

The Glencoe Transcript.

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GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919.

STIMULATES TRADE

Nothing stimulates trade so much as a good local paper bristling with live business announcements.

Whole No. 2450.

EKFRID MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Notice is hereby given that the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the policy-holders of the said company will be held in the Town Hall, Appin, on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1919, for receiving the officers' report for the year 1918 and election of two directors in the place of those retiring.

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

TENDERS FOR WOOD

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for 20 cords of green beech and maple, 20 inches long, for S. S. No. 1, Mosa. Tenders to be in by Monday, February 23rd.—Charles Ferris, sec-treas., route 1, Glencoe. 50-2

WANTED

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

McALPINE HOUSE

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

MEAL HOURS

Per Week
Breakfast.....6 to 9 a. m.
Dinner.....11.45 to 2 p. m.
Supper.....5.30 to 7.30 p. m.

SUNDAY SPECIAL

Breakfast.....8.30 to 9.30 a. m.
Dinner.....1 to 2 p. m.
Supper.....5 to 6 p. m.
Rates: \$2 per day. Special rates to steady boarders.

NICHOL & SON, Props.

NOTICE

The annual meeting of the Oakland Cemetery Company will be held on Thursday, January 30th, 1919, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, Glencoe. All plot holders are entitled to vote. A. B. McDONALD, Sec-Treas.

FOR SALE

The south half of lot number fifteen, 2nd range north of Longwoods Road, in township of Ekfrid, consisting of 100 acres more or less. Inquire of M. A. Young, care of Transcript.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 3022. Store, 89.

\$5,300—90 ACRES

Ekfrid, 1 mile from station and school, on gravel road, 3 miles from good village, good frame cottage, basement barn, well fenced, best of clay loam, not heavy. \$1,000 cash balance at 5 per cent. Great buy.—T. A. FAULDS, London, Ont. 48-3

ANNUAL MEETING

Cream Wanted

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

LAMBERT CREAMERY CO.
ALEX. McNEIL, Local Manager.

FARM FOR RENT

The south half of the south half of lot number sixteen, second range north of Longwoods Road, Ekfrid; 50 acres, with dwelling-house and good barn. Apply to Miss Harriet Young, Emerson, Man.

JAMES POOLE

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

A. B. McDONALD

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

CHANTRY FARM

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

M. A. McALPINE

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

It's what a woman doesn't know about a man that causes her to have a good opinion of him.

Clearing Sale

TO CLEAR OUT REGARDLESS OF COST:

Fur Coats, Robes, Horse Blankets, Mitts and Gloves, Boys' Sweaters, Overalls, Smocks, Shirts, Men's Tweed Pants, Raincoats.

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS YOU CAN GET THEM HERE.

Store open until 9 p. m. every evening.

D. LAMONT, Glencoe

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

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

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager
Branches also at Stratford, Appin, Wardville and Dutton

HARDWARE

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

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

GALBRAITH BROS.

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

GROCERIES PROVISIONS CONFECTIONERY

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

IN FOOTWEAR

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

W. J. STRACHAN
GLENCOE

GOAL!

We have received a car of specially prepared Bituminous Coal for domestic purposes. This coal is as near smokeless as it is possible to get soft coal; will throw a good heat and last a long time. Try some to burn with wood.

McPHERSON & CLARKE
Lumber Yard and Planing Mill
Glencoe, Ont.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The Victory Loan canvassers at Thamesville have handed their commissions, \$952, over to the Red Cross Society.

The death of Frank Pierce of Caradoc, a brother of Uri Pierce of Forest, occurred a few days ago, at the age of 56 years.

The department of education announces that dental inspection will become general in the schools of Ontario in the near future.

The marriage took place in London on Wednesday of Miss Marie Hodder, daughter of J. H. Hodder, Dutton, to Lorne Alexander Battin of Middlemiss.

Pte. Fred M. Fansher, son of F. Fansher of Euphemia, died a few days ago in the hospital at Edmonton, after returning from France, where he was wounded in action.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Jamieson of Aldborough announce the engagement of their daughter, Jessie May, to Wm. D. Rose of West Lorne, the wedding to take place this month.

Canada has 62 winners of the Victoria Cross in the war just closed. Analyzed, 28 of the winners were born in Canada, 12 in England, 10 in Scotland and the rest in Ireland.

Constables have received word from the provincial authorities instructing them to see that all automobiles carry the 1919 markers. Prosecutions will follow if the old license number is carried.

Several loads of hogs were brought to the stockyards at Shelden one day last week, but owing to the price dropping to 16 cents and the uncertainty of the price, there were no hogs shipped.

Aldborough council has made the following appointments for 1919:—D. Graham, assessor, salary \$150; Dugald Lindsay, collector, salary \$150; J. A. McKee, clerk, salary \$100; J. A. McKillop and Alex. McCall, auditors.

Charles Jerome, a well-known resident of Bothwell for the past 45 years, died a few days ago in his 87th year. He leaves a widow and three sons, John J. of Detroit, W. P. of Hilldale, and H. J., editor of the Bothwell Times.

Wallacetown Fair receipts last year amounted to \$1,829.10 and expenditures \$2,231.57. Assets over liabilities are \$2,371.43. Gate and grandstand receipts of the fall fair were \$913.10. The next fair will be held October 2nd and 3rd.

At a recent meeting of the American Health Association at Chicago some of the leading physicians present advised that schools for the purpose of training nurses be formed to combat an epidemic of an even worse disease than the present influenza plague, which is due to strike the American continent from end to end next year.

According to a county court official, residents of Essex county generally, and in Windsor particularly, are living in such extravagance, spending as fast or faster than they make, that more than seven hundred of them who "own" automobiles have been obliged to file promissory notes or lien notes to guarantee payments. These notes, which are practically a chattel mortgage, are given to the automobile agents.

Addressing the annual meeting of the Ontario Motor League at Toronto, Hon. Flinlay G. MacDiarmid, Ontario minister of public works and highways, stated that the Government proposed immediately to ask for tenders for the construction of 100 miles of the new provincial highway and that on the remainder of the highway important and extensive preliminary work will be proceeded with during the summer. According to present plans the Government does not intend to construct new highways on a uniform width or of standard cost.

Elizabeth Graham, relict of the late John Graham, passed away on Monday, January 20, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. John Tomlinson, Adelaide. Mrs. Graham, who was one of the old pioneers of this district, was in her 93rd year. She was born in Cumberland, England, and came to this country at the age of eight years.

Soldiers in uniform, unless hospital patients or convalescents, who desire to travel must pay full railway fares in future. The militia headquarters has been notified of the decision of the Canadian Passenger Agents' Association to this effect.

An arithmetical figure manipulator has tapered out that 10,000,000 men were killed in the war, and if they could be marched, 20 abreast, it would take four months to pass a given point. This is a terrible marshalling of the direful consequence of war, to say nothing about 24,500,000 wounded, many of whom will be maimed for life. What a black record for 4 1/2 years in the 20th century, but it should prove a warning for the years to come. Had it not been for the splendid service rendered by doctors and nurses and the excellent sanitary conditions that were preserved, the casualties might have been nearly doubled.

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

BAN LIFTED IN GLENCOE EXCEPT ON PUBLIC DANCES

At a meeting of the board of health on January 21st, the following resolution was passed on motion of Dr. Walker and A. J. Wright:

That as the epidemic of Spanish influenza has almost entirely abated in the village, the board of health authorizes the re-opening of places that were closed by order of December 23. The churches may re-open on Sunday, January 26, and the schools and other places and gatherings on Monday, January 27, but under no circumstances will anyone be allowed to attend any of these places or gatherings who comes from any home where the disease exists, and furthermore no public dances will be allowed in the village until further notice.

CHAS. GEORGE, Secretary.

GLENCOE'S SALT BEDS

They were talking all the other night incidentally the conversation turned to the deep well sunk by Glencoe some years ago, when the drill struck a bed of rock salt. Varied statements were made as to dates, depths, costs, etc. A history of Middlesex, published in 1859, gives the following information in its reference to Glencoe:—

The town well was bored to a depth of 606 feet in October, 1887, by Contractor Savage, but no water was found. The council at once contracted for boring to a depth of 300 feet more, at \$1.40 and \$1.60 per foot, for the order of 100-ft. sections. In December a 900-ft. level was reached. In March, 1888, it was down 1,225 feet, and in April 1,500 feet, when it yielded 300 gallons per hour. Owing to a sulphurous deposit the water was found to be of an inky-black color and unfit for use. It appears that in the wild effort to procure water the salt-rock was broken through, thus destroying the chances of developing the rich salt deposits at that particular place, without the further expense of closing off the supply of sulphur water.

DEATH OF MRS. QUICK

The death occurred at her residence, Elizabeth street, on Friday afternoon, January 17th, of Mary Quick, widow of the late James Quick, in her 75th year. Mrs. Quick was taken suddenly ill on Friday afternoon and her death was due to heart failure.

Mrs. Quick was born in Ekfrid township, where she resided until a few years ago when she moved to Glencoe, and was highly esteemed by many friends and neighbors. She was the last surviving member of her father's family, and was predeceased by her husband in 1881 and one daughter in 1897. She leaves to mourn her loss two daughters and two sons—Mrs. Thomas Mahwinie and Mrs. Charles Hurley and William R. Quick of Ekfrid and Hugh Quick of Windsor.

Mrs. Quick was a good and kind neighbor and loving mother, and was ever ready to lend a helping hand in time of sickness.

The funeral service was held on Sunday afternoon at her late residence and was conducted by Rev. G. S. Lloyd, pastor of the Glencoe Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was a member. Interment being made at Oakland cemetery. The pallbearers were John McEae, Neil McAlpine, Alex. McNeil, Dan McMillan, Robert Eddie and Ed. Berdan. The floral offerings were beautiful and included a wreath from the family, spray from Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Quick, Windsor, and a wreath from the family of the late Mrs. Janet McAlpine, Detroit. Deep sympathy is extended to the sorrowing family.

