be paid \$2 for valuating
sheep killed by dogs in 1919; A. E.
Sutherland, \$60.25, printing account;
Perot & Co., \$20, Wm. C. Dunsell
\$20 for services as auditors. Carried.

Moved by James and Reyrcraft that
by-law No. 655, appointing pathmas-
ters, poundkeepers, fence viewers and
sheep valuers, be passed. Carried.
By-law No. 656, appointing H. Har-
vey treasurer at a salary of \$175, was
finally passed.

The council adjourned to meet at
Glencoe on March 20th.

C. C. McNAUGHTON, Clerk.

THE LATE ARCHIE MCLEAN

Rev. Arch. McLean of Carman,
Man., whose death occurred on Feb-
ruary 6, was one of the old boys of
Criman who assisted in making that
small community a second Zorra by
reason of the prominence to which
many of its sons had risen in various
walks of life throughout the Domin-
ion. He was 69 years of age and was
born at Crinan, his parents being the
late Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLean, who
were typical Highlanders, so much so
that when "Big Archie," as he was
familiarly known from his exception-
ally robust physique, entered the
school at Crinan, the only language he
knew was Gaelic. Yet in after years
Mr. McLean became a master of Eng-
lish and a speaker of more than or-
dinary ability. At public gatherings,
whether of a social or a more serious
nature, Mr. McLean was frequently
the principal speaker, and his fund of
anecdotes or repartee was unrivalled.
Nor did he forget his mother tongue.
When the Marquis of Lorne, then Gov-
ernor-General, visited St. Thomas in
the early eighties, Mr. McLean was
selected to read an address in Gaelic.
For several years he conducted a
grocery store and grain business at
Glencoe with John P. McMillan. Af-
ter retiring from business he entered
Knox College to prepare himself for
the ministry which profession he fre-
quently confided to his friends was
the height of his ambition. After he
graduated he went to Manitoba where
in succession he ministered to the
Presbyterian congregations at Stone-
wall, Arden and Carman.

As already stated Mr. McLean was
noted for his physique, which lent
persuasiveness to his utterances,
whether in the pulpit or on the plat-
form.

He was unmarried and leaves one
brother, Donald McLean of Edmonton.

Blank oil leases for sale at The
Transcript office.

Wedding invitations printed in the
latest style and at reasonable rates
and despatch at The Transcript office.

Soils and Crops

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

The Calf and Its Mother.

Every heifer calf that is to be raised for the dairy should have a good mother. Maybe I am putting the cart before the horse by mentioning the mother afterwards, but it is the calf that I want to say the most about. With the market for all kinds of dairy products rapidly advancing, and so few farmers devoting any special attention to the raising of better producing cows, it is clearly to our advantage to take greater pains in developing cows that have the capacity to produce greater quantities of milk and butterfat at a lower cost.

On the dairy farm it is the cows that are the money makers, and the way we feed and care for our calves is the cornerstone upon which we build up our dairy business. If we are interested in getting good calves we must begin by feeding the mother a proper ration of good nutritious bone, blood and muscle-building foods. If these foods are withheld she cannot produce calves that are large and vigorous and possess strong constitutions. We make a serious mistake when we think of the cow as a milk-producing machine rather than a mother. It does not pay to leave her out in the cold, to exercise in a chilling wind and confine her to a ration of straw, inferior hay and fodder and expect her to bring us a robust calf and give a profitable flow of milk during the year. The unborn calf suffers in the same proportion as the cow that is carrying it when such conditions prevail.

Many cases of abortion, milk fever, garget, or a calf born weak and feeble, is developed in some way the direct result of mismanagement on the part of the owner of the cow. We must come to realize that to nourish an unborn calf and keep her own body supplied constitutes a heavy drain on the cow's system. Hence, the necessity of furnishing her with a properly balanced ration containing home-grown grain feeds properly supplemented with protein concentrates and all of the good, palatable roughage, in the form of alfalfa, clover or vetch and any other silage she will consume. I am a great stickler for corn in the ration; because corn is a food that seems to have a special value in building bone and muscular tissues. In a test at the Wisconsin Station to ascertain the relative efficiency of various foods used for feeding cows that were with calf, it was found that the problems in corn were particularly valuable in supplementing the proteins in wheat. In the case of wheat alone as a feed for cows carrying calves, the addition of corn caused the most wonderful results in insuring stronger and more thrifty calves.

As calving time draws near the prudent caretaker will see that the cow's digestive system is in good condition and withhold all heavy, heat-producing

ing foods. This will minimize the danger of milk-fever and caked udder. Get her into a box stall and provide her with a clean litter of straw. It is always best to let nature take its course, but be near at hand in case any assistance may be needed.

Immediately after the calf is born give the cow a pail of warm water with a little bran added, and a few whole oats. Warm water and oats seem to aid in expelling the placenta. As a general proposition I believe it best to remove the calf from the cow as soon as possible, as they both seem to forget each other and do less well. Be sure that the calf gets the milk as it acts as a gentle purge and starts its digestive organs to working naturally. Give the calf whole milk for the first few days and go slow in making the change from whole-milk to skim-milk. After the first month the calf will be able to get proper nourishment from other forms of fat substituted in its diet to take the place of the fats removed from the milk by skimming.

I have found rolled oats and old process linseed meal excellent grain feeds for young calves and I always try to encourage them to eat a little hay as early as possible. Second cutting clover alfalfa seems to give the best results; fine timothy is also relished by the calves and gives good results, especially when their feeds contain plenty of digestive protein. The use of roughage in the calf's ration should be encouraged as it tends to enlarge the digestive organs and enables them to make better use of their grain feeds.

Keeping the feeding pails and pens clean is another important factor in raising healthy calves. A little time spent in pitting and fussing with the calves and teaching them to lead is time well spent as it will be easier to train them when they are ready to take their place in the herd. And when the time comes that they are ready to be milked they will not be afraid of you and have to have their legs strapped to prevent them from kicking.

When to breed the young heifers is another important question that has an influence upon their future usefulness in the herd. If they have been properly fed and cared for they may safely be bred for their first calf so early as the end of the first year. Some excellent breeders prefer to breed them early and give them a good, long, growing period between their first and second freshening. A heifer that freshens when she is twenty-four months of age and is given a period of five months before she is again bred will make a good growth and have a tendency to milk for a longer lactation period than is the case when she is bred back too soon and not given time to build up a more vigorous body.

that furnishes the results of what we call brooding, but the heat of brooding induces sleep. Little chicks, if put in comfortable, dark compartments several times a day, especially after each meal, so that they will sleep, will live, grow and thrive. Such a compartment is called a fireless brooder.

A Wagon That Ran Fifty-six Years.

Some time ago I visited a farm of 20 acres, and there I saw an old wagon which was doing the farm work in as good shape as a new one could. I asked the age of the wagon, and found that the owner had bought it of the original purchaser, who had first bought it in 1863.

At first thought this seems an impossibility, because so many of us leave a wagon out in the rain and the sun too often. This one was inside practically all the time it was in use, and it had been frequently painted. When it was time to paint, the whole wagon was washed just like a carriage or automobile, and any needed repairs were taken care of. No places were left for rot to start.

There has been only a new tongue and a bolster on the rear end in all these years. There may have been a new reach, though the owner was not sure. The high wheels and narrow tires put on when the roads were stoned. Reaches and tongues often break in new wagons, and so practically nothing had been replaced because of decay or old age.

Implements that last fifty-six years must be made right in the first place, and must also be cared for. Some time ago I was on a drive of 600 miles, and noticed the very few remaining old-fashioned wooden windmills. But not one of those I saw was unpainted. Paint is the reason they are there today. The painted ones were gone long ago. I noticed also that the other buildings on the farm where the windmill were usually in good shape, which points to an oral that needs no mention here.

The day of the poorly-lighted, badly ventilated, dirty and unsanitary city factory is passed. So is the day of the badly-kept milk factory—the cow stable.

Get boxes ready for seed planting.

Rabbits as a Sideline.

Nowadays any sideline that will help reduce living expenses is worthy of serious attention. In this connection we have found rabbits most interesting and profitable. They can be kept in almost any backyard and usually require less room and are cheaper to feed than poultry. They are also rapid multipliers and a few breeders will keep an average-sized family well supplied with meat.

A small start can be made with only one or two does. We prefer either, purebred Belgian hares or a cross between a Belgian hare doe and a Flemish Giant buck. For a beginner the best way is to buy a doe already bred and get her from a reliable breeder. If she can have a small range she will pick up most of her food. Weeds, dandelions, plantain, etc., are all good foods. Any green stuff from the garden, such as lettuce, cabbage, carrot tops, mustard, parsley, and turnip tops may be utilized to advantage.

The supplied feed should be a handful of good milk as it is essential at night, while just before she is due the doe should have a warm mash in the morning—at least in cold weather—and bran and middlings are excellent for this purpose. In the winter, when green stuff cannot be procured, rabbits readily eat dry clover or alfalfa hay. One can buy a bale at any feed store and feed it a little at a time.

Each doe should have a hutch at least five feet long, two feet wide and two feet high. This allows sufficient room for exercise. Part of this should be divided off and closed in the front so as to form a sleeping compartment. The front of the run can simply be fine mesh wire netting.

The hutches may be placed in tiers of two or three high, when desired, the best place for them being inside an old shed or outhouse. Rabbits can stand a great deal of cold, but if their hutches are out in the open it is best to put them in as sheltered a position as possible and see that the top is thoroughly waterproof.

Give each doe plenty of straw bedding, with which she can make her nest. It is best not to be inquisitive about the little family when it first arrives, as the mother usually resents interference and we have found most of them quite capable of managing their offspring without assistance—at least for the first two or three weeks. Litters usually run from three to ten in number—six is a good average.

The youngsters will not eat any supplied food until two or three weeks old, when they should begin to have grass or hay and oats. Feed the mother well in the meantime, as this greatly helps in making the little ones thrive while she is nursing them.

We have found it best to wait six weeks, at which time the youngsters can be sold for pets or to other people for raising. However, if one wants to market them early and give them a good, long, growing period between their first and second freshening, a heifer that freshens when she is twenty-four months of age and is given a period of five months before she is again bred will make a good growth and have a tendency to milk for a longer lactation period than is the case when she is bred back too soon and not given time to build up a more vigorous body.

The doe should not be bred again until a week or more after weaning the young, so that she is in good fettle to mate again. By following this practice our does have four litters a year, which is ample. If bred too quickly the litters are not likely to be so numerous nor the individuals of maximum size or strength.

Birds are the farmer's friends. Remember this while the snow is on the ground and see that crumbs and suet are placed where the birds can get them.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I love to see a tragic play
Where things are
wrong as they can be.
It makes my own life
seem more bright—
Things sometimes happen
right for me.



Never Is Short of Help.

I was sitting on the porch of a country house one evening last summer, and a neighbor stopped at the gate and a farmer friend came in. Voices were heard in the machine at the gate and he was invited to bring his friends in.

"Oh! no," he said. "They are a couple of the hands who wanted to go to the movies. We have a busy week ahead of us, so I brought them along. I will wait about town and drive them back tonight."

I thought he surely was a most considerate farmer, and spoke of it afterward to my host.

"Yes," my host returned. "That is why he is never short-handed in the busy season. He drives into town with the men or women, and even comes after them in the morning if he possibly can. In no other way could he so well keep his help. Sometimes the hands have families in town; so he only comes in to spend their money; but to make sure that they will be on hand in the morning this farmer either waits for them or goes or sends after them. It is twelve miles from town to his farm."

He also claims that after an evening in town or at their homes, the people do better work, being more cheerful and content to stay as long as he needs them."

Surely this is proof that consideration on the part of employers goes a long way in solving the help question.

Growing Onions at Home in Mid-Winter.

It happened that one winter some onions which were beginning to grow were carelessly thrown upon an ash heap in the corner of the cellar. These took root, seeing which, we watered them, and soon there were an abundance of delicate tender onions several inches in length stretching toward the light of the window above. Thus the table was furnished with fresh, young onions the rest of the winter, and proved so acceptable that since that time we have regularly planted onions each winter in ash boxes in the cellar, occasionally watering them, and with uniform good results. As a crisp table garnishing for "thy good stomach's sake," and to reduce the H. C. L. we heartily recommend the plan to others.

A field of winter rye upon which the hogs may be turned early in the spring and on which they may feed while the other forage crops are being sown and started, will help out wonderfully in the amount of grain food required to keep them in a good, thrifty condition.

The Welfare of the Home

Labor Savers Are a Good Investment.

By Ida M. Alexander, M.D.

I have just returned from the country. I confess I was glad to get back to the city and have no longing to live in the country again. That is not because I cannot stand as much hardship as I once did, but because that hardship is not a necessity. Take the question of water for instance.

Why should the pump be twenty rods from the house with no way of getting it except by carrying it into the house in a bucket? My brother has a windmill to pump water for the stock but the water for the house is carried in by the bucketful. His wife does most of it herself. She is one of those healthy, independent creatures who boast of perfect health and who think carrying water two hundred rods every day by the bucketful is no hardship at all. While my brother is delaying the investment of a few hundred dollars in a water system for the house, he is saving the interest on his money and wasting his wife's health, strength and energy. Think a moment. This same amount of time and energy spent in raising chickens would bring in at least three hundred dollars a year while this brings in nothing but an aching back.

I know one farmer's wife who raised a family of seven children and who carried every bit of her washing water up from the creek. She admitted that she had always wanted a windmill. I asked her husband why he could afford to buy all the machinery he needed for the farm while he could not afford to put in a cistern for his wife. "Why," he replied with surprise, "she can have a cistern if she wants it. I always have to risk her life in only one never 'd very much about it." The following summer, the

cistern was put in. Now do you keep reminding your husband of what the house needs? It is a duty you owe yourself and every farmer's wife.

Honestly, when you think that your farm home may perhaps be a standard for your sickly little neighbor's needs, have you a right to say—"Well, I can get along without a water system for one year more?" When you do that, you are holding back all the other farmers' wives from getting modern improvements into their homes, because it gives the other farmer such a good excuse for putting his wife off for another year.

In demanding a convenient farm home, you are saving in something that is worth far more than money. You are saving your health. Doing your work the hard way is wasting health; doing it the easy way is saving health. If you want to know the money value of health, just think what it costs to get it back when once it is lost.

I never heard any husband openly complain because his wife did not work hard enough, but I have known many a wife to complain because when life became just a round of paying hired girls' bills and doctors' bills and nurses' bills. That did take the courage out of him, and small wonder. So I say to you first of all, if you want to be a wise partner in the farming game, the first thing to be "saving" is your health.

You cannot, and must not depend on your husband to know your limitations. You must know them and never be coaxed beyond them for any money saving. There are enough homes in life when a woman has to risk her health without risking health in the saving of money.

Ways to Keep Your Dog Well and Train Him Right

A good healthy dog should have no more diseases than a well-cared-for horse. Worms are usually present in puppies when you get them, and a teaspoonful of syrup of buckthorn once a week will rid him of them. Watch his feces when you take him for a walk, as they are a certain indication of his general health. If too tight, add more vegetable table scraps; if too loose, he is getting improper food, and you need more blacuit and should cut out the vegetables for a while.

If you note white, squirmy segments it is a sign of tapeworm. Get five cents' worth of pumpkin seed, grind up in a mortar, and boil for half an hour, and mix the resulting seedy pulp with his food, when it will be gobbled up as a matter of course, and will generally kill the tapeworm.

If the segments still persist, treat him with powdered area nut, one grain to each pound weight of the dog. It is a violent poison, so the dog is first fasted twenty-four hours, and then given the dose with his food, and within two hours followed up with a tablespoonful of castor oil to clear him out, or you will poison the pup as well as the worm. It should not be given to any pup under eight months.