MELBOURNE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Melbourne Agricultural Society was held on Monday, January 20, having been postponed from Saturday, the 18th. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:—

President, El Cyrus McTaggart; 1st vice-president, Malcolm McNeil; 2nd vice-president, Hugh Fletcher; secretary-treasurer, Frank McLean; directors—Frank Howe, Ross McCracken, Thomas Hardy, Thomas Carruthers, James Sutherland, William Stevenson, William Graham, Lorne Eston, Edward Andrews, David Hardy, H. D. A. Mackenzie; auditors—Gilbert Hyndman, George W. Robinson.

The association decided to carry on a standing field crop competition in white oats.

The financial statement showed a prosperous year—the most successful in the history of the society. The date of the next fall fair was set for the 7th of October.

GLENCOE LEADS IN HOCKEY

The Tillsonburg Reds went down to defeat at Thamesville Wednesday night before the Thamesville-Glencoe Union in an O. H. A. fixture, by the score of 7 to 6. The game started out with a rush, the Unions scoring the first goal, and the first period ended with the home team leading by 2 to 1. In the second period the locals played Tillsonburg to a standstill. The last period was fast, Tillsonburg finishing strong, and coming within one goal of tying the score. The game was clean, no penalties being handed out.

The scheduled O. H. A. intermediate hockey game between Glencoe and Tillsonburg had to be postponed on Monday evening on account of no ice. Glencoe is now leading District No. 12 by one goal.

MOSA FIELD BIG FACTOR IN OIL PRODUCTION

Discussing developments in the Canadian oil fields, the Oil City Derrick, published at Oil City, Pa., says in part:

Canadian petroleum production for the past year will show a marked increase over the production for 1917. This is due to the developments of new fields in Ontario, notably the Mosa shallow field in Middlesex county. Unofficially it is estimated that the production for the year will considerably exceed 300,000 barrels from Ontario, compared with 292,931 barrels in 1917. The 1916 production was 196,877 barrels, and the Mosa field, which first came into production in 1917, was the determining factor in the slight increase of that year, after several years of slow but steady decline. The total production for the first six months of 1918 was 134,289 barrels, of which 49,904 came from Mosa. Unofficial figures put the average monthly production of Mosa since then at 20,900 barrels.

GLENCOE'S GOOD STANDING

The question is frequently asked, What is Glencoe's debenture debt? Treasurer Huston informs us that the net debenture debt is only a matter of \$7,226, exclusive of the electric light debentures of \$11,000 which amount is provided for by the electric light department making annual payment into a sinking fund having now to its credit upwards of \$6,200 mostly invested in debentures and bonds drawing 5 1/2 and 6 per cent.

It is doubtful if any other village or town in Ontario can show such a small liability compared with the assessed valuation.

WAS FORMER GLENCOE BOY

The funeral took place from the Grand Trunk station on Monday afternoon of the late Daniel McIntyre of Detroit, on Friday afternoon, after an illness with influenza, in his 50th year.

Mr. McIntyre was a son of the late John McIntyre of Glencoe, and lived here up till about 24 years ago, when he moved to Detroit. He leaves a widow but no family.

Interment was made at Oakland cemetery, where a short service was conducted by Rev. G. S. Lloyd.

GLENCOE RED CROSS

There will be a sewing meeting at the home of Mrs. A. B. McAlpine, King street, on Friday afternoon, January 23, from 2 to 4 o'clock. On Tuesday afternoon, January 28, there will be a sewing meeting at the home of Mrs. A. McLachlan.

We gratefully acknowledge the sum of \$5 from the Agricultural Society, rebate on both privileges.

Miss Millie McGugan had the winning ticket for the crocheted mat which was donated by Mrs. R. A. Eddie to the Red Cross. \$8.75 was realized from the sale.

WATSON-CONLEY

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hannah, Moreland, Sask., was the scene of an interesting event on January 2nd, 1919, when Mrs. Hannah's sister, Miss Bertha Conley, was united in marriage to Albert Watson of Shaunavon, Sask. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr. Boone of Pangman, Sask., in the presence of the immediate relatives. After partaking of a sumptuous wedding dinner the young couple left for points east. On their return they will reside on the groom's farm near Shaunavon. The groom is a son of C. J. Watson of Cairo and is well and favorably known around Bothwell and Cairo.

GLENCOE PUBLIC SCHOOL

At the inaugural meeting of the public school board, held January 15, the following officers were appointed for 1919:—A. B. McDonald, chairman; E. T. Huston, treasurer; Chas. Bean, secretary; James Poole, James Gilbert and William Hillman, property and supply committee; John D. Smith, representative to high school board; S. McMullen and Matthew Knox, representatives to library board.

THE LATE MISS ADA POTTS

(From The Christian Guardian)
The subject of this brief memoir passed peacefully to the spirit world on December 2, 1918. Miss Ada Potts was a woman of a lovely disposition and sterling character. She was an artist of some repute, having won a scholarship in her post-graduate course at a New York art school. For a time she was teacher of art in Alma College, St. Thomas, but falling health compelled her to retire from that position. She was a woman of strong religious convictions, and her pure and devoted life, during the long years when her body was never robust, witnessed to a steadfast faith in God. Her sweet submission and patience were a great inspiration to all who knew her. For many years her spiritual life found expression in numberless acts of kindness and in the work of the Women's Missionary Society. She was respected and greatly beloved by a large circle of friends. She made her home with her sister, Miss Margaret Potts, at Fingal, though she was with her sister, Mrs. Roome, at Glencoe, during her last illness. Peacefully and trustfully she answered her Master's call to the greater intimacies and services of heaven.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

First Tuesday in the month meeting at 7.30 in the evening. Every meeting following Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2.30.

The officers and those who are interested in a wedding present for the Princess Patricia of Connaught will meet at Mrs. W. A. Currie's millinery parlors on Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

There will be no meeting in McEae Hall until after the ban is lifted. Send in all finished work to ship Friday.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The annual meeting of the Mosa & Ekfrid Agricultural Society was held on Monday afternoon, January 20th, and the following officers were elected:—The ex-president, A. B. Gillies, was made honorary president; president, James McEae; 1st vice-president, C. E. Davidson; 2nd vice-president, D. M. Sutherland; sec-treasurer, R. W. McKellar; directors—James Lethbridge, H. McTaggart, John C. Gillies, Mungo Letch, D. A. Graham, D. McKellar, Wm. Reyercraft, G. McMurchy, J. E. Hall, W. A. McCutcheon, Isaac Waterworth, A. B. McDonald, Charles Wiley, Thos. Henderson.

BEEF SUGAR PRODUCTION

The production of sugar beets grown for the manufacture of beet-root sugar in Ontario this year is estimated at 18,000 acres. The average yield per acre being 10 tons, the total production is estimated at 180,000 tons. The value of this production at the average price of \$10.25 per ton is \$1,845,000.

EKFRID COUNCIL

Pursuant to statute the members of the municipal council of the township of Ekfrid elected for the year 1919, viz., L. L. McTaggart, reeve; Chas. H. Lucas, James McEae, W. J. Chisholm and Frank W. Nichols, councillors, met in the township hall, Appin, on Monday, the 13th day of January, 1919, severally subscribed the statutory declaration of office and qualification before the clerk and took their seats.

The minutes of last meeting were read, approved, and signed by the reeve.

A number of communications were read and disposed of.

A committee consisting of C. M. Macleod, Peter McArthur, N. Galbraith and the reeve was appointed to have a bronze tablet placed in the town hall in memory of our Ekfrid boys who have fallen in France and Flanders, also an honor roll of all those who have been in service.

The resolution passed by the council on August 29 appointing fuel commissioners was repealed.

D. K. McEae was appointed assessor and Wm. Ross McEachen collector for the year 1919.

Several accounts were passed, and the council adjourned to meet again on February 14.

A. P. McDONALD, Clerk.

METCALFE COUNCIL

First meeting of Metcalfe council was held Jan. 13th, 1919. Members all present and took declaration of office. Municipal officers for 1919 were appointed as follows:—Clerk, H. Thompson; treasurer, John Hughes; assessor, Wm. Woods; auditors, Angus McLean and Richard Foster; member B. of H., Nolton C. Parker; medical health officer, Dr. Sawers; sanitary inspector, John Hughes; Drain inspectors, sheep valuers, pound keepers, fence-viewers and pathmasters were also appointed.

Orders were paid as follows:—Dispatch, \$20.25; printing, Transcript, \$1.50; ad. nomination meeting; Municipal council, \$6.15; subscriptions: C. Beer, \$10; culvert, div. 2; R. Denning, \$4; preparing financial statement; J. Blain, \$2.50; scraping, div. 4; Alvinston Brick & Tile Co., \$12.60; tile, con. 14, div. 5; John Hughes, \$10.05; preparing financial statement, postage and stationery; J. Brigham, \$7.50; l. 1918; H. McLean, 50c. repairing culvert, div. 2; H. Thompson, \$6.10; postage and phone; J. E. Griffith, \$50; on gravel pit drain; Angus McCallum, \$6; damages and private drain; H. McCallum, \$12; damages and private drain; Sam. W. Field, \$3; repair culvert and s. l. div. 3; Sick Children's Hospital, \$5; L. Brennan, \$2; error dog tax, 1918; J. Callaghan, W. Woods and A. Clothier, \$4 each. D. R. O. council.

Adjourned to February 3rd at 11 a. m.
H. THOMPSON, Clerk.

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

Money talks, but it's pretty hoarse at present from arguing with the butcher and grocer.

AIR FLIGHT ACROSS ATLANTIC TO BE UNDERTAKEN IN MAY

Trip is Feasible as There are Airplanes Now Available Which are Capable of Making the Journey—Mail Service Between England and United States in 1920.

A despatch from London says: Gen. Brancker, who is giving up his post as Master-General of Postage in the Air Ministry to devote his time to commercial aviation, in an interview with the Daily Express, asserted that a flight across the Atlantic probably would be accomplished in May. He added that the trip was feasible at the present moment as there were three or four types of airplanes available which were capable of making the flight.

Gen. Brancker said the time was not far distant when airplanes would be owned and driven as automobiles are today. He said it probably would be necessary to establish an aerial police force, the duty of which would be to watch over air routes and frontiers.

The Evening News says it has been officially informed that the British Admiralty is embarking on a big programme of airship construction. Airships are being built with a gas capacity of 2,500,000 cubic feet. The airship will have a large lifting capacity and will be able to make between 50 and 70 miles an hour, and they will carry crews of 25 men.

Still larger airships are projected and flights with passengers are predicted for the near future. Several airships which will be equal in size and capacity to the largest Zeppelins, and which are of a similar rigid type are being built. Primarily they are being constructed for sea work and general observation duty for the navy. These airships, it is said, will be capable of remaining in the air for a week.

The newspaper says a regular airship mail service between England and the United States during the summer of 1920 is regarded as certain by airship builders.



Veterans Give Aid—Messrs. W. B. Tait (1), David Loughman (2) and R. B. Maxwell (3) have been named by the Great War Veterans' Association, at the request of the Dominion Government, to act as an advisory council to the Reparation Committee, of which Hon. J. A. Calder is chairman and Mr. H. J. Dohy chief executive officer. These three, all of whom saw service early in the war, are devoting their whole time to conferring with the committee upon its many problems. Mr. Tait who is a graduate of Dalhousie and Harvard Universities, and prior to going overseas was assistant professor of psychology at McGill University, served as major with the 7th Canadian Siege Battery. Mr. Maxwell, who belongs to Winnipeg, enlisted early enough in 1914 to receive the regimental number "123", served with the 8th Battalion, the "Little Black Devils", and was wounded at the second battle of Ypres. He was twice president of the Winnipeg G. W. V. A. Mr. Loughman served overseas with the 16th Battalion and was wounded at Ypres. Since his return to Canada he has been honored with many offices in veterans' organizations and is now editor of "The Veteran."

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs
 Toronto, Jan. 21.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.17½, in store Fort William, not including tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 71c; No. 3 C.W., 68c; extra No. 1 feed, 68½; No. 1 feed, 66c, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.75; No. 4 yellow, \$1.76, January shipment.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per ear lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 do., \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 Spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.17 f.a.b., shipping points, according to freights.

Peas—No. 2, \$2.08.

Barley—Malting, new crop, 85 to 90 c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.25.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.48, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.35, or onto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Melroe—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton; Hay—No. 1 \$23 to \$24 per ton; mixed, \$21 to \$22 per ton, track Toronto.

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

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World

New laid eggs are being sold at Covent Garden at six shillings per dozen.

There are only seventy-eight words in the bill which allows women to sit in parliament.

The tree given by the Duke of Buccleuch for the Red Cross timber sale realized £1,500.

A shorthorn yearling bull belonging to C. F. Raphael brought £1,575 (£7,500) at Birmingham.

Over £2,000 was raised for the Red Cross Society at Woking by the sale of "Our Day" flags.

Fire did £100,000 damage to the Colonial Combining Company's works at Kighley, Yorkshire.

A Bristol girl born on November the 11th has been registered with the Christian name of Peace.

Alderman William Paine has been chosen mayor of the city of Chatham for the seventh consecutive year.

The paupers of Swansea are allowed to remain in bed three-quarters of an hour later to economize fuel.

During four days of armistice celebrations the London ambulances had three hundred and seventy-one calls.

While towing a German field gun on a lorry to Croxford, a soldier fell under one of the wheels and was crushed to death.

Mrs. Max de Bathe, of Hartley Court, Reading, has collected four hundred thousand eggs for the wounded soldiers.

The Buxferry Colliery Company, of Worcester, was fined £50 for failing to supply a monthly return to the Fuel Controller.

The Eccentric Club entertained at the Albert Hall ten thousand of the British, Colonial and American wounded soldiers.

The supply of beef at the Newport Cattle Market on a recent Saturday showed an increase of over one hundred per cent.

The late Alfred Reddell, a Deal lifeboat man, is credited with having saved over five hundred lives from the Goodwin Sands.

Three hundred and twenty-two women have entered for the preliminary examination of the Institute of Bankers.

The citizens of Ellistown, a mining village of Leicestershire, presented each of the 175 local soldiers with a guinea at Christmas.

Captain Sir George Lloyd was received by the King on his appointment as Governor of Bombay.

Bernard Capes, author of "The Lake of Wine" and other romances, died at Newchester from an attack of influenza.

A new extension to the Albert Docks system is to be completed at once for the anticipated shipping activities after the war.

London milkmen made an appeal to their customers on behalf of the Red Cross, using quart cans as collecting boxes.

A civic monument has been unveiled in a London area in memory of twenty-one citizens killed by German bombs.

Lord Furness has presented Turn-stall House to West Hartlepool as a training home for disabled soldiers and sailors.

The Heart of Woman.
 When down the mud-black Flanders road
 The ranks file by,
 You know not that I walk with you,
 But there am I,
 You limp a little—laugh, and do not care—
 It's my feet that leave the blood-spains there.

Through all the fury and the flame,
 The hate and wrath,
 Through all the ways of dread and pain,
 I share your path.
 You take it as the day's work undimmed,
 It is my flesh that shrinks and is afraid.

There is no burden on your strength
 I do not bear,
 There is no horror that you face
 But I am there,
 There is no wound that you may ever know,
 But that my heart was shattered by the blow.

And if from out the sower's hand
 Your life is thrown
 A seed against the harvest—there
 I, too, am sown.
 You will attain the goal in that last hour,
 But I shall only know the sting of death.

And if at last—at last you come
 To home—to me,
 Only the woman that you left
 Your eyes will see,
 And you will never know I enter, too,
 And share the rapture of return with you.

The British Agricultural Wages Board recently issued orders fixing minimum and maximum rates for women workers for the whole of Great Britain and Wales.

UNITED STATES VOTED "DRY"

Effective in 1920—Remaining 8 States Expected to Fall in Line.

A despatch from Washington says:—The American nation was voted dry on Thursday by constitutional amendment, effective approximately a year hence, when the Legislature of Nebraska, the home of William Jennings Bryan, one of the foremost champions of prohibition, ratified the proposed amendment. Ratification of the amendment by 36 of the 48 States was necessary to make it a valid part of the American constitution. Nebraska was the thirty-sixth State.

Only eight States remain out in the cold through failure thus far of their Legislatures to approve the amendment. These missing Commonwealths are New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Minnesota, New Mexico and Nevada. Five of these missing States are among the thirteen original missing States. Prohibition leaders expect most of these eight States to ratify before the end of the month. The Legislatures of all eight of these States, except that of Nevada, are in session. Nevada's Legislature will meet January 20.

PANEL SYSTEM AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Enables Britain to Admit Representatives of Dominions.

A despatch from London says:—According to the official statement given out by the Governments taking part in the preliminary peace conversations, the meeting adopted the following two general principles: One.—Each delegation being a unit, the number of delegates forming it shall have no influence upon its status at the conference.

Two.—In the selection of its delegation each nation may avail itself of the panel system. This will enable each state at discretion to entrust its interests to such persons as it may designate.

The adoption of the panel system will in particular enable the British Empire to admit among its five delegates representatives of the Dominions, including Newfoundland, which has no separate representation, and of India.

FIRST BATCH OF TROOPS VIA PANAMA CANAL

A despatch from Panama says:—The British troopship Empress of Asia passed through the Panama Canal on Thursday on its way from England to Vancouver with 1,400 discharged soldiers on board.

BRITISH LEARN LESSONS OF WAR

How Germans Controlled Industry Before 1914.

A despatch from London says:—Sir Eric Geddes, Minister without portfolio in the new Cabinet, in an address before the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said the biggest thing that had been learned in the war and the greatest benefit that could be gotten from it was that the British people had discovered as a nation what they could do if they pulled together.

They had improved machinery and methods and also electric power, the great modernizer of industries. They had learned much about German "key" industries and the way the Germans controlled British industry before the war.

GUILT OF STARTING WAR FIXED ON KAISER

A despatch from Bern says:—A German commission appointed to determine the former Kaiser's responsibility for the war has officially recommended that he be brought to trial, according to information received from Bern.

The recommendation was announced by Herr Kautsky, who was appointed by the present German Government to direct examination of documents in the archives of the Foreign Office. "Marginal notes in the Kaiser's own handwriting on the most important papers in the Foreign Office prove he was one of the principal war makers," Kautsky reported. "It is necessary to bring him before a tribunal."

CANADIANS ARRIVE AT VLADIVOSTOK

A despatch from Vladivostok says:—The troopship Proteus, with Lieut.-Col. Bickford, 96 officers, and 1,669 other ranks of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Forces, arrived here on Thursday. Rifleman Butler, of Peterboro, Ont., was killed aboard the steamer by falling debris during a severe storm encountered on Jan. 1. The death of Butler makes a total of five to date in the force, Sergt. Winn, Engineers, who succumbed to exposure at River Camp yesterday, being the fifth. The latter's death is the second to occur at that camp.

Women workers in Great Britain are making a vigorous fight to secure the same wages paid men for the same kind of work performed by the men.

UNIFIED COMMAND ON SIBERIAN LINE

French General in Supreme Charge of Allied Forces in Russia.

A despatch from Omak says:—Unity of command on the Siberian front has been arranged, and the French general, Jules Janin, who has been commander of the Czecho-Slovak army, will have supreme direction of the allied forces in Russia. The appointment of Gen. Janin is hailed as auguring the ultimate defeat of the Bolsheviki. Gen. Knox, chief of the British Military Mission and also in charge of the commissariat, is occupied in the task of selecting a representative commission to study and formulate a plan for the election of a National Assembly.