Fleas are a pest which will make a dog miserable all summer. A bath in a tub of water, with about a tablespoonful of creolin dissolved in it, will kill millions of fleas, and if repeated twice in a summer will be enough. Eczema frequently attacks pups, and is the result of bad feeding. It shows up with continuous scratching behind the ears and under the armpits, which soon become red and sore. The diet I have given above will guard him against it. Also treat his coat with a half-and-half mixture of crude oil and flowers of sulphur.

Distemper is the great dreaded disease of dogdom. It is very like typhoid in a human, and comes from his smelling posts and trees that have been patronized by dogs who have had it. Never take your pup to town if you can help it, particularly in April, May and June. If, however, he gets it, it will make its appearance with a high fever and a running nose, or if it is of the intestinal type, there will be yellow pustules on his stomach and inside his thighs.

The time to act is immediately, for if it gets a four days' head start the pup is gone. Make a warm flannel coat for his chest and back, and keep him outdoors in his kennel, unless the weather is cold and inclement. Shoot a dose of anti-distemper serum under the skin inside his thighs with a hypodermic needle, and feed him nothing but meat broth and beef, iron, and wine. Your aim will be to keep up his strength while he fights the disease. Unless unaided, for no really good distemper serum has yet been discovered. Distemper runs its course in fourteen days.

Keep down the fever with child-size doses of sweet spirits of nitre, and feed him by pouring the broth down a funnel made by pulling open his cheek while holding his mouth closed, for a few drops will or can set during distemper, and must be fed forcibly. The rest is hope and careful nursing, followed by the utmost care during convalescence lest he catch cold, for most dogs die of pneumonia. Shoot your lungs after the distemper has gone. I usually have my pups shot with a dose of the serum in April, and keep them close at home until June, when the danger is much less.

The training of your dog hinges on just two accomplishments: to stop and lie down at command, and to walk quietly by your side when ordered to.

Insurance on Farm Buildings.

The high cost of building materials and labor would bring their present replacement cost up to a figure which would stagger any farmer who is so unfortunate as to suffer a serious fire loss. Only those who have had occasion to build or make extensive repairs during recent months realize the extent of the increase in construction costs. But every farmer will do well to take this situation into account under present abnormal conditions and see that his fire risk is reduced to the minimum as well as his insurance adequate to the changed situation.

Farm insurance is generally given little attention except to pay the premiums and renew policies on expiration. But it is a factor of the farm business which is of more than ordinary importance under present conditions, and which consequently merits more attention than is ordinarily given to it.

Don't abuse a hog that refuses to be driven. Act as if you had a little sense, even if the hog doesn't.

Profiteering is taking all you can get and giving as little as you can. How about some coifs and hens?

Do you know how much the family coif is worth to you each year? Keeping accounts might show.

Every dog should be taught these two fundamentals.

The basis of all training is affection. The dog naturally loves you, and is pathetically eager to do anything you want, if he can only understand your wishes. The difficult thing is not to give way, yourself, to furious outbursts of temper at some one of the many aggravating things a pup will do and it is the master's part to make the puppy really understand what is wanted, for he does not know the English language! He is not a human child, but a canine one, and his natural world is totally different from ours, but he does understand the language of tone of voice, and that you must be careful to keep kind and firm. Never strap a young puppy, nor do anything really brutal, no matter how great your righteous anger may be. One or two such wild outbreaks on your part will ruin your influence with him forever, and beset in him fear in place of loyalty and affection. If a thoroughbred, his fine blood will tell in the end. Bribe him shamelessly, with titbits and dog biscuit, and make the doing of your wishes a joy to him, with a substantial reward attached.

In that way only can he be raised to doghood, a gentleman. At two to four months he should learn general manners—things that no dog can do—and also reasonable obedience, for a puppy; at four to eight months, minding your whistle, coming when called, walking quietly beside you when required—an irksome business for any pup!—and not to rush out and bark at people and carriages, or to jump all over one's new overcoat with muddy paws; and at eight to twelve months his yard breaking as a hunting dog will begin, if he is one of those breeds.

Roaming, and disobeying at what the dog considers a safe distance, can be checked with an air rifle. The dog soon learns that once out of your reach you have no power to punish his disobedience, but an air rifle, judiciously used to enforce commands, will cure that, and make him fear to incur your displeasure as far as he can see you. If you have an unfenced truck garden or flower beds on the place, it will probably be necessary to keep the dogs penned up when not out with you or the children. No scheme of tying a dog by a leash or a running line, such as a ring strung on a taut wire, seems to work. He will always wind himself up around any fixed point of attachment, and if tied by a ring to an overhead line will sit at the house threshold and howl. But a yard of his own, even a small one, 10x20 feet, of chicken wire, will do well enough. It is the leash that the dog objects to, and most hounds will bite it in two. To keep a dog chained to a kennel is surely a condition of punishment.

Another and most serious fault in all dogs is the propensity to fight. No more senseless thing to do can be imagined than to encourage the fighting dog to attack other dogs. Head off this tendency in puppyhood, and keep your dogs out of fights—if you wish future peace of mind. Chasing chickens is another bad habit not to be tolerated about a farm. In the fall the chickens should run free about the premises, and Mr. Dog is to let them severely alone. One two-day session with a dead chicken hung about his neck will cure the most ardent.

But most well-raised farm dogs are well-mannered enough to be allowed the freedom of the place and join us blithely in all our doings. If well-bred—and it is you that must make him so—he will be a continuous delight, and a welcome and useful addition to the farm family.

The treasure that modern salvage ships are raising from the sea might well make those old adventurers who used to search for sunken galleons turn in their graves with envy. In one day the salvage ship Racer got \$350,000 worth of gold from the White Star liner Laurentic, which was sunk in 1917 off one of the northern headlands of Ireland.

CROSSED EYES CAN BE CURED!

I have cured hundreds of cases, and all without pain, chloroform, and in nearly every case, in one visit to my office. Write to MISS R. F. O. CARTER, 97 Joseph Street, Kitchener, Ont., one of my recent patients. Ask her about my skill. (Enclose stamp for reply.) If you need my services, call or write. Make an overnight trip from Ontario.

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25 YEARS ON STATE STREET
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Hours 9 to 6. Sundays 10 to 12

DISTEMPER

or Strangles in stallions, brood mares, colts and all others is most destructive. The germ causing disease must be removed from the body of the animal. To prevent the trouble the same must be done.

SPONH'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND
will do both—cure the sick and prevent those "exposed" from having the disease. Sold by your druggist.

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TRAINING LITTLE CITIZENS

Many parents long for the time when their child shall "show reason," and then, the majority of them proceed to check the development of their little one's reasoning power by resorting to methods of punishment which tend to fill him with fear! Not infrequently they resort to slapping, spanking, whipping or even telling terrible lies in order to frighten him into obedience.

This kind of training naturally produces a lawless child; for through fear of unjust punishment he resorts to dishonesty in self-defence; then, as the example of his parents teaches him to strike when angry. Let parents reverse this process, be honest and kind but firm with the tiniest child and teach him the importance of obedience and consideration for the rights of others; the cultivation of these qualities forestalls most troubles. When a child is disobedient let the parent "talk it over" with him in a reasonable, self-controlled way and reach a fair conclusion.

A mother cannot begin too early to train her little one. Before the child is old enough to understand words he understands the difference between her smiles and frowns and by the expression of her face she can teach even a little baby the difference between right and wrong. For example, take the habit of pulling the table cloth from the table; let her look directly into his eyes, her smiles all gone, take his hand from the cloth and shake her head with "No, no." She must have patience to do this well, but by these first lessons in obedience she is saving much future trouble for him, for herself and for society.

Of course there are times when discipline and punishment are necessary, and when parents need to correct their children they should do so in private. To permit another person to enter into the discussion or even overhear it and smile at such a time utterly ruins the effect of the punishment and the lesson is lost if it is not clear to the little one that right conduct brings approval, whereas wrong doing merits disapproval and discipline.

A very effective form of punishment is social isolation. For example, excuse a child from the room and make him sit facing a corner in another room by himself; at another time send him to bed early; at another, have him eat his meal alone, away from the other members of the family. If he quarrels with his playmates make him play alone while the other children are happy together, until he is willing to be agreeable. Another form of discipline is to make a child go without something of which he is very fond, no dessert for dinner, or no candy for several days are punishments which have a good effect. But to lock a child in a dark closet or to threaten him with terrifying lies is as harmful and useless as whipping, for such treatment instills dishonesty and cruelty into him.

Parents who use the rod or hand most often are generally the ones who complain that their children are naughty and disobedient. "Spare the rod and spoil the child" seems to be the one Scriptural text familiar to some frantic grown-ups. Many a mother who cannot manage her own little one either whips him or reports his misconduct to his father, too often telling only her own side of the story, for in such cases the child is not allowed to appeal to the father as judge, but must submit to the whipping which his parents mete out to him at a time when they are tired and irritable. Let grown-ups cultivate self-control and justice and remember that wise parents never punish when they are angry but wait until they can see the child's misdeed from an impersonal point of view.

To associate anger with physical blows is to plant the seeds of war in tiny children. Before we can replace war with arbitration among nations, we must do so in the home.

Machinery Speeds Up Fire-wood Cutting.

Machinery is valuable in cutting firewood and especially valuable now when in many localities there is need to save all the coal possible. Machinery speeds up wood-cutting, and means more wood and therefore more coal saved.

A buzz-saw or a drag-saw will cut several times as much wood in a day as can be cut by hand and will do it much more easily. Wood-sawing machines are comparatively inexpensive, and when well cared for will last a long time. On farms which already have gasoline engines or other sources of power, little extra outlay is necessary. Most of the outfits may be operated by a small number of men. Repairs and upkeep usually are moderate.

The cost of cutting a cord of wood with a buzz-saw is approximately twenty cents. All small trees and cord-wood can be cut readily with a buzz-saw and a circular saw, but logs above ten or twelve inches in diameter can best be cut with a drag-saw, although the latter will not cut so rapidly. A sawing outfit may be owned co-operatively, or may be used for custom work.

Water, says a philosopher, is one of Nature's most lavish and choicest gifts to the human family and should be employed without stint, literally, externally and eternally.

OPENING OF DOMINION PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS AN HISTORIC EVENT

Inauguration of Parliament Carried Out With All the Ceremonial and Pomp of Pre-War Days—Magnificent Interior of Stately Pile Lends Added Dignity to Brilliant Scene.

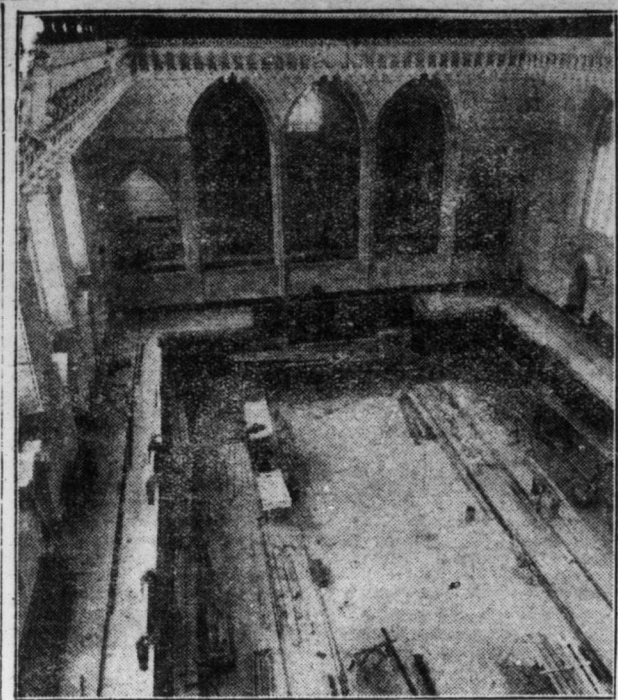
A despatch from Ottawa says:—Parliament is settled in its new, although uncompleted, home on the Hill. The opening on Thursday afternoon was accompanied by the most brilliant and most gorgeous display that perhaps has ever attended the inauguration of a Parliament in Canada. The ceremonial and pomp, which tradition associates with such an event, were carried out as in the days prior to the war. The splendor attending the opening was more noticeable because of the almost total suspension of social display during the war. Then, too, the limited facilities in the Victoria Museum, where the law-makers were accommodated, and the magnificent interior of the stately pile, which is a monument to this young country's aggressiveness, with its costly marble walls, and the grandiose Commons Chamber, with high ceiling and chaste appearance, provided a background for a great spectacle.

With all this splendor and the great social display it was but natural that the attendance should be large. There were hundreds who could not obtain invitation cards because of the great demand, and even the fortunate ticket-holders started to gather as early as 1 o'clock. While the floor of the House was occupied by an assembly of the political, social and official life of the nation, with the women wearing

beautiful gowns, and while the galleries were taxed with a crowd, most of the women of which were afternoon dress, there was an unusual democratic touch added to the event by the presence of some uninvited guests. These were a number of the workmen employed on the building. Unobserved from the floor of the chamber, they viewed the proceedings from a position almost on top of the ceiling, having located themselves between the marble decorative scheme near the top of the walls and the ceiling.

The speech from the Throne was short, and forecast nothing unexpected. The legislation it intimated would be brought down included a bill to provide for the amendment of the Patent Act, of the Loan & Trust Companies' Acts, the Indian Act and the Exchequer Court Act, and a bill to ratify the International Opium Convention.

The scene on the floor of the House, which for the day, was used as the Senate Chamber, was a brilliant one. The members' desks had not been placed in position and all the available space was filled with chairs. The striking uniform of the Duke of Devonshire, the costly evening dresses and jewels of the ladies, the uniforms of the Privy Councillors, the scarlet gowns of the Papal delegates, Mgr. Di Maria, Archbishop Gauthier and his assistant, Mgr. Routhier, the khaki of the military officers, and the navy blue of the naval officers accompanying his Excellency all added to the richness and picturesque quality of the spectacle.



An unusual view of the Commons Chamber in Canada's new ten-million-dollar Parliament Buildings. The floor section was not finished when this photograph was taken a few days ago. The view was taken from the scaffolding near the ceiling, looking toward the Speaker's dais.

TURKS DEFEAT FRENCH AND MASSACRE 20,000 ARMENIANS

Eighty-five Girls Among the Victims—Desperate Battle Preceded the Massacre—Americans Also Fired At.

Washington, Feb. 29.—The most brutal of all Turkish atrocities—the massacre of 20,000 Armenians and the murder of 85 Armenian girls who were under the direct protection of a United States mission house at Marash, in Cilicia, Turkey—was reported today to the State Department.

The massacre took place after a fearful fighting between French and Turkish forces. The French were compelled to withdraw, and the Turks descended on the unprotected city and began their butchery. Americans in the American college of Marash were fired upon when they offered to mediate between the Turks and the French. They were told it was a national and not a local affair.

It is believed here that all Americans are out of danger, and they are understood to have left Marash with the French forces.

All the United States Government can do under the circumstances is to forward a protest to the Ottoman Government through Admiral Mark Bristol, who is the United States High Commissioner in Turkey, and is stationed at Constantinople.

The only assistance in sight for the Americans in the new war zone is the presence of a few torpedo destroyers in the Eastern Mediterranean, that are under the command of Admiral Bristol. The despatches to the State Department indicate there is open war at present between France and Turkey. It is feared that the French retreat now in progress may at any moment be turned into a rout.

OVERSEAS FORCES WIND UP AFFAIRS

Canada's Army Abroad Passes Out of Existence.