HAND OVER 58,000 AGR. MACHINES

Allies Reserve Right to Occupy Fortress of Strassburg.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Under the terms of the prolongation of the armistice Germany must deliver by February 17 some 58,000 agricultural machines of various kinds. As a guarantee for the fulfilment of the demands the Entente also reserves the right of occupying the sector of the fortress of Strassburg formed by the fortifications on the right bank of the Rhine, together with a strip of territory from five to ten kilometres in front of it.

The Havas Agency announces the signature of the new clauses of the armistice as they stood concerning the surrender of German submarines ready for sea and the destruction of the submarines in the course of construction which the allied commissioners discovered in German ports in December. The clause placing the German merchant fleet at the disposal of the allies also was signed.

Two-Hour Aerial Service London to Peace Conference

A despatch from London says:—A regular aerial service between London and Paris, in connection with the Peace Conference, will be inaugurated Monday. A number of airplanes have been fitted up for the service. They have a comfortable cabin for two passengers, including cushion seats and a table, entirely enclosed with glass. The airplanes will make the trip in two hours.

CANNON TO BOMB THE RHINE TOWNS

British Had Just Completed Gun To Carry 90 Miles.

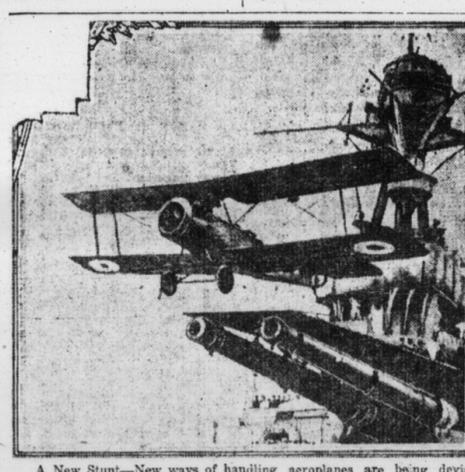
A despatch from London says:—A big gun, which was expected to be even greater power than the "Big Bertha" was among the secret productions of the Sheffield Cannon Works, it became known last week. This gun, which it was said was to have been used to bombard Rhine towns, was about 83 feet long, and its weight, presumably when mounted, is given as 124 tons.

It was stated officially that the monster cannon would carry to a distance of 90 miles, but the men working on it were of the opinion that it probably would be destructive at 90 miles. As far as could be judged by a layman, the gun was made by inserting an extra tube into a 15-inch long-range naval gun's barrel, thus approximately doubling the thickness of the barrel and compelling it to carry a shell of about 8 inches instead of 15. The end of the war came before the gun could be put into action.

TO SAY GOOD-BYE TO CANADIAN BOYS

A despatch from London says:—A movement is afoot in Buxton, the beautiful little Derbyshire town where so many Canadian wounded and incapacitated have been cared for, to "give public expression to the feeling which we are grateful for the excellent behavior and management of the troops."

Public reference is made to the manner in which Canadian officers have endeavored to interest the inhabitants in the troops by sports and hospitality.



A New Stunt—New ways of handling aeroplanes are being devised every day. This flying machine uses ship's guns as its starting platform.

BRITISH SHIPS TO CARRY U.S. TROOPS

Olympic and Aquitania Will Also be Loaned During February.

A despatch from New York says:—Nine British vessels with a total carrying capacity of 27,750 men have been placed at the disposal of the American Government for the transportation of troops home. It was announced here on Tuesday by British Ministry of Shipping. These vessels are the Caronia, Adriatic, Minnekahda, Celtic, Canopic, Saxonia, Panonia, Cedric and Orca.

In addition, it is announced, the Olympic, Mauretania and Aquitania, three of the largest British troop ships, will bring additional American troops home during February.

GERMAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE

A despatch from Zurich says:—The Munich newspapers state that the German delegates to the Peace Conference will be Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister; Prince Lichnowsky, former Ambassador to London; Count Georg Arco, and the Socialist, Karl Kautsky, former Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Ebert Government.

Admiralty Will Not Relax Blockade Against Germany

A despatch from London says:—The Admiralty has no immediate intention of relaxing its strict blockade against Germany, the Central News says it learns.

BRINGING UP FATHER



And if from out the sower's hand
 Your life is thrown
 A seed against the harvest—there
 I, too, am sown.
 You will attain the goal in that last hour,
 But I shall only know the sting of death.

The British Agricultural Wages Board recently issued orders fixing minimum and maximum rates for women workers for the whole of Great Britain and Wales.

AN INVESTITURE AT BUCKINGHAM

HARDEST EXPERIENCE OF THE WAR, SAYS CANADIAN V.C.

Describes His Sensations During the Ordeal of Receiving Decoration—His Majesty's Gracious Interest.

I was once asked to describe my most nerve-racking experience during the war, says a Canadian V.C. Without any hesitation I replied: "Attending the investiture at Buckingham Palace."

I suppose it is purely a matter of temperament, though I think my own emotions experienced at that time are rather common ones. I fervently hope that it is possible for a person not to look quite as ridiculous and as fear-stricken as he may actually feel, otherwise I am sure that I for one must have presented a sorry spectacle.

It was a most delightful sunny summer morning when I reported at Buckingham Palace promptly at 10 o'clock. After reporting I was shown into a corner of a large room and waited there, feeling quite comfortable and unafraid, and constantly assuring myself in the popular Canadian phrase, that there was "nothing to it." Alas for my premature confidence!

We were all "lined up" and moved in single file out in to the quadrangle. I thought it all most interesting and rather enjoyed watching those of the senior service who were ahead of me. I was feeling most comfortably outside of it all, when the fact of my own immediate participation in these ceremonies rushed upon my mind like an avalanche. I felt a rebellion in all the members of my body; they flatly refused to answer the frantic "S.O.S." that my brain was sending to them.

I became absorbed in this struggle to the exclusion of everything else, and then—I heard my name called.

Put Him at His Ease. I disentangled my legs from some invisible entanglements, and when my brain seemed at last to triumph my eyes began to play tricks with me! I had heard in the general instructions some mention of a chalk mark, but had never dreamed that I should find it such an elusive thing.

There it was—a huge streak of white across the platform which alternatively rushed at me and then away from me. Despairingly—convulsively—I pounced upon it and held it for a moment. I wrenched my feet around and then suddenly felt as if a huge weight had been attacked to my right hand. With a Herculean effort I brought it up to my cap—then braced my legs and prepared to stand stiffly at attention. But no! My legs entered into a vile conspiracy, my knees became suddenly and violently affectionate, a horrible sickening feeling came over me. It was the most humiliating, nauseating fear!

Someone was reading out something which I realized, in a vague sort of way, was concerned with me. I became crafty, cunning; by easing the weight from the right heel and left toe I felt myself steadying up. But I feverishly repeated to myself (maybe it was aloud, I wouldn't swear that it wasn't), "Never again—not for a trayful of decorations!"

At last the reading stopped and my sufferings came to an abrupt end. The kind words, the genuine interest, the kindly charm of King George quite put me at my ease. It was quite more than pride, and loyalty more than all. My hand was promptly and willingly obedient this time and my feet moved with perfect ease and freedom.

But what a nightmare I had passed through!

READS LIKE A FAIRY TALE

Parents of German Prisoner Employer Son of His Welsh Employer.

Capt. Roy Whitehead of the broken-up 16th Battalion, is enjoying a rest at his home in Walkerton, where he arrived from England recently. He had been in England convalescing from the wounds he received in France. While in England he was given a letter of introduction to a prominent farmer in Wales. While visiting this farmer he noticed a German soldier prisoner in his employ. In reply to his query regarding the faithfulness of the soldier, the farmer gave him a splendid recommendation and told Capt. Whitehead the following remarkable story which shows that facts are sometimes as strange as fiction.

The young German soldier wrote a letter to his parents in Germany telling them how well he was used by the Welsh farmer, and suggested that if they had any British prisoners working for them, that they should use them well. In due time a letter was received that a British prisoner was working for them, and that he was the son of the farmer who was employing their son in Wales. Reads like a fairy tale, but nevertheless it's true.

England is using paper envelopes, which can be turned inside out and made to do service a second time. Police interpreters are stationed in the principal streets of Paris to assist allied soldiers.

Montreal Daily Star



WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt. Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says: "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."

"Ever-lastingly Good"

GLORIOUS RECORD OF BRITISH ARMY

ENEMY DIVISIONS FOUGHT TO A STANDSTILL

London Press Discusses Field Marshal Haig's Report of Operations In Concluding Month of War.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, whose report on operations from the end of April until the end of hostilities was made public in London recently, pays a high tribute to Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied armies. In continuing his report the field marshal wrote:

"At the moment when the final triumph of the allied cause is assured, we, and all others of the allied and associated armies, can look back on the years that have gone with satisfaction, undimmed by any hint of discord or conflict of interest and ideal. Few alliances of the past can boast of such a record. Few can show a purpose more tenaciously and faithfully pursued or so fully and gloriously realized.

"If the complete unity and harmony of our actions is ascribed to the justice of our cause, it is due to the absolute loyalty with which that cause has been pursued by all those entrusted with the control of the different allied armies which fought side by side with ours."

The report takes up in detail the fighting on various parts of the British front, which, the field marshal states, was carried on as a part of the grand plan of the campaign laid down by the allied high command. At the close of operations, the report declares:

Enemy's Defence Destroyed. "In the decisive contests in the period covered by the report the strongest and most vital parts of the enemy's front were attacked, his lateral communications were cut and his best divisions were fought to a standstill. On the different battle fronts the British took 187,000 prisoners and 2,850 guns, bringing the total number of prisoners captured during the year to over 201,000. These results were achieved by fifty-nine fighting British divisions, which in the course of the three months' battle, engaged and defeated ninety-nine separate German divisions. When the armistice was signed by the enemy his defensive powers had already been definitely destroyed. Continuance of hostilities would only have meant disaster to the German armies, and an armed invasion of Germany."