London, March 1.—The winding up of the affairs of the overseas military forces of Canada took place today. Hereafter the 750 Canadians still in Europe will be known as the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

A small building in Gloucester Road will serve the Canadian forces for the remainder of their stay here. Major-General McEwen, who is in charge, will shortly go into hospital to be operated on for appendicitis.

The auction sales of surplus Canadian stores have now been concluded, all equipment having been disposed of at very reasonable prices. This is much more fortunate than the situation here, where the War Office has been much criticized because of the immense army dumps of stores and food which are rotting away in France.

Many Russians Frozen to Death

London, March 1.—Severe frosts and snow hurricanes have prevailed in southern Russia with an intensity unprecedented in twenty years, says a Moscow wireless message. There is a great shortage of fuel, and the sufferings of refugees is terrible, hundreds of them having been frozen to death.

With the O.M.F.C. disappears Argyl House, once termed "The House of That Title."

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ALLIES WILL PERMIT TURKS POSSESSION OF CONSTANTINOPLE

Premier Lloyd George Defends Decision as Fulfilment of Pledge to Indian Moslems Who Fought in War—The Straits Will Be Free and Garrisoned by Entente.

A despatch from London says:—The decision not to oust Turkey from Constantinople was reached by the Allied Supreme Council only after long consideration of the difficulties in the Turkish situation. Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons on Thursday, when the question of the future of Turkey was brought up for debate. The decision, said the Premier, was a balance of advantages and disadvantages, and it was upon this balance and after weighing carefully all the arguments pro and con, that the Council concluded that, on the whole, the better course for achieving the common end was to retain the Turk in the capital of the Bosphorus.

Referring to the agreement made only in the war under which Russia was to obtain Constantinople, Mr. Lloyd George said this agreement had ended, so far as Russia was concerned, by the revolution of 1917, and the peace of Brest-Litovsk.

He reiterated his pledge that there would be "a different porter at the gates," however. It would be the height of folly again to trust the guardianship of these gates to a people who had betrayed their trust, he declared, and never again would those gates be closed by the Turks in the face of British ships.

The Premier referred to the "perfectly deliberate policy" given by the British Government in January, 1918, in which it was asserted that Great Britain was not fighting to deprive

the Turks of Constantinople subject to the Straits being internationalized and neutralized, and he remarked parenthetically that this was what would be done with the Straits. This pledge, he explained, was not an offer to the Turks or the Germans, but was made to re-assure the English people and the Mohammedans of India. He pointed out that Great Britain was the greatest Mohammedan power in the world, and that as a result of the Government's statement of its war aim, there had been an increase in recruiting in India at a time when Great Britain was making a special effort to raise additional troops.

The influence which had decided the Peace Conference to retain the Turks in Constantinople, the Premier continued, had come from India. The two peace delegates of India at Paris, neither of whom was a Mohammedan, had declared that unless the allies retained the Turks in Constantinople their action would be regarded as a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire, the Premier informed the House.

Without the aid of India, Mr. Lloyd George pointed out, Turkey could not have been conquered, and nothing could be more damaging to British prestige in Asia than the feeling that Great Britain did not keep her word. He promised, however, that when the peace terms were disclosed, they would be found drastic enough to satisfy Turkey's bitterest foe.

U.S. RAILWAY LINES REVERT TO OWNERS

President Wilson Disregards Labor Plea.

Washington, Feb. 29.—President Wilson last night signed the bill restoring the railroads to private ownership at 12:01 a.m., Monday. The President attached his signature in the face of determined opposition by organized Labor, which had gone to such an extent that the American Federation of Labor, the four great railway brotherhoods and also the Farmers' National Council had asked him to veto the bill. In a letter to the heads of the railway brotherhoods and unions, the President refused to grant their request to appoint a special wage tribunal to pass upon the pending demands for increases in pay. Instead, he declared that he believed the bipartisan board established by the legislation just enacted, would not only be fair and just, but would be "found to be particularly in the interest of railroad employees as a class."

In fact, the President said he found the bipartisan board established by the bill "an appropriate substitute for the committee of experts he had suggested to help settle the wage plan."

LIST OF 46 WAR CRIMINALS

Allies to Test Good Faith of Germany.

Paris, Feb. 29.—The War Criminals Commission has decided to send to Germany the names of forty-six men for trial before the German courts. This, it is announced, will be a test of good faith upon which the Allies have agreed.

The list, with a covering note of considerable length, has been drawn up and will be submitted to the Supreme Council. It is expected it will be forwarded to Berlin within the week.

The British selected the names of seven, accused mostly for submarine atrocities; France selected 12, Belgium 15, and Italy, Poland and Rumania four each.

Britain to Send Munition to U.S.

A despatch from London says:—Arrangements are being made for exporting from the United Kingdom to the United States considerable quantities of munition imported from New Zealand. As the munition is the property of the Government, this transaction is a favorable one from the point of view of sterling exchange on the United States.

The munition will be transferred from the New Zealand liners to the regular north Atlantic liners, which are now sailing from this country to North America with large general cargoes.

Negotiations have been in progress for directing to the United States a liner from New Zealand which is now waiting in London with her cargo of munition on board. Negotiations do not appear to have been completed, possibly owing to certain technical questions with regard to the meet.

Advance Guard Reaches Holy Land

A despatch from New York says:—A band of 624 Jews from Seaside, Russia, who pooled every cent of their life savings to charter a steamer at Odessa with the 3,000,000 roubles they raised, have landed at Jaffa, in Palestine, according to a despatch made public here by the Zionist organization of America.

The immigrants broke through the Governmental and Zionist restrictions holding them back until the land is opened to immigration by the signing of the Treaty of Peace with Turkey, the despatch said.

The entire Jewish community of Jaffa greeted this first large group of Jews reported to have reached Palestine, as the advance guard of a "world mass migration of Jews to the Holy Land," it was stated.

Bees Shipped by Airplane From Alabama to Canada

A despatch from Birmingham, Ala., says:—Canadian beekeepers are to receive \$1,000 worth of honey-making bees by airplane, according to an announcement made by the Alabama Aero Club. The announcement states that this shipment marks the solution of transportation difficulties in the shipment of bees over long distances for breeding purposes.

Another Armada to be Handed Over

A despatch from London says:—The transfer of the remaining German warships to the allies has been fixed for March 10. On that day eight battleships, 11 cruisers and 43 destroyers will be formally surrendered.

Seventy per cent. of them will go to Great Britain, 11 per cent. to Italy, and eight per cent. to Japan.

German Troops Need Another Whipping

A despatch from Geneva says:—German war prisoners returning home from France, of whom 200,000 have already been repatriated, go through Switzerland singing "Die Wecht, Am Rhein" and "Deutschland Über Alles," and declaring that they are going home to prepare for the next war.

Grain and Live Stock

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

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 97½¢; No. 3 C.W., 93½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 93½¢; No. 1 feed, 92¢; No. 2 feed, 91½¢, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.71½; No. 4 C.W., \$1.45½; rejected, \$1.31½; feed, \$1.31½, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.89; No. 4 yellow, \$1.86, track, Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, \$1.00 to \$1.02, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.05; No. 2 do., \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3 do., \$1.92 to \$1.95, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, \$2.00 to \$2.03; No. 2 do., \$1.98 to \$2.07; No. 3 do., \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$3.00.
Barley—Malt, \$1.75 to \$1.77, according to freight outside.

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

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

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$13.25, Toronto.

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

Milled—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$52; good feed flour, \$3.60 to \$3.75.

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

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

Country Produce—Wholesale.
Eggs—New laid, cases returnable, 65c to 67c. Butter—Creamery solids, 56c to 58c; do. prints, 57c to 59c.

Honey—White, per lb., 60-lb. tins, net, 21c to 22c; 10-lb. tins gross, 21½c to 22½c; 5-lb. tins, gross, 22c to 24c.

Live Poultry—Buying prices delivered, Toronto—Hens, over 5 lbs., live, 35c; dressed, 38c; hens, 4 and 5 lbs., live, 30c; dressed, 30c; hens, under 4 lbs., live, 25c; dressed, 28c; spring chickens, live, 28c; dressed, 30c to 32c; spring chickens, milkfed, live, 29c; dressed, 34c to 36c; roosters, live, 25c; dressed, 30c; turkeys, live, 35c; dressed, 50c; geese, live, 22c, dressed, 24c.

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

Cured Meats—Long, clear bacon, 31 to 32c; clear bellies, 30 to 31c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½c; tubs, 31½ to 32c; pails, 31½ to 32½c; prints, 32 to 32½c. Compound tierces, 28½ to 29c; tubs, 29 to 29½c; pails, 29½ to 29c; prints, 30½ to 31c.

Montreal Markets.
Montreal, March 2.—Oats, Canadian Western, No. 2, \$1.16; do. No. 3, \$1.11½. Flour, new standard, \$13.25 to \$13.55. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$5.25 to \$5.35. Bran, \$45.25.

Shorts, \$52.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$26 to \$27. Cheese, finest eastern, 26 to 26½c. Butter, choice, creamery, 62 to 65c; seconds, 55 to 55½c. Eggs, fresh, 76 to 77c; selected, 60 to 62c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$5.50. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 31½c.

Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, March 2.—Choice, heavy steers, \$13 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$12.25 to \$12.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$12; do. good, \$10.75 to \$11; do. medium, \$10 to \$10.50; do. common, \$7 to \$8; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do. medium, \$9 to \$9.50; do. rough, \$6.50 to \$6.75; butcher cows, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do. good, \$9 to \$9.25; do. medium, \$8 to \$8.50; do. common, \$7 to \$7.25; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10; feeders, \$5 to \$11; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6; milkers, good to choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do. common and medium, \$6.50 to \$7; springers, \$9 to \$10.50; sheep, \$6.50 to \$13; lambs, per cwt, \$18 to \$22; calves, good to choice, \$19 to \$23; hogs, fed and watered, \$19; do. weighed off cars, \$19.25; do. f.o.b., \$18; do. do., country points, \$17.75.

Montreal, March 2.—Butcher heifers, common, \$7.50 to \$9; butchers' cows, medium, \$6.50 to \$9; canners, \$5.50; cutters, \$5.75 to \$6.50; butcher bulls, common, \$7.50 to \$9.50. Good veal, \$18 to \$20; medium, \$16 to \$17. Ewes, \$9 to \$12; lambs, good, \$16.50 to \$17; common, \$15.50 to \$16.50. Hogs, off car weights, select, \$19; sows, \$16.50.

Waterloo Has Lost Its Glory.
A despatch from Brussels says:—The inhabitants of Waterloo, scene of the historic battle, have petitioned the Belgian Senate to relieve their town of all taxes. They cite as reason that tourists have ceased to visit the famous battlefield, depriving them of their biggest pre-war revenue. Ypres and the other battlefields in Flanders, they add, have "stolen Waterloo's attraction and glory."



NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL IN CONVENTION AT WINNIPEG
Top Row—Not members of Council.
Second Row, left to right—Salmon, Sask; G. Mead, Capt. H. A. Dickson, N.S.; J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner; G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro.
Third Row—W. T. Westgate, Windsor; D. Scott, Ottawa; M. Prever, W. Cummings, J. A. Carruthers.
Front Row—E. T. Love, Edmonton; M. Robertson, Belleville; J. A. Calder, Moose Jaw; A. McKay, G. Liggett, Donaldson, Atwood, Ont.

BRINGING UP FATHER



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Sales for 1920 Still Greater.

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A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1920

There is no immediate prospect of
relief from the scarcity of farm labor
that prevailed during the war. In
fact, the situation appears, if any-
thing, worse than it was during that
period. In the United States farmers
are counting on the inflow of Italian
immigration as a measure of assist-
ance in meeting the existing difficulty
across the line. There are 30 ships
plying between Italian and American
ports and these are loaded with pas-
sengers on each trip westward. It is
expected, according to an American
journal, that more Italians will enter
that country in 1920 than in the pre-
vious record year of 1913, when 375-
000 came across, and many of those
coming soon are experienced in Amer-
ican ways, being Italian army reserv-
ists, who left the United States for
home when their country entered the
late war. The chief reliance in the
United States in meeting the farm la-
bor situation is, however, being placed
on the increased utilization of labor-
saving machinery. There is an un-
precedented demand by American
farmers for tractors, motor trucks,
gas engines, milking machines and
mechanical water services—anything
and everything that will reduce the
need for hand labor. The same course
will have to be followed here. Even
with all the progress made in the
past, the efficiency of manual labor on
the farm could be increased by well
on to 50 per cent. by the judicious
utilization of all possible labor-saving
contrivances.

George F. Lewis, deputy fire mar-
shal for Ontario, has announced de-
tails of a "lightning rod act," which
he said would be introduced in the
Legislature at the coming session,
and, if passed, would result in reduc-
ing the farm fires to a minimum. The
act will give fire marshals the author-
ity to require that any farm building
valued at \$2,000, or containing that
value in feed, must have a lightning
rod on it. The act will also apply to
grain elevators, flour storage ware-
houses and mills. The penalty for
non-compliance with an order to put
lightning rods on buildings will be \$20
a day for each day the rod is not on.
Sellers of lightning rods will have to
obtain licenses, under the act.

THE BOY AND HIS DOG

A boy and his dog make a glorious
pair.
No better friendship is found any-
where.
For they talk and they walk and they
run and they play.
And they have their secrets for many
a day.
And that boy has a comrade who
thinks and who feels.
Who walks down the road with a dog
at his heels.
He may go where he will and his dog
will be there.
May revel in mud and his dog will not
care.
Faithful he'll stay for the slightest
command.
And bark with delight at the touch of
his hand.
Oh, he owns a treasure which nobody
steals.
Who walks down the road with a dog
at his heels.
No other can lure him away from his
side.
He's proof against riches and station
and pride;
Fine dress does not charm him and
flattery's breath
Is lost on the dog, for he's faithful to
death.
He sees the great soul which the body
conceals.
Oh, it's great to be young with a dog
at your heels.

—By Edgar A. Guest.

Whenever anybody pours into your
ears some piece of scandal, remember
there are two sides to the story, and
ask yourself what the motive of the
teller may be. It will often be found
that the scandal monger has some
personal grudge to satisfy which has
led to outrageous embellishment of
the original incident. Usually, too,
the person whose habitual discourse
and conversational stock-in-trade is
bitter and malevolent gossip is a good
person to avoid. Generally speaking,
the person who will vilify a neighbor
to you will vilify you to a neighbor.

The Powder He Wanted

Sir Arthur Currie is fond of telling
the following story:
In the early days of the war, says
Sir Arthur, an old farmer, living way
back on the far Western prairies, was
feeling rather out of sorts, and sent
his eighteen-year-old son, George, to
the nearest settlement, ten miles dis-
tant, for a sedlitz powder.
Arrived there, George promptly en-
listed. He fought right through the
war, was twice wounded, rose to com-
missioned rank, and returned recently
to the farm, his breast covered with
medals and decorations, including the
V. C. and the French Croix de Guerre.
"Well, dad?" concluded the return-
ed hero, after briefly and modestly re-
counting his exploits.
Then the old man replied:
"George," he said, "we have ye
done with my sedlitz powder?"
If a man were to give you an orange
he would simply say "I give you this
orange." But when the transaction is
entrusted to a lawyer to put in writing
he adopts this form: "I hereby give
and convey to you, all and singular,
my estate, right, title, claim and ad-
vantages of and in said orange, pulp
and pipe, and all rights together with
the rind, juice and advantages there-
in, with full power to bite, cut, suck
and otherwise eat the same away with
or without the rind, skin, juice, pulp
or pipe, anything hereinbefore, or
hereinafter, or in any other deed or
deeds, instrument or instruments of
whatever nature or kind soever to the
contrary in any wise notwithstanding."