Glorious Achievement. Commenting on Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig's report, the Daily Chronicle described the operations

dealt with as the "most glorious achievement in the whole history of the British army."

In Marshal Foch's strategic scheme, the part assigned to the British was most important and most difficult," the newspaper continues. "The overcoming of the Somme defences in August was a superb feat, and the breaking of the Hindenburg Line with weakened forces was almost superhuman. When historians examine the miracle by which fifty-nine British divisions inflicted such crushing defeats on ninety-nine German divisions, it seems probable that, without belittling our men's amazing heroism, they will find a material explanation in our possession of a tactical superiority due to swift tanks."

Free Manhood Counts. The Daily Graphic says: "That these victories should have been won against the Germans numerical superiority is sufficient proof that the manhood of a free empire is more than a match for the legions of a military autocracy."

"The principal reason for the dramatic change which occurred in the military situation," says the Telegraph, "was undoubtedly due to the personality and genius of Marshal Foch, whose strategic conception was carried out with such fine, conspicuous loyalty by Field Marshal Haig and the British army. To this we must add as a material factor the splendid fighting capacity of the French and British soldier. It is by no means true that the enormous development of mechanical invention has deprived the infantryman of his value. On the contrary, the infantryman still remains the backbone of defence and the spearhead of attack."

Combined Forces. "As Field Marshal Haig adds: 'At no time has the reputation of the British infantryman been higher, or his achievement more worthy of his renown.' In hardly a less degree, ultimate success was secured by the air force, and it is interesting to note, the praise that the field marshal gives to the tanks. So great has been the effect produced upon the Germans by the British tanks, he says, that in more than one instance, when real tanks were not available, results were obtained by the use of "dummy canvas tanks."

The Morning Post says that the Field Marshal's report demonstrates "how the British army, having been brought as near to defeat without being beaten as any other army in history, and standing between Europe and disaster, rallied its spent vigor, assembled and trained reinforcements, built new plans on the ruins of the old, waited until the moment came to strike, struck with more than the old weight and resolve behind the blow, and continued striking until the resistance of the enemy was utterly broken."

The Post pays tribute to the wonderful strategic schemes of Marshal Foch, and concludes: "Field Marshal Haig ranks as the peer of the greatest among British generals."

The Daily Express says the crux of the whole of the operations was the storming of the Hindenburg defences, and adds: "But above all, the unity of command stands out from these pages as having given the victory."

And Like a Bell. Were half the power that fills the world with terror, Were half the wealth bestowed on camps and courts, Given to redeem the human mind from error, There were no need for arsenals or forts;

The warrior's name would be a name abhorred! And every nation that should lift again Its hand against a brother, on its forehead Would wear for evermore the curse of Cain!

Down the dark future, through long generations, The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease; And like a bell, with solemn, sweet vibrations, I hear once more the voice of Christ say, "Peace!"

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The Latest Desigas



A charming sports suit for the young girl. The construction is very simple and the costume gives that swagger appearance that is required of all sports costumes. McCall Pattern No. 8096, Misses' and Girls' Middy Blouse. In 8 sizes, 6 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents. No. 8298, Misses' Two or Three-Piece Skirt. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 20 cents.

The net yoke and puffed sleeves are attached to a lining and are quite an unusual trimming for a frock. McCall Pattern No. 8711, Ladies' Waist. In 7 sizes, 34 to 46 bust. Price, 20 cents. No. 8693, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents. Transfer Design No. 808, Price, 10 cents.

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

In France. I know God walks in France to-day And lingers by the side Of each and every quiet grave Of those who nobly died.

Beloved France! yes loved of God For those who lie beneath the sod, For those who lie beneath the sod, For those who lie beneath the sod.

Each cross to Him has grown so dear He knows each one by name; He knows that each one beneath the sod Died to save us from shame.

The Man of Sorrows knows the grief Each mother has to bear, And so He lingers by each cross And breathes for her a prayer.

And so He walks through France, I know, Unseen to mortal eye, And lingers in "God's Acre," where Our sons and heroes lie.

For Spanish Influenza The Liniment that Cures All Ailments—

MINARD'S THE OLD RELIABLE—Try It MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S.

The two main ingredients in the manufacture of linoleum are cork and linseed oil, to which are added smaller quantities of kauri gum, resin and pigments of various kinds.

Argentina has spiders which spin webs on telephone and telegraph wires heavy enough, when wet with dew to cause short circuits.

ISSUE 4-19

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You simply say to the drug store man, "Give me a quarter of an ounce of freestone." This will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn from one's feet.

A few drops of this new ether compound applied directly upon a tender, itching corn should relieve the soreness instantly, and soon the entire corn, root and all, dries up and can be lifted out with the fingers.

This new way to rid one's feet of corns was introduced by a Cincinnati man, who says that, while freestone is sticky, it dries in a moment, and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin.

Don't let father die of infection or lockjaw from whitening at his corns, but clip this out and make him try it.

Of Dutch Origin. The thimble was originally called a thumbell by the English because worn on the thumb, then a thumbell, and finally its present name. It was a Dutch invention, and was first glass and pearl. In China beautiful carved pearl thimbles are seen. Brought to England in 1695, thimbles were formerly made only of iron and brass, but in comparatively late years they have been made of gold, silver, steel, horn, ivory, and even glass and pearl thimbles are seen, bound with gold and with the end of gold.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. Guards Get Colors. A historic ceremony was witnessed in Cologne on January 7, when twenty colors for the various Guards' Battalions arrived and were received by detachments of the units for which they were intended, accompanied by bands at the railroad station. The troops presented arms with drums beating as the colors were unfurled and were borne along the line. Tremendous crowds of inhabitants witnessed the imposing ceremony.

MONEY ORDERS. Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

"What is it puts the lines on the faces?" Amberson asked. "I'll tell you what puts the lines there," Eugene said. "Age puts some and trouble puts some, and work puts some, but the deepest are carved by lack of faith. The sereneest brow is the one that believes the most." Booth Tarkington.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc. Chinese history records a woman general, Chin Muh Lau, more than 1,000 years ago. The girl's father being too old to fight she led his armies to victory, dressed in man's garb.

WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM Almost any man will tell you that Sloan's Liniment means relief.

For practically every man has used it who has suffered from rheumatic aches, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints, the results of weather exposure.

Women, too, by the hundreds of thousands, use it for relieving neuritis, lame backs, neuralgia, sick headache, etc., refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Made in Canada. Get it today.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain 50c, 60c, \$1.50.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has hundreds of testimonials. All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada. 35c BOTTLE

ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY SUITABLE REWARD. Red Bros. Bothwell, Ont.

FOR SALE WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 61, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Over 1000 copies. Will sell \$1,000. Worth double that amount. Apply to Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

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

Portugal mines less coal than any other European nation, the annual production being about 22,000 tons. The albatross spends its life with the exception of a few weeks given each year to nesting, entirely at sea, and is on the wing practically all the time.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria. Guards Get Colors. A historic ceremony was witnessed in Cologne on January 7, when twenty colors for the various Guards' Battalions arrived and were received by detachments of the units for which they were intended, accompanied by bands at the railroad station. The troops presented arms with drums beating as the colors were unfurled and were borne along the line. Tremendous crowds of inhabitants witnessed the imposing ceremony.

ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH **ASTHMADOR** OR MONEY REFUNDED ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 60c.

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Heals Boils, Pock Evils, Quittor, Fistulas and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use, does not blister or redden the skin, and never fails. Price, 25c per bottle, delivered. Write for free literature. W.F. YOUNG, P.O. 5, 515 Main St., Montreal, Canada. Sole agents and distributors, J.C. are made in Canada.

2 Cakes Cuticura Soap and 3 Boxes Ointment Heal Two Weeks Old Baby Of Skin Trouble.

"When about two weeks old my baby turned blue, and in a couple of days broke out in a rash. Then she turned sore around her ears and on the top of her head, a 1 on her arms and legs. The skin was red and she scratched till she made it bleed. She could not sleep. I wrote for a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was a great relief, so I bought more, and I used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alfred Ryan, 167A St. Martin St., Montreal, Que., August 10, 1917. For every purpose of the toilet Cuticura Soap and Ointment are supreme. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U.S.A." Sold everywhere.

Hotel Del Coronado Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program. JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

January Clearing Sale

AT J. N. CURRIE & CO'S STORE

A Chance to Pick Up Many Desirable Lines at Special Sale Prices

We Buy No Job Lots of Inferior Goods Just to Make a Sale

Every article on sale is from our regular stock. Lines are discontinued to buy on account of style changes or lines broken in sales.

Many Lines Are One-third to One-half Off Today's Values

Handkerchiefs from our Christmas display, some very slightly soiled—50c quality for 35c; 35c quality for 25c; 25c quality for 15c; 20c quality for 15c.

Fancy Dresden Ribbon, reg. 65c and 75c, sale price 39c.

Boudoir Caps from Christmas sale, reg. 55c, clearing at 55c.

Men's Linen Collars, discontinued lines, reg. 20c and 25c, for 5c each.

Men's Hook-on Silk Ties, reg. 35c to 50c, for 25c.

Men's Jersey Gloves and Mitts, wool lined, warm and dressy, reg. \$1 and \$1.25, sale price 55c.

Men's Shirts, in best selling lines, size 14, reg. value today \$2, sale price \$1.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Perrin make, broken lines, reg. \$2.25 and \$2.50, sale price \$1.50.

Men's All Wool Sox, reg. 60c and 75c, sale price 50c.

Women's Full-fashioned Saxony Wool Cashmere Hose, city prices today \$1.25 and \$1.50, our price \$1.

Misses' and Children's All Wool Cashmere Hose, all sizes 4½ to 5½, prices 45c to 90c, all at about present mill prices.