REMAINS OF ROMAN SMELTER

Intensely Interesting Discovery Said
to Have Been Made in the
North of England.

A lady member of the Cumberland
and Westmoreland Antiquarian so-
ciety of England has had the good for-
tune to discover what is believed to be
a Roman smelter, or ancient smelt-
ing furnace. Her attention was drawn
to the place by the work of moles,
which recently exposed some of the
remains, and again later by the burn-
ing of the whins formerly concealing
the hearth and other features of the
bloomery, near Forest How.

By some exploration with a spade,
she traced the foundations of a large
hearth, twelve yards in diameter, and
a number of heaps of clinders, slag
and ore; and she also turned up spec-
imens of Roman tiles, with pottery,
slag and hematite. The size of the
hearth of the Forest How bloomery
marks it as quite different from the
ordinary north-country medieval iron
furnaces, which run from seven to
nine or ten feet in diameter, for the
one just found is twelve yards across.
This appears to be worth further ex-
ploration and probably money for that
purpose will be found.

Hadn't Seemed to Work.

An oldish man in rusty-brown clothes
and with a rusty-brown beard met up
with a pin. It was shining sharply
bright on a flagging, and he stopped
to pick it up.
He had stiff joints and his fingers
were in that state informally known
as bungly. So he had trouble picking
up the pin.

A young man paused to offer his
services, but the old one refused. He
just grunted and grumbled until at last
victory came his way. Then he
straightened up his rickety joints and
put a hand on his back.

"I'm not as young as I used to be,"
he admitted, as genially as his joints
would allow. "But you know the old
saying:
"See a pin and let it lay, you'll
have bad luck all the day. See a pin
and pick it up and you are sure to have
good luck."

"So I never pass one by."
And yet he didn't look as lucky as
a man ought to be who had made a
life habit of picking up pins.—Wash-
ington Star.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Snoring.
Snoring during sleep is gener-
ally an evidence of some ob-
struction in the nasal passages.
Possibly the person is suffering
from adenoids or thickening of
the nasal mucous membranes,
and, if so, he should consult his
family physician. If it is a mere
habit and there is no sign of ob-
struction of any kind, then band-
aging of the mouth will some-
times bring about a cure. Apply
the bandage sufficiently snug to
prevent the air from getting into
the mouth. Bandage the same
as you would for a broken jaw,
taking pains to close the mouth.

SPRING CALF FEEDING

How to Feed and Handle the
Young Arrival.

The Dam's Milk the Best First Food
—Skim Milk Should Gradually
Replace Whole Milk—Grass or
Stable for Calves?

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE calf that comes in the
spring, comes just at a time
when everybody is so busy
getting the spring work
done that he is very liable to be re-
glected to a certain extent. Young
calves are very susceptible to disease
com on to young cattle and a little
lack of attention to spring calves is
liable to cause serious trouble to them.

There are two menaces to calves
in spring and summer, and those are
extreme heat and flies, and one is on
a par with the other. Arrangements
should be made whereby the calves
are kept in during the day and al-
lowed to run out in a paddock at
night. By this means they are
afforded a liberal amount of exercise
and good pure fresh air, and also
they are allowed to get some of the
nice juicy green grass, which is the
nearest thing to a complete and bal-
anced ration that can be found out-
side of milk.

When the calf is dropped it may
be well to leave it with the dam for
a few hours in order that it may get
the first milk (or colostrum) which
is so necessary on account of its ac-
tions on the digestive tract. When
the calf has received sufficient colo-
strum to set up the necessary action
it should be removed from its mother
into a separate stall, or it may be put
into a stall with other calves of the
same age or nearly so. If, by any
chance, the cow's udder is inflamed,
the calf may be left for a few days,
because of the beneficial effect that
the calf's punching has upon it.

For a few days the calf should be
fed whole milk, but when it is two
to four weeks old a change should be
made, skim milk gradually replacing
the whole milk, from eight to ten
days taken for the change. When
the whole milk is totally replaced the
milk may be increased to eighteen
or twenty pounds per day for a calf
six weeks old. The best kind of
skim milk for calves is warm; just
when it leaves the farm separator.
However, everybody may not have a
separator and then this is not pos-
sible. In any event the system start-
ed with the calf should be followed
as nearly as possible at all times,
because radical changes in diet are
very dangerous to calves. Pails and
all feeding utensils should be kept very
clean to eliminate any danger of disease from
contaminated milk. The calves should
be fed as long as it is thought ad-
visable, up to eight or ten months
old. Good thrifty calves may be
weaned as early as three months old,
providing good substitutes for the
milk are used.

The most frequent trouble in rais-
ing calves is indigestion or common
scours. This trouble is usually caused
by overfeeding, feeding milk too
cold, feeding milk heavily laden with
the disease germs, or by keeping the
calves in a poorly ventilated, poorly
ventilated quarter. The calves should be
watched carefully, and if they show
signs of scours immediate steps
should be taken to effect a cure. The
calf should be removed and a little
lime water put into the milk. If
immediate action is needed, about
one-half cupful of strong black tea,
or some castor oil should be given.
As for meal for the calves, rolled
oats are good, and if they are getting
no whole milk a little linseed oil
cake should be added. The oil cake
has laxative property as well as
supplying a little fat to the ration.
A good meal for calves: 100 lbs. of
ground oats, 50 lbs. bran and oil
cake (nutted) 25 lbs. Good clover
hay essential at all times, giving
enough to allow the calves to pick
out the nice succulent parts, and still
not be wasteful.—J. C. McBeth,
O. A. College, Guelph.

Should Calves Go Out to Grass or Remain in the Stable?

Generally speaking, calves are bet-
ter kept in the stable during the
first summer, except where stable
conditions are not good, and where
there is not enough labor to look af-
ter them and keep them dry and
clean. The only other exception is
in the case of calves dropped in the
early winter and which have had
three to six months of milk and more
or less dry feed. Such calves may
be all right, if turned out to grass
as soon as the pasture is good and
the weather warm and pleasant. Par-
ticularly in this case where milk
and other feed is scarce on the farm.
The chief advantages of keeping
calves in the stable, the first summer
are:

1. They can be fed milk and other
feed as required, which is often ne-
glected when calves run with the cows,
and are pasturing some distance from
the barn.
2. Calves in a clean, well-ventilat-
ed stable are protected from the hot
sun, storms and flies, which often
prevent that good growth which is
essential for a well-nourished thrifty
calf.
3. If allowed to run with the herd,
the older animals are likely to
"boss" the calves all day, may injure
them, or deprive them of their proper
share of feed.
4. Cases of sickness, such as indi-
gestion or "scours" are more likely
to be noticed, and properly treated,
if the calves are inside where they
are seen frequently.
5. As a result of this better care
and feed, better cows are more likely
to be reared, which means larger
returns to the owners of cows.—Prof.
H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

CAUSED A CHANGE IN MIN

Circumstance That Made Mill Owner
Somewhat Relax His Ideas About
Strict Discipline.

"I personally began with the idea
that people might be hired and good
work gained from them," Julian S.
Carr, Jr., in System, writes. Mr. Carr,
who is president of the Portland Ho-
lery mills, goes on: "I thought in my
youth that rules made order and that
a certain military discipline was es-
sential; that it was foolish to humor
people and all that, nor was I going
to recognize certain local traditions
about days on which work should be
done. For instance, I made up my
mind that quitting work to go to the
circus was not in accord with the best
industrial practices.

"The first circus came to town about
three months after we took charge of
the mill, and I was keen for the test.
We posted positive orders that the reg-
ular hours of work were to be observ-
ed on that day, and that any person
who went off to the circus would be
discharged. The folk force reported
as usual on the morning of circus day,
and I went home to dinner confident
that at last we had brought order.
It gave me a bit of a pang, for I
should have liked to go myself!

"But duty is a stern master, and
reflecting on that fact I hurried back
to the mill. Noticing a crowd in a
side street, I stopped to look. It was
our whole mill force wending its merr-
y way to the circus tent! I went
along myself, and resolved that, al-
though abstract rules were well
enough, a bit of common sense and
knowledge of human nature might
profitably be blended with them. How
much of our labor trouble generally is
due to enforcing countless rules with
military exactness?"

MANIFOLD USES OF THE OX

Animal May With Truth Be Said to
Be Most Useful of All the
Domestic Animals.

Of all our domestic animals the ox
is certainly the most useful, writes
Henri Fabre in Our Humble Helpers.
During its lifetime it draws the cart
in mountainous regions and works at
the plow in the tillage of the fields;
furthermore, the cow furnishes milk
in abundance. Given over to the
butcher, the animal becomes a source
of manifold products, each part of its
body having a value of its own. The
flesh is highly nutritious; the skin is
made into leather for harness and
shoes; the hair furnishes stuffing for
saddles; the tallow serves for making
candles and soap; the bones, half cal-
cined, give a kind of charcoal or bone
black used especially for refining
sugar and making it perfectly white;
this charcoal, after thus being used,
is very rich agricultural fertilizer;
heated in water to a high temperature,
the same bone yields the blue used by
carpenters; the largest and thickest
bones go to the turner's shop, where
they are manufactured into buttons
and other small objects, the horns are
fashioned by the maker of small wares
into snuff boxes and powder boxes; the
blood is used concurrently with the
bone of black in refining sugar; the
intestines cured, twisted, and dried,
are made into strings for musical in-
struments; finally, the gall is fre-
quently turned to account by dyers and
cleaners in cleaning fabrics and par-
tially restoring their original luster.

Curious Clubs.

The recent announcement that an
English "Bald-Headed Men's club" had
just met—the first time since 1916,
owing to the war—serves to recall one
or two odd clubs.

"The Fat Man's club," for instance,
was known to exist in Paris in 1897.
Its heaviest member turned the scale
at 330 pounds and the chief qualifi-
cation for membership was to weigh at
least 220 pounds.

About this time there also met in
New York the "Society of the Pointed
Beards"—a most exclusive club. No
one was eligible unless he had a care-
fully cultivated beard of natural
growth and terminating in one sym-
metrical point half an inch from the
apex of the chin.

At two club dinners in 1908 even the
celery was served with its leaves
trimmed to a point.

Thomas a Kempis.

"Here in the service of the Lord
Thomas a Kempis lived and wrote
"The Imitation of Christ," are the
words that appear on the foot of
the monument to the author recently
erected at Zwolle. In a gentle spot,
surrounded by ancient oaks and firs,
and with shrubbery around, this mon-
ument stands on a hill which was
presented for the purpose by the van
Royen family. The monument is in
the shape of a cross with the mono-
gram of Christ and the symbols of the
four evangelists. The inscription on
the main part is "In Cruce Calvus."
Many subscriptions were received for
the monument as soon as the plan was
suggested in 1910. Queen Wilhelmina
was among those who gave.

Coating Iron With Lead.

Lead as a substitute for tin as a
coating for sheet iron, iron wire and
wire gauze was strongly advocated at
the Buffalo meeting of the American
Chemical society by Charles Baskerville,
who exhibited some specimens
of a process worked out by him.
Iron shingles, so treated, have been
exposed to the weather in a roof test
for two years and eleven months and
show no signs of rust. They may be
sent without cracking the coating and
exposed to the iron. Chicken wire so
treated is quite as good as the galv-
vanized and cheaper to produce.

The Farmer-Banker Alliance



You go to your lawyer for legal advice;
to the doctor for medical advice; why not
to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or
equipment—if you want information as to
how to invest money—come to those who
make a business of financial matters, and
are in a position to give you sound and
impartial advice.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

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

W. A. CURRIE'S NEW GROCERY STORE EXTENDED

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

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

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

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

W. A. CURRIE

TELEPHONE 25

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS, MEMOS,
STATEMENTS

ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS,
CATALOGUES, BOOKS,
LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS

The Transcript Press Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS
CARDS, VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY

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

A FARM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM THAT IS A GODSEND TO ANY FARMER

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

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

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

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

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

Endorsed by Government and Farmers' Organi-
zation officials and leading financial men.

Copies may be obtained at

THE TRANSCRIPT OFFICE

**Saves Work for Mary
Saves Work for John**
The handiest helper on the farm is a
Leader Home Water System
It means less daily work for the women
folk and the men folk. More time to do
the things that insure bigger
profits on the farm. 50,000 now in use. Be a happy Leader
farmer from now on.

**Plenty
Fresh
Running
Water**

**Citify
Your
Farm
Home**

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

Our Annual SPRING SHOE SALE is now on

As all our Shoes were bought at last summer's prices we can sell at practically today's wholesale prices.

We quote only a few of our bargains:

Men's Fine Shoes, reg. \$12, for\$9
Men's Fine Shoes, reg. \$10, for\$8
Men's Fine Shoes, reg. \$9, for\$7
Men's Heavy Shoes, from \$5 up
Women's Fine Shoes, reg. \$12.50, for \$8
Women's Fine Shoes, reg. \$10, for\$7
Boys' Heavy Shoes, reg. \$5, for\$4

All Rubber Goods have advanced 25 per cent. We have still a good stock at the old price.

An extra fine stock of Children's Shoes.

Buy Your Shoes Here and Save the \$ \$.

Strictly Cash

C. GEORGE

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3.25 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 9.37 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 2.55 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 4.05 p.m.; No. 116, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 10.40 p.m.
Westbound—No. 7, Detroit express (ex. Sunday, no local stops) 4.45 a.m.; No. 17 (Sundays only, stops at Glencoe and Chatham) 5.45 a.m.; No. 75, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7.30 a.m.; No. 115, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12.35 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 6.37 p.m.; No. 15, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 10.05 p.m.

Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 9.37 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12.15 p.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4.30 p.m.
Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9.25 a.m.; No. 3, Wabash, 1.44 p.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2.50 p.m.
Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.
Kingscourt Branch
Leaves—7.35 a.m., 6.40 p.m.
Arrives—7.05 a.m., 5.55 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p.m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 5.46 p.m.
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.48 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.20 a.m.; No. 633, 8.16 p.m.
Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.05 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 5.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

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



**RAW FURS
WANTED**

Highest cash prices
paid for
Skunk, Raccoon
and Mink

Enquiries promptly
answered

ROSS LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
Established 1888
LONDON - - ONT.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Paterson of London is visiting at the home of Mrs. Keith.
—Abel Weekes, C. E., of Edmonton is on a visit to relatives in Glencoe and vicinity.
—Mrs. Keith and daughter attended the spring millinery openings in London last week.

—A. W. Morley and family are leaving this month for Peace River where they will reside.

—Mrs. C. Parrott recently attended the funeral of her brother-in-law, J. Tiffin, at Florence.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Sexsmith and children have moved from Strathroy to Edmonton, Alberta.

—Mrs. Fleming Carr of Iona Station spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. George McCallum.

—Arch. McGill goes to Glencoe today to spend a few days with relatives in that town and vicinity.—Forest Free Press.

—Miss Minnie Walker is in Toronto attending the millinery openings before returning to her position in Orangeville.

—Peter N. Munroe of Margaret, Manitoba, who has been on a visit to relatives here for some time, will be returning home in a few days.

DEATH OF WM. QUICK

The death occurred at the family residence in Glencoe, on Thursday evening of William Quick, from complications following an attack of influenza. Mr. Quick was in his 49th year and leaves besides his wife, formerly Miss Jeanette Leitch, a family of three boys and one girl, to whom the sympathy of the community is extended in their sad and sudden bereavement. The funeral service will be held at the family residence on Thursday afternoon at two o'clock, and interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Fresh oysters in stock at W. A. Currie's.

White gander for sale.—Frank Copeland.

Good calf for sale.—Dunc. McCallum, town.

For sale—heavy, blocky, 3-year-old colt.—Wm. Allan, Glencoe.