Broken lines Cashmere Hose at clearing prices, saving one-third. Clearing out Winter Caps for Men and Boys, just when required.

A few Fur Ruffs at less than half price.

Men's Fur Felt English Hats, reg. \$2.50 and \$3, clearing at \$1.50.

A pile of very slightly soiled Wool Underwear, one-third off to clear.

Boys' Scotch Knit Union Underwear clearing at 39c each garment.

Men's Work Gloves, one finger, reg. 75c, clearing at 45c.

Those wishing to do their spring sewing during the winter months can find very special values in Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Galateas, Nainsooks, Pillow Cases, Towelling, Linens, etc., all at about today's mill prices. Flannelettes at less than today's wholesale prices, because they were bought one and two years ago.

By Comparison of Values You Can Best Judge Our increasing trade is the result.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th day of February, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Warville No. 2 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Warville and Newbury, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER, Post Office Inspector, London, 27th December, 1918.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE In the Township of Ekfrid.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Peter Lindsay Campbell, late of the village of Glencoe in the county of Middlesex, gentleman, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction on

Saturday, the 7th day of February, A. D. 1919,

at 3 o'clock p. m., at the McKeellar House in the village of Glencoe, the following real property, namely: The east half of the north half of lot number twenty in the fifth concession, containing fifty acres, more or less. This property is well situated in the township of Ekfrid about five and one-half miles from the village of Glencoe, on good gravel road. The soil is clay loam of good quality. The farm is cleared and fenced, and has on it an ample supply of water.

Terms of sale:—One-tenth of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within two weeks thereafter.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. Julia Campbell, Glencoe, Ont., administratrix of the estate of Peter L. Campbell, deceased, or to ELLIOTT & MOSS, Glencoe, Ont., Solicitors for Vendor.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Make money in your spare time during the Fall and Winter months by selling Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will be open again for Canadian Fruit and now is the time to order for spring planting.

Largest list of Fruit and Ornamental Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc., grown in Canada.

Write for particulars. STONE & WELLINGTON, The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries, Established 1837 Toronto, Ont.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—to addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—cash in advance. The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at reasonable rates. Prices on application. JOB PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has printing and bookbinding facilities for books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919

DIG DOWN DEEP

You have an opportunity of helping a worthy cause if you dig down deep for a substantial contribution to the Salvation Army Fund for Demobilization and Reconstruction. Possibly you have contributed to three or four worthy war objects, but the measure of your giving should conform to the appreciation which you feel for the excellent service the Salvation Army has rendered the boys at the front during the past four years.

THE BIBLE AND THE WAR

A New York Bible student finds that the armistice was signed at the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month of the year; and that the eleventh verse of the eleventh chapter of the eleventh book of the Bible reads thus concerning an ancient king: "The passage has a present-day application: Forasmuch as this is done of thee, and thou hast not kept my covenant and my statutes which I have commanded thee, I will surely rend the kingdom from thee and will give it to thy servant."

SALVATION ARMY CO-OPERATING

The Salvation Army is co-operating with the Government and all existing agencies in its Demobilization and Reconstruction work. It has three hundred different branches of service. Its ability to deal with the complex problems of the returned soldiers and their families is unquestionable. The secret of its success—its claim to support—is its sacrificial service. The Salvation Army officers are a disciplined force. They are trained to help others to help themselves. Like the soldier, they are ready at all hours of the day and night to answer the call to service. They do not wait for suffering to come to them; they seek it out and alleviate it.

The Salvation Army has made no general appeal to the Canadian public for assistance during the war. It has depended upon voluntary offerings and small collections. It has lent its full strength to assist the appeals of other organizations. Today, seeing the need to be as great as ever, although different, the Salvation Army appeals to the generosity of the people of Canada to put them in funds to provide for such of the three hundred thousand returning men and their families as are in need.

DAYLIGHT SAVING AGAIN?

Shall we have daylight saving again the coming year? The expectation is that the Government will perpetuate what was adopted in the first place as a war measure. Canada probably will be guided in her policy by that of her big neighbor. However, the farmer will not welcome it, no matter how popular it may be in the city.

Farmers did not move their clocks as a rule last spring and summer. This was not stubbornness, as many city folk may have supposed. The farmer must adjust his work to the sun, as Hoard's Dairyman remarks. The clock is incidental. The cows come up from the pasture in the early evening. The horses know when it is noon.

The farmer would care little for the changed hour, since he could be master of his own time, were it not for the labor that he employs and that wishes naturally to work by the clock. The farm hand who goes to his work by the advanced clock finds the dew still on the ground, and he quits in the early afternoon when the field conditions are at their best for work.

Few would today dispute the value of the daylight saving plan as applied to the cities. It saved a great deal of power last year, and made it possible for men working in absorption rooms and children closely housed to escape each day to the parks and the lake-side. But even in the cities there were workmen who found the idea not to their liking, for while it gave them the longer evening it robbed them of a precious hour of sleep in the cool of the summer morning.—London Free Press.

WHAT THE MONEY IS FOR

The Red Shield Drive is to obtain One Million Dollars for the following purposes:

- (1) The continuation of the Salvation Army Overseas Service until the last boy is home.
- (2) Hotels for Returned Soldiers, to be established from ocean to ocean. Centres of good cheer and hospitality, where soldiers can get substantial meals, and will find comfortable reading, writing and recreation rooms, clean beds, and pleasant social surroundings.
- (3) Emergency Receiving and Maternity Homes for wives, widows and dependent and orphan children of soldiers.
- (4) Soldiers' families' Home-visitation.
- (5) Any and every form of Social Service, need for which may develop during the demobilization and reconstruction period, and which the Salvation Army, with its wide-spread agencies and efficient organization, may be able to render.

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

WINTER DAIRY HINTS

Cleanliness and Succulent and Concentrated Feed Essential.

Grass is the Natural Feed of Cattle—Make Winter Feed as Much Like It as Possible—A Ration for Laying Hens Which Has Brought Results at the O. A. College.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE whole question of winter care of dairy cattle may be summed up in one word—comfort. In order to obtain this, the cattle require a comfortable, clean, well-ventilated, well-lighted stable, where animals are tied, should be of proper width and length to accommodate them without discomfort; and also be so constructed as to keep them clean without too much labor on the part of the person in charge. Plenty of bedding is needed, and an absorbent such as cut straw, shavings, or sawdust, to take up the liquid which cause so much dirt and discomfort to both animals and attendants. A cement gutter behind the animal-holding, the required amount of absorbing material placed in it daily, after cleaning the stable, is the best plan of keeping stable and cattle clean. If there be some shavings, sawdust or fine straw scattered along the passage behind the cows, it assists in cleanliness and lessens labor.

Feeding.
The natural feed of cows is grass. The feeder of cows never goes far astray if the winter ration is made, so far as possible, similar to that of grass. This is got by using silage and roots, mixed with the dry, bulky fodders, like straw and clover hay. The mixing may be done by the feeder, if he has time to do so; or, it may be done by the cow before and after eating. The cow carries a wonderful mixing apparatus in her stomach, and so far as this part of feeding is concerned, she can do the necessary work of mixing feeds. Mixing before feed is given to the cow, often adds to its palatability and hence usually pays. In addition to the succulent and dry bulky feeds mentioned, a cow giving milk requires a certain amount of concentrated feed in the form of meals, such as ground oats, oats and barley, wheat bran, oil-cake, or cottonseed meal. Standard Dairy Feeds fills the bill excellently in this regard.

Watering Cows.

Next in importance to feed, comes water for milking cows. When cows are producing large quantities of milk they must have large quantities of water. This may be supplied in the stable, or in a trough outside. In fine weather, animals are better for being a short time outside in the fresh air daily, and they can be conveniently watered at that time. In very hot or stormy weather, they should be watered inside.

Comfort, cleanliness, succulent feed, along with a reasonable amount of concentrates, and plenty of water in the stable, are the main things required by animals giving milk in winter.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Feeding Laying Hens in Winter.

In order to lay well a hen requires a surplus of food above body maintenance. That is a hen must be in good flesh, not thin. A good laying hen is seldom very fat. The yolk of an egg contains considerable fat. The white is mostly muscle forming food and the shell largely lime. There must be a supply of these over and above what is required to daily maintain the body.

In summer a hen eats tender grass or green shoots, some whole grain, generally some ground grains, usually worms or insects, picks up some gravel or old plaster, and in doing so takes exercise. If she has to hunt all day for these, at times she does not lay very well because she is working hard getting something to eat.

We are feeding now, at the O. A. College a grain mixture of about the following: Seven parts of cracked corn, two parts of barley, two parts of good oats, one part buckwheat, and three parts of feed wheat. This is fed in deep litter night and morning, the hens going to bed with a full crop.

During cold weather it is advisable to feed a mixture of nearly half corn or buckwheat. A hen will do a little better on such feed. A mixture of two or three kinds of grain gives variety. At noon, cooked waste house scraps, such as potatoes, cabbage or other vegetable trimming, together with the table scraps, make a good foundation for a wet mash. These scraps are best fed in a crumby state. Dry them off with whatever chop you may have. A mixture of shorts, barley meal, and oat chop in equal parts, is very good. We use a dry mash which is fed in hoppers. This is in front of the birds at all times. We are using Government Standard Hog feed. We have used in previous years, very successfully, rolled or crushed oats. These ground grains should contain fifteen to twenty per cent. of high grade tankage or beef scrap. Where milk is given as drink no meat scrap would be necessary. Be sure to supply green and succulent feeds, such as waste cabbage, roots, clover leaves, or sprouted oats. There is an art to feeding. When feeding the whole grain night and morning watch the birds scratch. If they are very active feed liberally; if somewhat indifferent ease off in the amount for a feed or so. Keep the litter clean and sweet.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

A TOUCH OF HOME

There is something cheery and homelike about the Salvation Army hotels, and the reporter who wrote about this particular hotel in the "Current Topics of the Town" column of the Philadelphia Public Ledger seems to have caught the spirit of the thing. Anyway, whatever he caught, here is what he said:

"The Salvation Army, in its new hotel at Broad street and Fairmount avenue, offers the home-coming enlisted man a lodging for the night and a bill of fare to warm the heart—even as the 'doughboy' or the 'gob' may warm his hands and feet in the glow of the biggest fireplace in Philadelphia.