Money to loan on farm property. Write to Box 34, Wardsville.

Chopping Tuesdays and Saturdays. W. R. Stephenson, Appin.

Some new milch cows for sale.—James McRae, route 3, Glencoe.

For sale—a good milch cow, to freshen this month.—T. C. Reyecraft.

Labrador herring, fresh white fish and fresh pike at George's this week.

Alex. McAlpine & Son, dealers in flour and feed, coal, stear, cement, etc.

For sale—a Chevrolet car, 1917 model, in perfect running shape.—A. W. Morley.

Found—silver service badge. Apply to secretary Great War Veterans' Association.

Prior and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. McKellar.

Team lines are up to \$9. You can buy them at Lamont's for a short time at \$7.50.

For sale—two White Wyandotte cockerels, this week.—Apply to The Transcript office.

House on Main street to rent. May have possession on April 1. Apply to Mrs. Jean Keith.

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

For sale—good white beans for seed or cooking.—J. A. George, route 1, Glencoe; Battle Hill, Longwoods road.

Horse collars worth \$6, for one week only at \$4.50; some as low as \$2.75.—D. Lamont.

To let—a job of moving two small buildings, a short distance. Apply George McCallum, Victoria street, south.

The box social that was to have been held at Tat's Corners on Friday evening, March 5, is postponed indefinitely.

For sale—good driving mare four years old, also a heavy mare eight years old.—Alex. Coulthard, Route 3, Glencoe.

Owing to the church being closed, Methodists desiring Sunday school papers may get same at J. A. McLachlan's store.

If you need overalls this spring you had better buy now. This is the last call.—D. Lamont.

The Transcript office receives and forwards advertisements for the Toronto Globe and allows a big discount for cash. Send your advertising through us and save money.

All accounts must be settled by the 10th day of this month, as I have given up business here. After that date they will be put in the hands of the collector.—A. W. Morley.

Ready for the spring trade with a fine stock of team harness, horse collars and all harness parts. To make quick sales will sell at close prices. The early buyer will save money.—D. Lamont.

All returned soldiers who are property owners in the village of Glencoe are requested to send particulars and the assessed value of the property at once to the secretary G. W. V. A., Box 64, Glencoe P. O.

Save the tire and save money. I can do it for you. Expert vulcanizing and re-treading. Will open shop in McAlpine's new garage shortly. For present information see Mr. McAlpine or Mr. Mulligan.—J. Rose.

For sale, Registered Shorthorns—five young bulls, red, white and roan, age "from six to twenty-two months. They will be sold cheap to make room at once. Also some young cows with calves at foot.—D. Treastin, Strathbury.

Mrs. W. A. Currie has several pieces of household effects for sale, including extension table, hall rack, several chairs and several other pieces of furniture, which are not needed in a smaller home, washing machine and wringer, piece of linoleum 8 yards by 4 yards. Everything as good as new and will be sold reasonable.

Try a little advertising!

HER CASE SEEMED HOPELESS

But "Fruit-a-lives" Brought
Health and Strength

29 St. Rose St., MONTREAL.

"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-lives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well.

I was a terrible sufferer from *Dyspepsia*—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good.

I read about 'Fruit-a-lives' and tried them. After taking a few boxes, of this wonderful medicine made from fruit juices, I am now entirely well!"

MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ.

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

SMOKE RING SOLILOQUIES

Makes all the difference in the world who writes a book—whether it is just proper to say it is "clever" or not.

Speaking of books, why should there be so much of the indecent in the average modern novel? Isn't the world bad enough in reality?

The country wants a censor of "literature" as well as of the movies.

It's a long lane that isn't full of ash piles these days.

A Kansas surgeon has grafted goat's glands on a patient, and the latter's friends are waiting to see whether the operation will result in his developing an appetite for tin cans and circus posters.

Wonder if that's where Peter McArthur's titled goat went to?

The man who talks most about community improvement is not always the one who first shovels his sidewalk.

Some people just dote on things that come from the city. We were that way ourselves once. It was away back when we wore kilts.

Mother brought us a stick of candy from London. Immediately we discarded the Simon-pure-home-made article and went for the real thing.

For sale—a Chevrolet car, 1917 model, in perfect running shape.—A. W. Morley.

The same people get the swell-head if their name appears in the daily press in a list of delegates. Probably the spelling is a misfit and they are away back when we wore kilts.

But that doesn't matter; are they not henceforth a leading citizen in their small community?

And when the city traveller comes around they tumble over themselves to scare up an order of printing for him.

There are quite a lot of people who would like to hold communion with the departed spirits in these days of the drought. Sir Oliver Lodge would enhance his popularity if he could help out in this respect.

Speaking of Sir Ollie, if it were not for his title he would have been burned at the stake for witchcraft long ago. And outja boards that are now to be found on the parlor table would have furnished the funeral pyre.

So much for a title.

Our beloved wife gave us cold shoulder for dinner yesterday because we were late. It wasn't our fault; the town bell isn't ringing these days.

Had rheubarb pie for dinner twice this winter before the first of March. The ingredient was grown in our own cellar. Great stunt this: try it.

Somebody else has been having a nightmare. "Muggins" breaks into song this week just before "the flood."

And while his views don't altogether coincide with ours, his "pome," being in the nature of a friendly little tilt, is given space.

We notice that Billy Muirhead is relieving the regular man as street overseer. Well, he's a good yun, and dependable.

Canadians are being urged to spend their holidays in Canada. Judging from present prospects, holidays will be about all most of us will have to spend this summer.

Generally the fellow who has the least to say is the one who takes up the most time in saying it.

We hope that when the Daughters of the Empire build their memorial hall it will include a rest room for the women folk who come in from the country to do the family shopping.

Also a smoking-room for the men.

Also a billiard-room for the boys.

And a club room for the men of the town. We need to encourage the rest of the spirit above the only opportunity the brainy men have of meeting one another to discuss the big problems in when the women folk invite them out (or in) for an evening. Then, too often, the time is spent in a mad whirl at the card table, with the men in high collars admiring one another's cuff links and the women gratifying their curiosity as to one another's latest gown.

A man is as old as he feels, a woman as young as she looks, a winter as long as it seems—and this one seems and seems, and goes on seeming.

FLOOD TIME

Somewhere in my anatomy I feel a pang.

To think we are due for a flood again; it's useless, of course, to get into a stew.

The council I thought I'd interview. I saw "Lummie the Fat" and "George the Polly."

And "Johnny the Cracker," the man with a jolly.

"David, the son of Jesse" not being there, in this doggerel he fails to share.

"Kind sirs," said I, "I come from the south."

The ditch with snow is filled to its mouth;

Can't you do something (and I went on with a jolly;

Clean out the culverts, at least, will you, please?"

At this they grinned from ear to ear; They thought I was "batty," I greatly fear.

They laughed until their faces were red.

And, in effect, this is what they said: March 14, commencing at one o'clock. The list includes 13 horses and 50 head of cattle. Thirty-five head of the cattle are registered thoroughbreds—Shorthorns and Herefords—all highly pedigreed. All to be sold with out reserve, as the proprietor is giving up farming.—Peter McIntyre, proprietor, Appin.

Clearing sale of farm stock and implements on north half lot 8, second range north, Mosa, on Thursday, March 18, at one o'clock.—F. W. Gubbins, proprietor; Dan McIntyre, auctioneer.

THE ARMENIAN FUND

The Transcript acknowledges the following donations to the Armenian Relief Fund:

Previously acknowledged.....\$269.25
Children of S. S. No. 5, Ekfrid.....5.00
John Smith.....5.00

\$279.25

Internally and Externally it is Good.

The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pain in the chest, colic and many hundred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned Administratrix of the estate of Donald McDonald, late of the Township of Mosa in the County of Middlesex, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction on Friday, March 12, 1920, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following real and personal estate, namely:

Lot number Eleven in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Mosa, containing sixty-five acres more or less. This farm is composed of first-class clay loam, suitable for farming or grazing, with a never-failing flowing spring of water. It is well drained and has on it a dwelling house, a frame stable, an implement shed and other improvements. 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 at the same time and place the following personal property, namely: 1 set disc harrows, 1 lumber wagon, 1 set bob-sleighs, 1 seed drill, 1 set iron harrows, 1 plow, 1 mower, 1 binder, 1 one-horse cultivator, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 set horse collars, 15 bus. of wheat, 70 bus. of oats, 6 tons of hay, 20 bags of potatoes, 30 rods of 10 wire ideal fence (new), a quantity of straw and other articles. Terms on personal property.—Sums of \$10 or under, cash; over that amount, 7 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. A discount at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed for cash on purchases entitled to credit.

For further particulars apply to Margaret Muirhead, Administratrix, or to Elliott & Moss, her Solicitors, L. L. McTAGGART, Auctioneer.

MAN CONVICTED OF NEGLIGENCE IS EMANCIPATED AFTER NEW TRIAL

A case which deserves much thoughtful consideration is that of Wm. H. Barron, 103 Eglar Street, Bennington. For ten years Mr. Barron suffered the agonies caused by Rheumatism. At times he was bound hand and foot by the grip of Rheumatic pains. On the advice of a friend he stood for a new trial and used T.R.C.'s.

Read what he has to say:—

"I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for ten years. Have been so bad at times I could not move hand or foot for months. A friend advised me to try Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules, and I have been thankful ever since. They worked wonders for me, and I have never felt any return of the disease."

It's practically impossible to obtain evidence stronger than this testimonial, and a word to the wise is always sufficient. If you suffer, have a new trial—use T.R.C.'s.

Old papers for sale at The Transcript office.

Peerless Fence Peerless Fence

Not the FIRST FENCE made, but the FENCE that has made itself FIRST

The Fence That is Better

Every upright straight and even spaced; no crooked, slanting or misplaced stays.

There are many kinds of wire fence, but none the same as PEERLESS FENCE.

Get our prices before buying elsewhere. Book your requirements now before prices advance.

Jas. Wright & Son

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS — MCCLARY'S STOVES AND RANGES
CHI-NAMEL VARNISHES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Donald McDonald, Late of the Township of Mosa, 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 or demands against the estate of the said Donald McDonald, who died on or about the fifth day of January, A. D. 1920, are required, on or before the twenty-fourth day of March, A. D. 1920, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to the undersigned, solicitors for Margaret Muirhead, administratrix of the estate of the said deceased, their Christian names and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars, in writing, of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the security, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after such last mentioned date the said administratrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said administratrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Glencoe this twenty-eighth day of February, A. D. 1920.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Solicitors for the said Administratrix, Glencoe, Ont.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned executors of the estate of Daniel M. Smith, late of the township of Ekfrid, in the county of Middlesex, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction on Monday, March 8, 1920, at 1.30 o'clock sharp, on the firstly described premises, the following real and personal estate, namely:

Real Estate

Firstly: The east half of lot number twenty-six in the sixth concession of the township of Euphemia, containing one hundred acres, more or less. This is partly a rich clay loam and the balance a rich sandy loam. It is situated within one-quarter of a mile of school and within a mile and one-half of Cairo post office and store, on R. R. No. 5, Bothwell. The farm is about 100 acres clear, and contains a good beech and maple bush; has a never-failing supply of good water, frame house and kitchen, a good frame barn, frame stable and frame drive barn.

This farm is well tile drained and well fenced, is in an excellent state of cultivation, and has a good apple orchard on it. There is also on this property a Star windmill with a forty-foot tower.

Secondly: The south half of the west half of lot number twenty-eight in the tenth concession of the township of Euphemia, containing fifty acres more or less. This farm is all cleared, is a rich sandy loam, well drained, has a never-failing supply of good water and is an excellent pasture farm. It is situated two and one-half miles from Cairo store and post office.

Thirdly: The east half of lot number twenty-two in the tenth concession of the township of Euphemia, containing one hundred acres more or less. This is a good pasture farm, about two and one-half miles from the village of Newbury, and has a never-failing well and windmill.

Terms of sale of real property.—One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 30 days thereafter.

Personal Property.

There will also be offered for sale at the same time and place the following personal property, namely: 1 stock scales and building to cover (all to be removed from the premises), 1 platform scales, 1 water tank for stock, 1 wagon, 1 mower, 2 plows, 1 hay rack, 1 fanning mill, 1 buggy (nearly new), 2 old buggies, 1 cutter, 1 set of double harness, 1 set of single harness, a quantity of stock corrals, roofing and all the household goods and furniture.

Terms of sale on personal property, cash.

For further particulars apply to John A. Smith, Newbury, Ont.; Abner Smith, R. R. 1, Croton, Ont.; Dugal Smith, R. R. 5, Bothwell, Ont., or to Elliott & Moss, executors' solicitors, Glencoe, Ont.; George E. Brown, auctioneer, Oakdale.

Keep your eye
on this Brand

The one Tea that never disappoints the
most critical tastes.

"SALADA"

on a Sealed Packet is Your Safeguard.



Some One-Dish Dinners.

Anything which eliminates a part of the pots and pans in dish-washing is always hailed with joy by the person who has the dishes to wash. If home-makers are to manage so as to have time for reading and recreation, they must cut dishwashing as one of their biggest time-takers, and look for ways to shorten the time it takes to the least possible number of minutes. One-dish dinners offers the best solution to the problem of which I know, as it not only limits cooking utensils to one kettle, or casserole, but it does away with side dishes as well. The dinner is served on one plate, and that, with the bread and butter plate, and perhaps a sauce dish or pie plate for dessert, constitutes the service.

The one objection to one-dish dinners comes from the man of the house. Few men like "messes," as witness the number who turn up their noses at perfectly good steaks and boiled dinners. Since the war has brought the price of food up I have noticed that a number men can eat no end of things they never could eat before, so patience and a little tact may bring the men folks ready to like the dinner which solves the cook so much work and time.

Perhaps the oldest one-dish dinner known to us is the "boiled dinner." For this corned beef is usually chosen for the meat, though some cooks prefer a boiling piece of fresh beef. Rinse the meat well and put in the kettle, covered with cold water. Bring slowly to the boiling point, skim, then cover and let simmer until it begins to get tender. Four and a half hours would suffice. Have ready medium-sized potatoes and small white turnips pared; carrots, scraped and cut in quarters lengthwise, and cabbage, which has been cut half way through in fourths and soaked in salted water an hour, then completely quartered and the discolored portions trimmed off. Place potatoes, carrots and turnips directly in the pot with the meat, and the cabbage in a steamer, over it, or directly in the water as you prefer. Cook until the vegetables are tender. To serve, slice the meat and heap in a mound in the centre of the platter, with the vegetables arranged around the outer edge.

For braised beef an earthenware casserole, or a baking dish which can be closely covered, is necessary. Six pounds of rump or round give a better dish, as the larger the roast the better the flavor. Have ready sufficient carrots, onions and celery sliced to serve your family, and about a half cup of salt pork diced. Cover the bottom of the casserole with half the vegetables, and put the meat on these. Add a pint of stock if you have it; if not boiling water, and your favorite meat seasoning, parsley, bay leaves, peppercorns, or all three if you like. Put the rest of the vegetables on top of the meat and salt to suit. Cover the dish and paste a strip of cloth over the place where dish and cover meet. Cook in a very slow oven for about six hours. When done, thicken the sauce with flour and serve on a platter with the meat or in a separate bowl as desired. If the casserole is large enough, potatoes halved and pared may be cooked with the meat. If not, bake the potatoes and save a dish.

A dish which is very popular in one household was discovered quite by accident. There was just enough venison steak for the family and an unexpected guest dropped in at 4:30. Venison a la casserole resulted, which was later christened, "Venison a la Mother." There happened to be not enough of any one vegetable to go around either, this was to be a night of getting rid of the left-overs, so everything went into the casserole. The venison was first cut in just enough pieces to give everybody one bit of meat, dipped in flour and browned in bacon fat in which one onion, chopped, had been browned. Then one pint of boiling water was poured in the frying pan and thickened with one tablespoon of flour. The whole was poured into the casserole, and all the vegetables in the ice box added. These happened to be a half cup of cold sliced carrots, one side dish each of lima beans and green peas, and a cereal dish of tomatoes. A teaspoon of salt, an eighth of a teaspoon of cayenne pepper and a dash of paprika gave flavor. One hour in a medium oven was allowed for cooking, and Belgian baked potatoes furnished the rest of the feast. Belgian baked potatoes resemble so closely French fried, that

they deceive all but the elect. They are prepared as for French fried, but are put in the roasting pan with about two tablespoons of fat, sprinkled with salt, and baked for about a half hour. They should be shaken about in the pan and turned while baking so that all sides brown.

Hot pot of mutton is a war-time dish which has met with much favor in this family, where mutton is none too well liked. Select a good boiling piece of mutton, about two and a half pounds, wipe well with a clean cloth wrung out of cold water, and put over to stew in two quarts of boiling water, salted to taste, and a half cup of pearl barley. When the mutton has cooked about two hours add potatoes pared and halved and small onions pared, in a quantity sufficient for your own family. The mutton should be cut in pieces of correct size for serving before putting over to cook. Then if the dinner has been cooked in a good looking aluminum or agate kettle, it may be served directly from the cooking dish.

Spanish beefsteak is another dish which requires but one utensil for cooking both meat and vegetables. Fry three medium-sized onions, sliced, and two green peppers, chopped, in butter in a hot pan. When nearly done remove and put in your steak. Sear on both sides, turning frequently, salt, and return peppers and onions to pan. Cover with ripe tomatoes sliced, and let cook slowly until tomatoes are done. If canned tomatoes are used, allow at least a half hour for cooking the meat thoroughly.

Spanish rice furnishes meat, vegetables and the starchy food and may make the entire dinner dish unless the family demands potatoes. Dice a quarter of a pound of bacon, which has been sliced thin, and fry a minute or so in frying pan. Add three onions chopped, stir until onions brown, then add a half cup of rice which has been looked over and washed, and a pint of boiling water. Salt, and cook slowly, adding water as it is taken up by the rice. A red pepper, chopped, should be added when rice is put in. When the rice is about half done add one pint of tomatoes. This must be stirred to prevent sticking.

Casserole cookery offers as good a solution to extra dishes as the housekeeper can wish, if it is not overdone so that the family is of stew and goulashes. Almost any meat, and any reasonable combination of vegetables may be cooked in the casserole, and served from the dish in which it is cooked. As every mother knows the likes and dislikes of her own family, she can originate casserole dishes suited to her own needs. One woman may find it wiser to omit the onions from one-dish dinners, while another may find her entire flock rebels at carrots.

The wise woman is the one who brings the children up to like everything. We hear a great deal about individual likes and dislikes, but as a rule most of these ideas have been fostered. If the child from infancy is never asked what he would "like," but is given what he should have, in the majority of cases he will grow up liking pretty much everything wholesome. If he constantly hears that mother or father or grandpa doesn't "like" certain things, he naturally begins to think he doesn't like them either. The best course is to say as little as possible about what you eat. Assume that everyone is going to like a dish, that is wholesome and palatable, and let that end it.

But be sure the dish is palatable, as well as wholesome.

Seeing Panama by Barge.

The rubberneck automobiles that ply up and down the streets of so many American cities have a monster relative in the great barge that carries sightseeing visitors through the Panama Canal.

The vessel was originally a steel dump barge, built for the canal excavators in 1909. It is 114 feet long, 22 feet wide, and draws 10 and 11 feet of water. Sloping seats like those in a grand stand have been built, and then covered with a roof on which other passengers may sit or stand. The barge carries two or three hundred persons, and it is handled by a tug lashed alongside.

No man on earth is so happy as the man who loves his work and goes home at night with a contented heart because of a good day's work well done.

A CLOSE CALL

BY THEODORE RUETE

Part I.

"Right here's where I shut this door till this blessed blizzard's over," shouted the manager of the Otley elevator, to Bob Dearman, above the roar of the storm that howled around and through that wind-trap of a building.

"Guess you might as well," replied the farmer who was that year acting as secretary-treasurer of the Otley Coal Club. "There'll be no more come today, anyhow." He advanced as he spoke, to help swing to the heavy entrance-doors of the elevator.

"Hello! Who's this?" He peered into the storm, as he was in the act of crossing the ramp to take hold of the second door. "Well, I'll be darned if it isn't another of 'em!" he exclaimed at sight of a wagon with its driver alongside, slowly appearing through that whirling sheet of white flakes which blotted out all objects farther than a few feet away. The dry snow already on the ground was being lifted up and driven into the elevator before the very, piercing wind—a regular blizzard!

"Better see what he wants, Tim. Some of the poor devils come a long way, you know. Oxen, too!" "Great jumping Jupiter!" Fancy driving those crawling brutes this weather," howled Tim, flinging his arms and stamping his feet, as he waited for the team to struggle up the ramp.

"That's the last time I open the door to-day, Bob," he announced, as he closed the big doors against the storm and behind the incoming wagon. "It's no sort of day for this kind of work."

As if to emphasize his words, the wind rattled the scales and a small scoop which stood on the desk nearby, it whistled through the door and down the stairs leading to the engine house and, roaring like a train, swept round the empty weighing hall and up the stairway shaft.

Jack Ross guided his team across the platform scales and turned to greet the secretary of the Coal Club.

"Hello, Jack! What brought you out on a day like this?" Bob had to bawl at the top of his voice to make himself heard.

"Why, with my sheepskin collar up to my ears and my back to the wind, I had no idea it was so bad as this, until I turned the corner to come into the yards," replied the homesteader. "It wasn't snoring when I left home; and anyway, I had to risk it, for we've hardly any coal. I belong to the club, so I was waiting for this car instead of trying to get the coal elsewhere. By the way, Bob, is there any left?" he asked the secretary anxiously.

"Just about a couple o' wagon-loads," Dearman answered. "Get away and load, lad, and let's get home. Smith's in the car, first one on the track and, there are two shovels."

The storm seemed to increase in violence every minute; but, nevertheless, Jack was mighty glad he had come for the car was now almost empty. He had not heard until the night before that it had arrived, and then he thought of that line of wagons he had seen yesterday, streaming down the road, and remembered his conversation with his wife only that morning.

"It's a horrid day! Do you think so?" "You'll venture, dear?" Little Esther Ross asked, as she and her husband stepped into their farmyard in the cheerless morning. Breakfast was just over in the kitchen; the daylight that comes so grudgingly about eight o'clock, at that time of year, revealed a sky, sullen and dark with ominous clouds. A cutting, searching little wind added dreariness to the dreary outlook over wastes of snow-covered prairie. Together they studied the weather signs.

"Why, dearest, you know I must go," her husband answered at length. "The coal will surely all be gone by tomorrow."

"Yes, I suppose that's true," ruefully admitted the little woman, turning her anxious eyes to his. "It would be too bad to take that long journey and perhaps miss getting the coal, after paying your dues to the Club, too. But something tells me there will be a storm, to-day. Did you notice how noisy the crows were last night? People say that that is a sure sign of bad weather. Oh, Jack, I just hate these lonesome prairies!" the girl ended dolefully.

Shoveling away at the coal in the car, Jack's mind was lost in loving reminiscences. A tender smile crept over his face. "Steady, little woman," he heard himself say, encouraging her. "No doubt it will clear up later, and then how vexed we should be at missing our chance. Coal we must have, and we can't rely on getting good days at this time of year."

"Yes, yes, you're quite right, dear," Esther had unwillingly acknowledged. "Go get away at once—then you will have plenty of daylight by which to get home." "You seem to think a storm like this is a regular joke," remarked Smith. "You're grinning away like a man at the dentist's."

"When are you going home?" "As soon as I've weighed," was the reply.

"You'll never reach home to-day, sir; we're in for a three days' blizzard!"

"I can't wait three days," retorted Jack. "My wagon is on wheels, not on snow, so I must get home before the snow gets too deep. My wife is all alone, too, and my stock shut up. I must get home," a look of determination hardened on his strong young face. "I'll manage all right, if I start at once," he asserted with bravely feigned confidence, as he struggled into his sheepskin again.

He paid Dearman for the coal, drove out of the elevator and pulled

the reluctant oxen round into the teeth of the storm. Then it was that he realized, with sinking heart, that getting home with his load was indeed going to be difficult.

"All very fine for fellows like Smith," he muttered to himself. "But there—he's always trying to make a fool of a fellow, anyway. I'll show him; he's not the only pebble on the beach," and he gave the unoffending oxen a cut with the whip to relieve his feelings as he bored deeper into the storm.

It was a tough climb up the steep, graded road leading from town. In vain Jack peered into the storm for signs which would tell him where he was. Nothing, absolutely nothing could he see but the ground beneath his feet. The oxen, edging away from the wind, once or twice got the wagon into the deep snow lying on the side of the grade and almost stuck, and their driver considerably relieved when at last, panting and struggling, they drew clear of the cut at the summit.

Standing there for a moment, cut off from everything in this whirling whiteness, Jack Ross deliberated which course he would now take. Should he keep on the road and try to reach a house close to the road, about two miles farther on? He had become doubtful indeed, now, of reaching home in this storm. Or should he, after all, risk the prairie trail which left the road about a quarter of a mile ahead? His love for Esther, whose anxiety he realized, care for his penne-up stock, pride, obstinacy—all fought in his brain against the voice of prudence—and won.

On reaching the trail, which he could only just discern, he turned resolutely into it, feeling that he had indeed braved his bridges behind him. For Mrs. Flaxcombe's, a full mile this side of his home, was now the only habitation he would pass.

"As long as I can keep on the trail," he argued to himself, "I don't need to see anything of the surrounding country. I've only to keep peering away and I'm bound to make it, for a trail always leads to somewhere. Can I keep on it? Suppose it gets covered up and I can't see any longer? You'll be lost, my buck, coal and all," he exclaimed.

(To be continued.)

10,000 Miles of Film.

Britain is to have the largest studio for producing cinema films in the world. It will be either at Harewood or at Hampton Court, and the floor of the great hall will be 30,000 square feet in extent, with a pool of water 5,000 square feet.

Thirty miles of wire will be used for the electric lighting, and it will be possible to concentrate half a million candle-power on any given spot. The plant for lighting will be 1,800 horse-power.

In addition to the studio there will be offices, rest rooms, dressing-rooms, a restaurant, bath-rooms, a laboratory, carpenters' shops, warehouses, furniture stores, workshops, with every possible kind of equipment; and, for the buildings, a million bricks, 200,000 slates, 210 tons of steel, and 4,000 carloads of earth will be required.

When completed, it is believed that this vast studio will produce 630,000 feet of negative film a year, and that the finished films sent all over the world will be nearly 10,000 miles in length.

Bible Bindings.

The taste for having a particular Bible bound in a manner that is out of the ordinary is common to many people.

It is strange to think of a huntsman in the wilds of Asia killing the bear, or a sailor in some northern clime catching the seal that gives the skin with which a Bible shall eventually be bound to grace the desk of some eccentric millionaire. Yet such is often the case.

One Bible is covered with a long, thick, soft hair, so shaggy that the shape of the book is hidden. This was taken from a grizzly bear. Another is made from the skin of a serpent. A grey, beaded surface, resembling glass, is presented by another binding which came from a man-eating shark.

There is a badge Bible and a skunk Bible, the latter looking for all the world like a lady's muff. The Persian sheep, the Himalaya sheep, and other foreign varieties of this family have been called upon to furnish Bible coverings. Most curious of all is a Bible bound in the skin of a giraffe.

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The Direction Book with each package tells how to diamond dye over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

Life-Saving Pigeons.

The value of the service rendered by pigeons during the war is emphasized by the story told in the "Aerial War-Book."

Thanks to the patriotism of fanciers, it was never necessary to spend public money on the purchase of stock, while specialists who had years of experience behind them, taught pilots and observers how to handle the birds.

Owing to the limited space available, the carrying of pigeons on board an aeroplane was at first somewhat of a problem, but finally a small box measuring about 12 in. long, 6 in. wide, and 8 in. deep, with a cross partition, was designed in which two pigeons could be taken out for service work.

Upon the pigeon's leg was placed a small cylindrical carrier, which was clipped to the leg. In the carrier was placed a removable cup. The message was written, folded, and placed in the cup, which in its turn was placed in the carrier attached to the pigeon's leg. This carrier was made of aluminum, and so its weight did not impede the flight of the pigeon.

The Royal Air Force Pigeon Service proved its value on many occasions by saving the lives of the crews of flying boats and seaplanes, and sometimes the machines as well. After the inauguration of the Royal Air Force more than 717 messages of distress were sent by pigeons from aircraft down on the surface of the water. In carrying these messages the birds covered about 20,000 miles.

In one instance a pigeon flew twenty-two miles in twenty-two minutes with a message which resulted in the necessary action being taken to save the crew of a seaplane. The machine had been forced to land on the water and was rapidly breaking up owing to bad weather, so that there was little time to lose.

In another case a pigeon, released 200 miles from its base, was able to bring important information, taking five hours to complete the journey—an average of forty miles an hour.

Thousands of Eyes!

This is not a "catch-line." Are you aware that there is a species of beetle, called the mordella, which can see out of the back of its head? Yes, the mordella beetles are well provided for in the matter of eyesight, for they possess twenty-five thousand tiny optics each.

Under a magnifying-glass, these eyes are beautiful "sights," giving off wonderful prismatic colors. A microscopic examination reveals what looks like a section of honeycomb, and each of these seemingly unlimited number of eyes has a perfect lens system.

Probably next to the magnificent mordella beetle, the ordinary common dragonfly ranks for its remarkable supply of eyes. This insect is said to have no less than twenty thousand eyes, and naturalists have been known to declare that the dragonfly can observe anything from any point without even moving the head or any part of its body.

The horse-fly, too, has eyes by the thousand, and its head is one mass of microscopic optics.

Spiders, however, have not so many eyes, though, judging by the way spiders look out for flies, etc., as food, one would think they have "eyes all over the place."

The Oldest Confection.

The greater part of black licorice is derived from Spain, where it is made from the juice of a plant and mixed with starch to prevent it from melting in hot weather. The licorice plant is a shrub that attains a height of three feet and it grows wild where its roots reach the water. It flourishes especially on the banks of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

Since the valley of the Euphrates contained one of the earliest civilizations in the world, the probability is that licorice is also the oldest confection in the world, and the taste which the boys and girls of to-day like so well was enjoyed by the youngsters of three thousand years ago.

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Plan to Irrigate Holy Land.

One of the most interesting experiments in hydraulics ever attempted will soon be made in the Holy Land. This region for centuries has suffered from lack of water, and it is now proposed to supply plenty of water and power besides in a very ingenious manner. A tunnel about twelve feet in diameter is to be built from the Mediterranean sea to the Dead sea, a distance of more than thirty miles, which will pass directly beneath Jerusalem. The Dead sea, being 1,600 feet below sea level, will allow the water to flow with a rush, which will be converted into electric power to run electrical cars and light the streets and perform other work in Palestine. It will also serve to pump water from the sea of Galilee to canals which will irrigate the entire country.



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Now that the war is over recruits are being accepted from well-educated men who have served in His Majesty's Forces. These men, still, no doubt, make excellent policemen. Moreover, their course of instruction at the depot will not be quite so long as the average civilian recruits.