"You ought to see that fireplace! S. B. Haines of Fort Washington planned it, and it is built of rough country stone right up to the ceiling. The mantel is much higher than your head and there are great settees, capacious enough for a small family, in either wing of its protective embrace.

"Upstairs and down the beds for the boys, with jouncy spring mattresses, and the kitchen is busy providing the same kind of doughnuts the 'dough-girls' of the Salvation Army made and served under fire at the front.

"You know it was the front—because the Salvation Army lassies were there impersonating home to haggard, blood-stained, fagged and hungry men who had just lifted hell's lid, gone over the seething brink, and come back again to God's sunlight and the singing birds of the town."

"Captain William Halpin was there on New Year's night to tell the story in the auditorium—which used to be the Park Theatre, and is now the big, beautiful hall for those rousing meetings.

"Two big brass bands were on hand to whoop things up. Colonel Holz—a ruddy beacon of enthusiasm—introduced Adjutant Ellen Purviance, who made the first doughnuts, and—looking very smart and trig in khaki, with the rabbit cap—she drew a winning picture of the homesick warriors haunting the kitchen range for the succulent tidbits, which Captain Halpin strung on twigs like Chinese money and handed out sizzling 'off the bat'.

"Captain Halpin has an Irish wit of the first water, and he kept his audience (if it indeed was his audience) in an uproar with his description of his adventures in a fever, hitting the high places between shell-holes. One Halpin is worth a dozen of the stuffed-shirt wax-works who ordinarily adorn the platform at a public meeting to give it a stuffy respectability."

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.



Your Money is Safe in

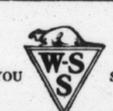
War-Savings Stamps

Buy now for \$4.00
Sell 1st day of 1924
for \$5.00

Government Security

Your W-S.S. can be registered to secure you against loss by theft, fire or otherwise.

Thrifty Stamps cost 25 cents each. Sixteen on a Thrift Card are exchangeable for one War-Savings Stamp.



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Printers to Particular People

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BREAKING UP THE HOME OF THE RUBBER GOODS



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- Men's Rubbers, regular \$1.50, for \$1.15
- Boys' Rubbers, regular \$1.00, for 78c
- Men's "Monarch" Mackinaw, regular \$4.00, for \$2.50
- Men's "Monarch" Rubber Boot, regular \$8.00, for \$4.98

Modern Shoe Store

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**MRS. CURRIE'S
MILLINERY PARLORS**
SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS
Opposite Royal Bank Building

FLOWER DEPT.
Potted Plants and Cut
Flowers for all occasions.

Highest cash
price for Butter
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FANCY GOODS DEPT.
Stamped Linens and
Embroidery Silks, Crochet
Cottons of all kinds.

Keith's Cash Store

Large stocks of Winter Goods—Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets and Velvetines in all colors; Corduroy Velvets for Dresses and Coats; Shirts and Shaker Flannels; Hosiery, Gloves, Millinery, Men's Furnishings, Mitts; Suits to order; Smocks and Overalls; Groceries in all the staple lines.

P. D. KEITH

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 8:35 a. m.; No. 11, express, local points to London, 2:30 p. m.; No. 10, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 8:30 p. m.; No. 10, local accommodation to London, 10:00 p. m.
Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 3:30 a. m.; No. 14, Detroit express, 1:30 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 5:35 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.
Nos. 11, 13, 14 and 15, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 5:30 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; way freight, 1:20 p. m.
Westbound—No. 3, express, 12:30 p. m.; No. 353, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.; way freight, 4:25 a. m.
Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

Kingston Branch.
Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc. connecting for Barrie, Tunnel and points west—No. 365, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 263, passenger, 8:40 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 361, mixed, 1:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAYS.
Eastbound—No. 631, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, 4:17 p. m.; No. 22, daily, stop for Toronto passengers, 5:31 p. m.
Westbound—No. 630, for Windsor, 4:48 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:20 a. m.; No. 632, 11:15 p. m.
Trains 631, 630 and 634, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.
Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 8:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.; Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.; Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

Tired eyes cause sickness

Because the eyes tire easily, some folks say they are not well. In most such cases there is eyestrain. Neglected eyestrain is sure to produce sickness. Be wise. Have your eyes examined. Know their exact condition from an expert.

Consultation free.

C. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER OPTICIAN
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We Carry a Full Line

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

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

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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; telephone No. 5.

WESTERN
Windsor, Ontario
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR, L.S. McAlhain, Prin., P. O. Box 66 Accountant

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Spencer Hills of Alvinston was in town on Monday.

—Miss Lena Craig is spending a week in Windsor and Detroit.

—Mrs. Copeland and daughter Ethel are visiting in Windsor and Detroit.

—Mrs. (De.) Currie of Thamesville spent the week-end with relatives in Glencoe.

—Leonard Munroe of Kilmartin is visiting his brothers, Mac and Archie, in Windsor.

—Miss Lily Timms has returned after spending a few weeks at her home in Mitchell.

—Misses Mabel Kerr and Margaret Davidson are attending Chatham Business College.

—Miss Eugene Herrington of Sarnia spent the week-end with Miss Rose Davenport.

—Hiram Lumley spent the week-end with his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Davidson, Woodstock.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Taylor of Inwood spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Barbara Sullivan.

—Joseph Munroe returned to Streetsville on Monday after visiting his mother, Mrs. George Harris.

—Mrs. W. A. Currie left on Tuesday for Dallas, Texas, where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Ward.

—Miss Drina McAlpine of Shields returned to Normal School at London on Monday after being ill with the flu.

—Alex. Duncanson left on Monday to spend a few days in Detroit, after which he will probably take a trip to the South.

—Miss Eddie of Davidson, Sask., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Mary McKee, Glencoe, and relatives in Moss and Ekfrid.

—Misses Lillian and Norma Harris have returned to their home near Rodney after visiting their grandmother, Mrs. George Harris.

—Rev. Hugh D. Leitch, moderator of the General Assembly, Regina, who was attending a series of meetings in Toronto last week, spent the week-end with friends and relatives in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Those who attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Quick on Sunday were Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. McKillop, Miss Etiole White, Miss Jennie McAlpine, Robert and John McAlpine of Detroit; Mrs. Harry Smith and son Preston of St. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quick of London.

Miss LaVera Muxworthy has gone to Amherstburg, where she is engaged to teach in a public school just outside the town limits.—Forest Free Press.

Some women are a bit disappointed because the war ended before they could finish knitting the mate to that sock they started when the war first broke out.

James Grover has purchased the old Salvation Army barracks on McKellar street for \$150 and will tear the building down and use the brick for a barn foundation.

Fifty thousand war brides are coming to Canada. The only way Canadian girls can get even is to pull off a war here and have the old land send over a half-million men.

Vital statistics for the township of Metcalfe for quarter ending December 31st, 1918:—Births 6, marriages 2, deaths 2. For the year 1918:—Births 23, marriages 6, deaths 7.

J. L. Tomlinson and family, who were all laid up with the flu, are able to be about again. Mr. Tomlinson, tailoring and gents' furnishings store is again open for business.

The local fuel commissioner informs us that owing to anthracite coal being easier to procure the local dealers will be enabled to reduce the price somewhat to the consumer.

Victor Jermyn has sold his farm at Appin to Angus Galbraith of Napier and will hold a clearing auction sale of stock, implements, feed, etc., on Saturday, February 1st. See list in this issue.

Rev. G. S. Lloyd of Glencoe, who was the guest of Mr. Hawot last Friday, preached the sermon at the pre-convention service in the Presbyterian church last Friday night.—Thamesville Herald.

If any of the boys have returned from overseas and the fact has not been published in this paper, it is because we did not know the particulars. If friends or relatives will give us the news we will be pleased to publish it.

Judging from the political complexion of the Middlesex county council-elect for 1919, the Reformers will have the advantage in the election of the warden by a small margin. We are informed that the Grits have a majority of two.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. McCallum of London received a cablegram from England last week from their son Lorne, who has been in Germany for some time, saying that he was on leave to England. Lorne is a nephew of Mrs. James Poole.

The anniversary services of Knox church, Dutton, will be held on February 9, and will be conducted by Rev. James Wilson of Dovercourt Road Presbyterian church, Toronto. Mr. Wilson will have in charge of Glencoe Presbyterian church.

Mrs. F. M. Skell, nurse, has received a message that her grandson, Harry Woolway, second son of Gilbert Wool way, formerly of the London police force, who died in the war, has been promoted to sergeant. He is in Base Hospital No. 95, France.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Most farmers are preparing to make a start early start into the spring work. This is good weather in which to look over and put in shape all implements and machinery. Our advertising columns should show you where to buy the necessary repairs and required parts for plows, mowers, etc.

Old-timers are reminded of the days when the forests were being cut to make way for the plough when they see the teaming plows in the rainy yard, with several cars being loaded daily with logs. About the only difference is the price paid both for timber and wages—some four times that of fifty years ago.

The death occurred at the home of James W. Abbott, Moss, on Tuesday morning of Charles W. Carden, aged 24 years, from influenza. The funeral took place from Gough & Son's undertaking parlour on Wednesday morning, service being conducted by Rev. T. J. Charlton. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

The death occurred at the home of William Thompson, Moss, on Wednesday last of W. Muskett, aged 15 years, from influenza. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon to Oakland cemetery. Service was conducted by Rev. G. S. Lloyd. The deceased leaves his father and one brother living in Detroit.