Used to Troublesome Times. The officers in the R.I.C. are recruited from the professional class in Ireland. In pre-war days many Army officers entered the Constabulary as District Inspectors, ranking as captains in the Army.

A certain number of vacancies in the commissioned ranks are filled by the promotion of deserving "rankers." From the time of its formation in 1836, the Royal Irish Constabulary has had an eventful history. In 1867, during the progress of the Fenian movement, it saw plenty of fighting, and many police barracks were attacked. For its loyal services during this troublous period, Queen Victoria was pleased to make the Irish Constabulary the Royal Irish Constabulary.

Don't allow graniteware to dry over a hot fire, as the heat in expanding may cause the outside to scale.

Proper brooding the first week or two is the most important feature in the chick's life. The good results that should follow early hatching must not be lost by neglect in brooding chicks the first two weeks. The early laying pullet also depends to a great extent on the first two weeks of its life. Therefore, warmth, dryness, with no crowding is advisable. If hens are used keep the hen dry. Too much feed the first week is not desirable.

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THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

TRAINING OF POLICEMEN IN DISTRESSFUL ISLE.

Founded in 1836, This Semi-Military Body Has Eventful History.

The Royal Irish Constabulary is recruited, in the main, from the sons of small farmers and the peasant proprietors. A fairly high standard of education is expected. All candidates must be of fine physique, and of exceptional moral character. Moreover, their family history must be without blemish.

The great care taken by the Royal Irish Constabulary authorities in selecting recruits is amply rewarded by the results obtained. Only men of the highest mental and moral calibre are fitted for a policeman's life in Ireland.

When a man is selected as a recruit, he is given six months' intensive training at the R.I.C. Depot, Phoenix Park, Dublin. Here he is instructed in all the duties of a policeman. This course is not haphazard. All the instructors are experts, and it is their aim to turn out a body of efficient policemen.

His Training is Thorough. Particular attention is paid to physical culture. The recruit spends a considerable proportion of his time in the gymnasium, where he quickly loses his country "slouch." It is amazing how soon the young men learn to carry themselves like guardsmen. All recruits are taught swimming, life-saving, ambulance work, and a host of other accomplishments useful to the guardians of law and order.

As the Royal Irish Constabulary is a semi-military body, the recruits go through a course of instruction in infantry drill. The Constabulary instructors are generally ex-N.C.O.'s who have served in the Irish Guards. Thus the budding constable becomes a highly trained soldier as well as a policeman. Moreover, no constable is sent to a district until he is proficient in musketry.

The Irish policeman is armed with a rifle, bayonet, and revolver. Latterly, too, his training includes a course of instruction in the art of using hand grenades to protect him against cowardly attacks of masked men.

It is a most inspiring sight to see a body of the R.I.C. equipped in full marching order. All their movements are executed with a really military precision.

With a Splendid War Record.

A few months ago the writer saw two hundred of them marching through the streets of Dublin. They looked magnificent in their dark green uniforms. Their patent-leather belts and bandoliers flashed in the sun. They all carried rifles. The gold chevrons of the sergeants lent a touch of color to the ranks. They were led by an officer whose uniform was somewhat like a full-dress uniform of a Rifle Brigade officer.

The Royal Irish Constabulary has a splendid war record. Early in 1915, Colonel Sir Neville Chamberlain, who was at that time Inspector-General of the Force, called for 200 volunteers from among the young single constables. To his amazement 2,000 men applied for permission to join the Irish Guards. Thus practically every eligible man offered his services. The war record of the men who enlisted was glorious. Many made the great sacrifice. But the remainder won fame and honor for the force. A large number were promoted to commissioned rank.

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WINTER SPORTS OF OLD QUEBEC

WHEN FROST REIGNS AT
HISTORIC CITADEL.

Dufferin Terrace Toboggan
Slide is a Brilliant Spectacle
These Nights.

Quebec is beautiful both in winter and summer, but possibly its charm is greatest when King Winter has spread his ermine over the historic heights and the Citadel and when the great ice fleets flow and ebb each day in the majestic St. Lawrence.

For a month Quebec has been reveling in winter sports of all kinds. The old city has real winter weather, with dry, hard snow. On Saturdays and Sundays particularly thousands of its citizens don their skis or snow shoes and take long trips through the picturesque country or through the great toboggan slide on Dufferin Terrace. Here they enjoy the wild rush from the top of the slide, near the king's bastion of the famous old fort which Montgomery and Arnold vainly endeavored to capture away back in 1775.

Although the Norwegian ski has become very popular in Canada during the last few years, the snowshoe still numbers its devotees by thousands. The American Indian is generally credited with having devised the snowshoe; the early French Canadians were not slow in adopting it as a means of crossing wide stretches of deep snow, and their numerous descendants in Quebec are experts in its use today.

Two Thousand Snowshoers.

One of the most flourishing organizations in Quebec devoted to winter sports is the Union Canadienne des Raquetteurs, which was a conspicuous feature of the great parade through the city on February 14, when two thousand snowshoers were in line, and of the church parade February 15.

The sport loving people of Quebec, like those of other cities, have their work to do each day, and such big snowshoe parades as that of February 14 are staged at night. On this occasion an army of snowshoers formed in line at the drill hall and, dressed in their picturesque costumes, paraded through the principal streets.

One of the favorite resorts is the Dufferin Terrace toboggan slide. The big slide is a beautiful spectacle at night, when it is thronged with picturequely costumed tobogganists of both sexes and when the brilliant lights are reflected from snow and ice. The total length of the slide from high up on the shoulder of the Citadel to the snow embankment terminus near the Chateau is a quarter of a mile. There are three tracks, between which are partitions of ice six inches high, so that no matter if the tobogganist does the quarter of a mile in twenty seconds there is no danger of collision or of being thrown out of the particular groove in which he is sliding. Every day eighteen barrels of water are sprinkled upon the tracks, so that each one is a plane of ice, and very swift. The toboggan line up three abreast at the top of the slide, where they are held by steel triggers. When all are ready the triggers are released, and down the steep descent the three toboggans rush at forty miles an hour.

Ideal Place For Skiing.

Because of its hilly character Quebec is an ideal place for ski running and jumping. The glacis of the old Citadel is high and steep, and on Saturday afternoons and Sundays is a favorite rendezvous for lovers of this thrilling sport. The pretty, red-checked French-Canadian girls are clever and daring skiers. Four of them abreast, holding hands and looking like colored paper dolls against the white snow, glide down the long slope of the glacis at high speed without mishap. Now and then they get tangled up in a heap, but this only adds to the fun. The only really difficult thing about skiing is getting up after a spill into the deep snow, for skis are very long and unwieldy, and in the language of the old song:

When you're up you're up,
And when you're down, you're down,
But when you're only half-way up
You're neither up nor down!

Enviied by all the other enthusiasts are the ski jumpers, who make long and hazardous flights through the air from some high take-off and even loop the loop on some slide particularly fitted for this thrilling performance.

Lamps For Brides.

In early times the courtship and marriage customs among the Greenlanders were simple and unceremonious enough, since we are told that when a love-lorn youth made up his mind as to the girl he wanted to adorn and be useful in his hut of ice and snow, he went to her house, seized her by the hair or wherever he could secure a good grip on her, and dragged her to his own domain, where she was expected to remain, without any further marriage ceremony. If an affluent bridegroom he would perhaps soothe her lacerated feelings by presenting her with a new lamp or some other article of household utility.

Young birds can use their legs freely long before they can support themselves by their wings.

INFLUENZA HAS LATER DANGERS

Particular Care Needed When
Patient is Convalescent, Says
Expert.

The influenza convalescent who has apparently recovered from the disease and is yet in a strangely weak and depressed condition should be the object of particular care, according to Dr. Louis I. Harris, director of the Bureau of Preventable Diseases of the New York Health Department. In the opinion of Dr. Harris the after care of the influenza patient is most important. The co-operation of the patient, coupled with the willingness to rest and the weakness and depression are a part of the illness, though coming after the disease itself has spent its force, is a big factor in effecting a complete return to full health. On the other hand, the determination to ignore this debilitated condition and to shoo away the trip through the picturesque country or through the great toboggan slide on Dufferin Terrace. Here they enjoy the wild rush from the top of the slide, near the king's bastion of the famous old fort which Montgomery and Arnold vainly endeavored to capture away back in 1775.

After Effects Bad.

"The subject of the after effects of influenza," said Dr. Harris, "is one of particular interest to the scientist at the present time."

"First, and perhaps the most important condition to be considered is the striking depression, mental, nervous, and physical, complained of by most patients. Those attacked by the disease with moderate severity are almost always afflicted with this depression, which should be recognized and dealt with. Those who have had mild cases of the epidemic are little affected by depression, and their quick return to health and strength gives rise to the belief that influenza is trivial. On the contrary, influenza in its after effects is anything but trivial, and calls for the application of rules of common sense and sanitation which are the fruit of years of experience."

"Tonic treatment, well chosen diet, and great care in not becoming over-tired or allowing the body to be chilled are necessary. Eggs may be eaten, but not more than two a day, for the average adult. Of course, it must be remembered that in many cases this disease tends to direct its force against the kidneys, and therefore we instruct patients to avoid eating a great amount of meat, eggs, or food extracts. Eggs, soft boiled, poached, or beaten, raw, are advisable in limited number. The raw eggs should always be well agitated before taking."

When Good Food is Bad.

"With milk and eggs as a foundation the patient should eat good nourishing food, including meat, fish, and vegetables, simply prepared. Frying, for instance, is out of the question. Good food prepared in an unassimilable manner becomes bad food; especially is this to be noted in cases of convalescence from influenza, for the disease often manifests itself in vomiting and in intestinal and gastric disturbances, and it is important not to weaken the digestive function by the eating of poorly prepared food, or even the best of food in ill-advised quantities. The quantitative distribution of foodstuffs should be so adjusted as not to overtax the stomach, but the patient should eat generously and frequently."

As a tonic to build up the blood and stimulate the shattered nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unsurpassed. These pills actually make new, rich, red blood, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body, improves the appetite, strengthens digestion and drives away the feeling of weariness and depression always following an attack of influenza or influenza. Those who give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial will be amply repaid by the new health and strength this tonic medicine always gives.

Intimation.

Here where the sunlight makes more strangely fair
The little street, each steeply where it stands,
Something like spring is blowing down the air,
Touching the town with dear, transforming hands.
Half shy and hesitant, a something stays
One trembling instant where the sun is sweet,
A quickening presence on these winter ways,
Haunting and swift—and gone on shining feet.

Yet, in that instant, there were daffodils,
And slender spears uprising on the lawn,
And perfumed blossoms on the April hills.

Only the timid prophesies were gone,
Leaving a faith as gallant as the grass,
How that these things would surely come to pass.

Dogs as Vocalists.

Not all dogs have a "taste" for music. Only some of them will howl responsively to a piano or other instrument.

The notion that a dog howls under such circumstances because the music gives him a pain is a mistake. He probably imagines that he is singing. The writer once had a St. Bernard that would run a block any time to sit in front of a hand organ and sing. His favorite tune was "There is a Fountain-Filled With Blood."

Ask for Mink's and take no other.

Fate of Sea Cows.

The last Arctic "sea cow" was seen in 1854—about a century after the first discovery of the species by white men. When full grown, the creature weighed as much as 8,000 pounds. These animals frequented shallows at the mouths of rivers in herds; and while feeding they drove before them their young, to protect the latter from danger. So tame were they that one could stroke their backs without any objection on their part.

Unfortunately, their flesh was good to eat, resembling beef. Whalers got in the way of depending upon them for stores of fresh meat; and so, in the natural course of events, they were wiped out.

Gesture of the Tongue.

The tongue has a single gesture, and everybody knows what it means. It is thrust out to express contempt. The little girl who "sticks out her tongue" does not realize that her action, so unkindly, harks back to the prehistoric. It is undoubtedly a most ancient mode of conveying the idea of intensified disrespect. Everywhere in the world, among savage and civilized peoples, the lingual gesture has the same recognized significance.

It Touched Her Heart.

Naturally, when Ethel went on a first visit to some distant cousin in the country, she didn't want to display her lack of knowledge of country life. So she asked questions which she thought "knowing," but which nearly made her hosts laugh out loud. One evening, just at dusk, as Ethel stood at the open door of the farmhouse talking to one of the sons of the family, there came to them the low mournful note of a cow.

"Just listen to that poor cow," sighed Ethel, tenderly, "mewing for her lost calf!"

MONEY ORDERS.

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

A Full-Time Job.

Well-meaning Old Lady: "Are you going to Mrs. Smith's funeral, sir?"
Doctor: "No; I very seldom go to any of my patients' funerals."

Well-meaning Old Lady: "No; I suppose you might be doing nothing else, sir, if you was to."

Fair Enough.

Pat went to a druggist to get an empty bottle. Selecting the one that suited his purpose, he asked, "How much?"

"Well," said the clerk, "if you have something in the bottle it won't cost you anything, but if you want it empty it will cost you five cents."

"Sure, that is fair enough," observed Pat. "Put in a cork."

WINTER WEATHER HARD ON LITTLE ONES

Our Canadian winters are exceedingly hard on the health of little ones. The weather is often so severe that the mother cannot take the little ones out for an airing. The consequences are, so unkindly, harks back to the prehistoric. It is undoubtedly a most ancient mode of conveying the idea of intensified disrespect. Everywhere in the world, among savage and civilized peoples, the lingual gesture has the same recognized significance.

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ASTHMA

If you have Asthma, don't imagine that you must always suffer untold misery. Relief quick, pure and safe is guaranteed in even the worst cases by using

TEMPLETON'S RAZ-MAH CAPSULES

We are so certain of results we will send you a free sample of these capsules, confident that you will find them all we have claimed. Write to Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto.

TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES

For fifteen years the standard specific for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia. Many doctors prescribe them. Write to Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.50 a box.

Foxy Pa.

"Mr. Blank must favor Tom's suit for his daughter's hand; he's invited Tom to dinner."

"That's where you're mistaken. His daughter is keeping house now, and he thinks when Tom tastes her cooking that will settle it."

We have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in our home for a number of years and use no other Liniment but MINARD'S, and we can recommend it highly for sprains, bruises, pains or tightness of the chest, soreness of the throat, headache or anything of that sort. We will not be without it one single day, for we get a new bottle before the other is all used. I can recommend it highly to anyone.

JOHN WALKFIELD.

LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

The Truth of It.

Fond Mother—"I hope that the young man never kisses me by surprise!"

Daughter—"No, mother. He only thinks he does."

Let Cuticura Be Your Beauty Doctor

The Soap to Purify Ointment to Soothe

Let Cuticura be your beauty doctor, one that really does something to purify and beautify your hair and skin. Bathe with Cuticura Soap and hot water to cleanse the pores. If signs of redness, roughness or eruptions are present, or dandruff on scalp, touch gently with Cuticura Ointment before bathing or shampooing. For every purpose of the toilet, bath and nursery Cuticura Soap and Ointment are ideal. Absolutely reliable without soap.

25c. 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901,

SAVE YOUR CASH BY BUYING HERE!

REAL SHOE BARGAINS

One Thousand pairs Men's Ladies' and Children's Shoes. We have priced them away down for this week as we want to dispose of every pair. They are good quality and the newest spring styles.

Ginghams

It would not seem like springtime if one did not see Ginghams. We have a splendid assortment of Scotch Ginghams in engaging colors 35c to 75c per yard.

Express the springtime indoors with

New Draperies

Nothing so brightens up a room than fresh new hanging of Flower Patterned Cretonnes. We have many tasteful designs. The prices range upwards from 35c the yard.

Hundreds of small items not advertised will be displayed in the store this week.

OUR FIXED POLICY—Money cheerfully refunded on Any Purchase Not Satisfactory.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1920

NEWBURY

The funeral of the late Hugh Armstrong was held on Wednesday last at one o'clock. The services were conducted by the rector, Rev. R. J. Murphy, in the Church of England, of which church deceased was a member since it was built fifty-seven years ago. Interment was made in Oakland cemetery. Six nephews—Hugh, Edgar, Joseph, Charles, James and Wm. J. Armstrong—were pallbearers. The news of the death of Mr. Armstrong came as a shock to the community as he had been ill only four days with intestinal trouble, but heart failure caused his death with startling suddenness Monday morning at eight o'clock. Deceased is the last of a large family, five having passed away in less than five years. He was one of the old settlers, having been born near the village seventy-eight years ago. Mr. Armstrong was of a very kindly disposition, especially fond of young people, and had hosts of friends. He was most hospitable, always having a warm hand-clasp and pleasant smile for everyone. At different times he served on the trustee board and in the council. Since the death of his wife, Maria Sheppard, some years ago, he has resided with Mrs. W. O. Kraft, his only child, to whom heartfelt sympathy is extended in her loss of a kind and indulgent father. The funeral services were very beautiful.

Miss Bertha Graham of London attended the funeral of the late Hugh Armstrong, her granduncle.

Miss Leah Armstrong of Windsor spent the week-end with relatives here. J. G. Bayne received a message last week telling of the death at his home in Hamilton of John Young from apoplexy. Deceased was well and favorably known here, having conducted a butcher business here prior to going to Hamilton. Many friends have will extend sympathy to the widow and family.

Rev. C. D. Farquharson, B. A., of St. George, Ont., will preach in the Presbyterian church on Sunday at 2:30 p. m.

WARDSVILLE

Miss Muriel McIntosh and Miss Florence Randle spent the week-end at their homes here.

Miss Dykes returned home from London last Saturday.

Mrs. G. Harold and Glen are on the sick-list.

The schools reopened Monday with a fair attendance.

The funeral of the late David Hutcheson took place on Monday and was conducted by Rev. Mr. Lloyd of Glencoe. Mr. Hutcheson came to this country about 42 years ago and settled in Aldborough. He leaves one brother, Allan, of Petrolia, and one son, James, who is in Boston for the winter on account of ill health.

Frank McGregor is on the sick-list. Miss Watlie Quigley spent the week-end at her home here.

Will Turk of Aldborough moved into the village Monday.

Mrs. Sparling has moved into her own home again.

Miss Helen Altheison received word last week of her little brother's death from pneumonia. Much sympathy is felt for her.

Mrs. R. McDonald of Appin spent a few days with her brother, J. Mulligan, last week.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd of Glencoe preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday.

CRINAN

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Welch, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, a son—Andrew Eugene Goldsmith.

Philip D. McRae is confined to the house with the flu.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

MELBOURNE

Robert Farr has purchased the corner lot from Mr. Gould opposite the Woodman Hall and will move the Williams house from the Carruthers farm onto it in the spring.

Robert Hardy has moved his household effects from London and has taken possession of the house recently occupied by Mr. Pettit. Mr. Pettit has moved in above his hardware store.

Mrs. Harry Brown of Alberta and two children, after having spent some months here, left last week for her home in Hussar, Alberta. M. R. Brown accompanied them as far as Toronto.

The Provincial Inspector of Continuation Schools in Ontario, Mr. Hoag, recently paid his official visit to the school here and in his report paid his compliments to the board and to the school as follows: "I congratulate the board on the good condition in which I find this school. The teaching is of a high character, the attendance is very creditable and the pupils are earnest. It is a credit to the community, the principal and the school board that for over twenty years one man has remained at the head of the school here." W. G. Robinson is the principal and Miss A. M. Bole, B. A., is assistant, and pupils registered forty-four.

Rev. Mr. Eastman preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday last in the interests of the Forward Movement.

We understand that the Methodist church here have gone over the top in their Forward Movement givings, over two thousand and seventy-five dollars being subscribed and over 60 per cent being paid.

Mrs. Gordon Wright of London addressed the Methodist Sunday school on Sunday morning last and occupied the pulpit for the evening service in the interests of the W. M. S.

The public library, which has been closed for some time owing to the cold weather, will be reopened on Monday and Friday evenings.

NORTH EKFRID

Mr. Pierce's family are all recovering from the flu.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Foster, Carmangay, Alberta, a son.

Archie Campbell is busy teaming logs to the sawmill at Appin.

Harry Hardy's family are all down with the flu.

Mrs. Wm. Foster spent the week with Mrs. Adam Roemmle.

Ernie Roemmle is convalescing after a serious attack of pneumonia.

EKFRID SIDING

The death took place of Peter O. Anderson at Prescott, Arizona, on the 16th day of February. Mr. Anderson came from England to Ekfrid township in 1909, then aged 15 years. For a number of years he worked for the farmers of the township. About four years ago he went to Detroit and was engaged with a wholesale grocery firm. Last fall he took the dread disease tuberculosis and was advised by Detroit doctors to go to Prescott, Arizona, a health resort, but death took place at above mentioned date.

Mr. Anderson, after going to Prescott, was short of funds and appealed to Ekfrid friends. A public subscription was taken up for him and the money was sent to him. He replied on receiving the money and thanked all the people that so generously helped him. He leaves a widow in Detroit.

ELMSVILLE

Will D. Howard and Lloyd Plaine have been very sick with colds but are able to be out again.

Mrs. Fred Baisdon of St. Thomas visited at her home here recently.

Miss Jean Plaine of St. Thomas spent the week-end at her home here.

Misses Irene and Isabel Armstrong visited at the home of their grand-uncle on Sunday.

Miss Violet A. Plaine left for Dashwood on Monday where she has taken a position as milliner.

NEWBURY CASH STORE

Headquarters for
Fruits and Fish

Corn Flakes
2 for 25c

Onions, 13c

Spanish Onions
15c per lb.

W. H. PARNALL NEWBURY

CAIRO

W. H. McKeown is under medical treatment at present.

Mrs. M. J. Wehlann is also under medical treatment.

A. Wehlann attended the meeting of the dayworkers at London during the week.

Reeve W. J. Davis, Clerk H. Annett and Councillor Wm. Elliott attended the meeting to adjust townline expenditures with Brooke committee at Aberfeldy on Saturday last.

The continued snow and flu is still a matter of conjecture as to when the first robin will appear.

No ban on public meetings or services in this part of the municipality has yet been fixed and church service may be continued next Sabbath unless another blizzard comes along.

EKFRID STATION

Christopher McCallum spent a few days with his mother at Iona Station.

Mrs. M. Callum, who is in her 87th year, is hale and hearty.

Mrs. Duncan McCallum and Mrs. Will Switzer are on the sick-list.

W. R. McDonald shipped a carload of wheat last week.

Services were not held here last Sunday on account of sickness but will be held next Sunday evening at eight o'clock.

BETHEL-MACKSVILLE

Alex. Blain made a business trip to London last week.

We are sorry to hear Wm. Johnston is seriously ill.

George W. Moore is spending a few days this week visiting in London.

The schools and church have opened here again, after having been closed for some time on account of the flu.

Mrs. Jane Moore returned home last week after spending a month with her sister, Mrs. Northwood, in Theford.

Mrs. Charles Towers is spending a few days visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Ball, near Chatham.

This section is being thoroughly scoured these days by auto agents—a sure sign that spring is approaching.

James Beckett recently sold his up-to-date fifty-acre farm to George W. Moore for a fancy figure.

Thomas Towers has returned to his home in Alberta after spending the winter with his mother and friends here.

Mrs. Effie McLachlan of Sarnia is visiting friends here.

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

HOUSECLEANING TIME

In the Spring a Woman's Fancy Turns That Way.

She Finds the Work Fascinating—Some Very Practical Hints as to Doing the Job—Recipes for Cleaning and Polishing.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

HOUSECLEANING for the most part is fascinating work, that is, after we pass the cellar. After all, this is really the most important part of the house and should receive first consideration in the spring. Probably it will never be known how much of the low state of vitality found in some families is to be charged to ill-ventilated, badly-lighted, poorly-drained cellars, where decaying vegetables are kept, sending its foul germ-laden air to every part of the house. If vegetables are stored in the cellar they should be carefully picked over and all growth and decayed ones removed. In addition to thoroughly cleaning, the walls should be whitewashed, and if the cellar is at all damp, it is well to keep a metal or earthen receptacle containing unslaked lime constantly present. Not a day should pass without the cellar being properly aired. In the very hot summer days, the windows should be opened every night and closed during the day. The reason for this is, that the outdoor air in the daytime is much warmer than in the cellar. This warm, moist-laden air enters the cooler atmosphere of the cellar, and the moisture condenses and rests on all surfaces making the cellar damp and warm. By opening the windows at night and closing them in the daytime the cellar is kept dry, pure and clean. It is well, too, before leaving the cellar to see that the screens are placed properly in the windows—blankets or fine wire netting to prevent flies, or insects entering. We cannot emphasize too emphatically the need for proper protection against flies. More diseases are caused by flies than we are wont to believe, and while doing the spring cleaning it is well to see that each room is screened properly to prevent the entrance of flies.

If we attend to the little things before we start the actual cleaning, such as sorting and cleaning drawers, putting away furs, winter curtains, blankets, etc., and laying in a supply of cleaning materials, this will save a lot of time. It has been customary to envy the home with new furniture. We think it would be easy to make the house look well if we just had some new chairs, dressers, tables, etc., but, as a matter of fact, it does not make the housecleaning as interesting as it might have been if old furniture (which we have longed to discard for years) to transform into something new. What could be more fascinating than the painting of chairs, tables and other furniture in order to have it harmonize with the walls, the drapery, the woodwork, and the floor.

It is not only that a floor looks much better if it is painted or polished, but it saves time and energy in cleaning. The rough surface collects greasy moisture, dust settles in to it and soon grimey discolored and unhealthy conditions exist. Fine floors are hard to keep clean. The following methods of treating them may be of value:

Spread over the floor strips of old newspaper to this and two coats of paint. This will secure a very satisfactory border for the floor and the centre may be covered with a rug.

Apply a coat of linseed oil. Then fill cracks with "Crack and Crevice Filler," and apply an oak stain and two coats of floor finish.

It is difficult to say which room in the house should receive the most careful consideration. The bedroom is important because it is in the bedroom the person should receive that perfect sleep which will insure physical and mental strength.

The kitchen, too, is important, because here the woman spends a great deal of her time. It will be found most satisfactory to have linoleum placed on the kitchen floor. This is easily kept clean, and is soft, warm, elastic and wears well. There should be nothing in the kitchen which cannot be washed. The furniture, walls, etc., should be washable. While cleaning this spring it is especially important that we should see that all the utensils which are being used constantly should be in a convenient place, and if possible, closed cupboards should be placed in the kitchen. The following recipes and information may be found of value in doing the spring cleaning:

Washing Windows.—Always dust first and clean the woodwork before the glass. The glass may be washed with warm water, soap, ammonia, or kerosene, or whitening and ammonia. In washing wring the cloth almost dry, rinse off the window, and dry with a soft cloth and polish with a soft paper or cloth.

Painted Woodwork.—Wash in warm soapy water with a soft cloth, doing a little at a time and drying as you go along. For light painted wood use whitening paste.

Vanished Woodwork.—If very soiled use soap and water. Dry very thoroughly and then rub with ammonia or kerosene. To use kerosene just dampen the cloth and after rubbing on the vanished woodwork rub again with a dry cloth. If not, you will find a white glow will result.

Dustless Dusters.—Dip the clean cloth in a mixture made from ½ cup melted parowax.

Note.—These dusters may be washed several times before they require to be dipped again.

There are many helpful suggestions for cleaning, and labor-saving devices appearing in weekly papers and magazines from time to time. It is a good plan to cut these out, place them in a labelled envelope or box for future use.—Miss D. M. Sutherland, Women's Institutes Branch.

ORDER A SUPPLY OF COUNTER CHECK BOOKS NOW

Prices Advance First of April

Don't wait for a traveler.
Call up The Transcript and we
will supply your needs AT
THE OLD PRICES.

We are agents for APPLE-
FORD'S and McCASKEY'S.

THE TRANSCRIPT GLENCOE

APPIN

The ban against gatherings being still in force, the Women's Institute will not meet this Thursday, the date of meeting being announced later, when Miss Fisher of Glenoak will address the Institute. Attention is called to the excellent library of the Institute, there now being 230 books. Thirty of these have just been added, and those wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to read some of the latest books may do so by paying a fee of 25 cents, which also entitles you to membership in the Institute until May 1st. All women interested in school and community work cordially welcomed.

D. C. McArthur of the O. A. C. came home to attend the funeral of his cousin, Miss Jennie Johnson. The ban having been removed, services will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday.

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

STRATHBURN

The flu is prevalent in this neighborhood.

Mrs. George Hurley, who has been very sick, is recovering.

Mrs. Grey, mother of Oswald Grey, died last week. She was visiting her daughter at the Soo.

A robin is reported to have been seen here this week.

Russell Childs is down with the flu.

CASHMERE

Mrs. Thos. Dark is visiting friends in Chatham.

Norval Stiller of Windsor spent a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stiller.

Mrs. J. C. Brown and son Gordon are spending a week or so with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Tunks.

Thomas Dark spent a few days in London recently.

Word was received on Monday of the death of Mrs. D. Everingham of London. She was a former Cashmere resident, living here for a number of years previous to her removal to London.

Miss Jean Archer has returned home after spending a few days in Chatham.

The flu is somewhat on the wane in this vicinity.

this vicinity, no new cases having been reported since Monday, Feb. 23. Mrs. Charles Allen was called to London owing to the death of her sister, Mrs. D. Everingham.

We are sorry to hear that Henry Willick is on the sick-list.

WOODGREEN

Nurse Fisher left for her home at Glenworth on Tuesday.

There are no more cases of the flu reported in this vicinity.

The schools reopened on Monday after being closed for three weeks.

W. C. Sparling, having sold his farm, moved to Wardsville on Tuesday.

It is quite true that paper can be used effectively in keeping a person warm. We remember that a thirty-day note once kept us in a sweat for a month.

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

Maple Syrup Time is About Here!

The good old sun is getting a little warmer each day and very soon the sap will be running. Every maple tree should be tapped this year as sugar is bound to be scarce and maple syrup will be very much in demand at good prices. Farmers, prepare now. Buy your Sap Pails and equipment and be ready. Our stock of Pails and Spiles is now in. Let us supply your needs.

New Spring Wall Papers

Our new stocks of Wall Papers are arriving. We already have a big stock of new patterns. We have a beautiful selection this year and the prices are very moderate. It isn't too early to choose your wall decorations as the best patterns always sell first.

New Curtain Scrims and Muslins

We have many new patterns now in. Make the home beautiful with new curtains. New curtains give an entirely new tone to any room. Ask to see the new goods.

Full Stock of Spring Hardware

There are many lines of Hardware you will need the first mild day. Why not buy now and be ready. Our stock is complete, including Forks, Spades, Shovels, Tree Pruners; Harness parts such as Team Bridles, Lines, Martingales, Leather Collars, Breast Straps, Martingales, B. Bands, Sweat Pads, Etc.

The Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

We handle a full line of the Famous Dr. Hess Stock Tonic, Poultry Panacea and all his other specialties. "The goods that give results." Every package guaranteed.

Specials for 1 Week--Prices Good Till Wednesday, March 10

Examine Stove Polish.....5c per tin
3 tin Dominion Vegetable Soup for.....35c
4 lbs. Nails, all sizes except shingle nails, for.....25c

MULLIGAN'S THE PEOPLE'S STORE WARDSVILLE