While this mild weather is very easy on the coal pile, it creates a problem for the ice man, who is beginning to think that there will be no ice harvest. February usually provides a couple of weeks of weather, and if this year runs true to form in that respect, there should be no lack of good ice for all purposes.

Brakeman Howard A. Macdonald, formerly employed on the Grand Trunk yards in London, is dead of injuries received in the Mount Rose yards at Niagara Falls. Mr. Macdonald's mother resides in London, but was nursing at Dr. Walker's in Glencoe when she received word of the accident which ended in her son's death.

The many friends of Mile. Van den Broeck will be pleased to learn that word has been received from her from Brussels, where she has been for the last four years. At the outbreak of the war she was unable to get away owing to illness and so was virtually a prisoner in Brussels during the German occupancy. She is in fairly good health and the many privations she must have endured owing to the high cost of living have not been able to break her old spirit. She writes that she wishes to be remembered especially to those who so kindly thought of her during those long and weary months that are now past.

Carhart's, Peabody's and Bob Long overalls at Lamont's.

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

For sale—a second-hand organ, walnut case, with mirror top, also a slightly used talking machine and a six-octave piano-organ in first-class condition. Enquire of Daniel H. McKee, agent, Glencoe P. O.

NOTICE

All notices of meetings or entertainments to be held are advertisements and must be paid for at regular advertising rates. Meetings or entertainments are inserted free of charge and we will be pleased to receive them for publication. Persons sending or phoning in notices for which there is a charge are requested to state definitely who is to pay for the same. Prepayment is desirable, as an extra charge is made for items that have to be carried through the books.

Card of Thanks

The family of the late Mrs. Quick wish to thank their kind friends and neighbors for the words of sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

Card of Thanks

Mr. and Mrs. Morley wish to thank all the kind friends who helped them in their recent illness.

Born

CUSHMAN.—On Saturday, January 18, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. Noah Cushman, Appin, a daughter.

MUNROE.—On Monday, January 20, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Munroe, Moss, a daughter.

McCRACKEN.—On Friday, January 17, 1919, to Mr. and Mrs. George McCracken, Glencoe, a son.

TOWN AND VICINITY

Rev. P. Fulton Irwin is in London on Conference business.

Knox church, Dutton, has increased its minister's salary by \$100.

Oldsters think this weather nice, but youngsters think it would be nicer if colder.

Miss Mamie Grant has taken a position as clerk in C. E. Davidson's jewelry store.

A new frame station-house is being built on the south side of the tracks at Middlemiss.

The Presbyterian choir will hold their regular practice on Saturday night at 8 o'clock.

Some thirty Glencoe people attended the hockey game at Thamesville on Wednesday night.

It will be quite a plugging time between now and Easter for the students, large and small.

A number of Glencoe Presbyterians were in London on Tuesday attending a meeting of Presbytery.

Ptes. Arthur Davenport and T. A. Craig are home, having received their discharge from the army.

A sacred concert will be given in the Presbyterian church on February 20 for the benefit of the choir fund.

W. D. Moss received a letter on Monday from his son Harry, who is now on garrison duty near Cologne.

Unless the winter drags its weary length along in the spring season, it is certain to be an unusually brief one.

History repeats itself—with the exception of your own private history, which is repeated by your neighbors.

With thousands of soldiers soon to be sent back to civil life there should be no dearth of labor of any kind this year.

The many friends of Dr. Walker, who has been in ill health for some weeks, regret that he is confined to bed.

James C. Watterworth is in poor health, with but little show of improvement, his numerous friends regret.

A. Scott, druggist, formerly of Glencoe, has taken a position with the C.W. Drug Company at Berkeley, California.

House and two lots in Appin for sale. House contains furnace, electric lights, etc. Apply to George Lamont, Appin.

And now our returning soldiers will soon be demanding of their mothers and wives doughnuts "like the Salvation Army used to make."

After we have beaten our swords into plowshares the next thing will be to straighten out our corkcrews into hat-pins.—Kansas City Star.

Don't abuse a man simply because he is rich. You may wake up some morning and find yourself the owner of a few good laying hens yourself.

The fall wheat in this district is yet in the very best condition, and although there is no snow to protect it from freezing, the growers are confident of an extra large yield next harvest.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Spencer Hills of Alvinston was in town on Monday.

—Miss Lena Craig is spending a week in Windsor and Detroit.

—Mrs. Copeland and daughter Ethel are visiting in Windsor and Detroit.

—Mrs. (De.) Currie of Thamesville spent the week-end with relatives in Glencoe.

—Leonard Munroe of Kilmartin is visiting his brothers, Mac and Archie, in Windsor.

—Miss Lily Timms has returned after spending a few weeks at her home in Mitchell.

—Misses Mabel Kerr and Margaret Davidson are attending Chatham Business College.

—Miss Eugene Herrington of Sarnia spent the week-end with Miss Rose Davenport.

—Hiram Lumley spent the week-end with his daughter, Mrs. C. W. Davidson, Woodstock.

—Mrs. (Dr.) Taylor of Inwood spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Barbara Sullivan.

—Joseph Munroe returned to Streetsville on Monday after visiting his mother, Mrs. George Harris.

—Mrs. W. A. Currie left on Tuesday for Dallas, Texas, where she will visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Ward.

—Miss Drina McAlpine of Shields returned to Normal School at London on Monday after being ill with the flu.

—Alex. Duncanson left on Monday to spend a few days in Detroit, after which he will probably take a trip to the South.

—Miss Eddie of Davidson, Sask., is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Mary McKee, Glencoe, and relatives in Moss and Ekfrid.

—Misses Lillian and Norma Harris have returned to their home near Rodney after visiting their grandmother, Mrs. George Harris.

—Rev. Hugh D. Leitch, moderator of the General Assembly, Regina, who was attending a series of meetings in Toronto last week, spent the week-end with friends and relatives in Glencoe and vicinity.

—Those who attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Quick on Sunday were Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. McKillop, Miss Etiole White, Miss Jennie McAlpine, Robert and John McAlpine of Detroit; Mrs. Harry Smith and son Preston of St. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Quick of London.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Box social, Appin town hall, Feb. 14th. Watch for particulars.

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

One dollar mits for fifty cents at Lamont's clearing sale.

Floor and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar. 23if

Raincoats at almost half price at Lamont's sale.

You can save from 50c to \$1 a pair on overalls and pants at Lamont's clearing sale.

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

Boys' sweaters to clear out at half price at Lamont's sale.

Highest price given for good fresh eggs taken.—W. A. Currie.

Lost—between Charlie Webster's and Big Bend on Saturday night, rubber tire. Apply to W. H. Nethercott, Route 2, Wardsville.

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

One quart sealer sweetened pitted cherries given free with \$4 worth of mixed groceries at W. A. Currie's, central grocery, Main street.

If your piano is not being used, exchange it at its value on a cabinet talking machine, or trade your old style machine on a new, up-to-date one. For particulars enquire of Dan. H. McKee, agent, Glencoe.

German Prisoners.

In the discussion about the war profiteer, it has probably been overlooked that the greatest profiteers of all, if they could have their way, are in Germany. They are the petty princes, the grand dukes and dukes who are eager to be kings of the conquered provinces, and are squabbling for the door south of public school, Main street, or phone 1411.

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Their Intelligence.

A man in a country village was preparing for his fourth "fitting" in twelve months. The vicar happened to pass, and said, "What, moving again, John?"

"Yes, sir," replied John.

"You are taking your poultry, too, I see. Aren't they getting tired of being moved about?"

"Getting tired! No fear! Why, bless you, sir, they are quite used to it by now. Every time them hens see a furniture van arrive they run into the yard and lie on their backs with their legs in the air, waiting to have them tied."—Tit-Bits.

His Flivver.

Uncle Ezra Shucks says: "Another thing I like about my flivver is that it never knows its trough the way a horse or mule does. An' I don't never have to build a fire under it on a cold mornin' to make it move forward just far enuff ter burn the burged up."

What She Wanted.

A bright youngster had several clerks in a local grocery guessing the other day when she called for a quarter's worth of hypocrites. Later it was found that she also bought 25 cents' worth of apricots.

Stock-taking Sale

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

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

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

Underwear Opportunity for Women and Men

Underwear samples 25 per cent. off.

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

Three Star Bargains:

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

Wonderful Savings in Shoes and Rubbers

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

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

Our new Spring Wall Paper has arrived. Inspection invited.

E. MAYHEW & SON

AUCTION SALES

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

For sale—one copy only of Webster's International Dictionary. Latest edition; new. Price below wholesale. Don't miss this chance.—Transcript office.

ROY SIDDALL

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

All kinds of Grain bought and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge for credit.

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Brings city conveniences and modern benefits to the farm home.

M. C. MORGAN DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

J. B. COUCH & SON

Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 23, night 100

Keep Them Smiling

Soldiers Home Coming Campaign

The "Welcome" sign still hangs high on the doors of the Salvation Army Hostels. Help them to keep it there! While our soldiers have need of the comforts—spiritual as well as bodily—DON'T shut the doors in the boys' faces—Keep them smiling!

The Salvation Army appeals for a Million Dollars for the boys who won the victory. This is the first time the Salvation Army has made a general appeal for its work. We urge you now, for the sake of the soldiers, and as a VITAL factor in the solution of Canada's Reconstruction problems, with the Homecoming of her boys, to give and to give liberally!

Our men in Khaki may not all be home for another year. While there is a company of Canadians in uniform over there or over HERE, there is work for the Salvation Army Lassie.

The weary waiting and the relaxed discipline spell dangers that MUST be guarded against. A happy smile and a comfortable body help to keep trouble at a distance. Do not let the Hostels shut for lack of funds!

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

January 19th to 25th

"First to Serve—Last to Appeal"

A WORD ABOUT THE HOSTELS!—Have you ever been inside a Salvation Army Hostel? If not, ask a returned man about the Hostels in Paris, London, Toronto, Hamilton, or any others that he has stayed in over HERE.

Let HIM tell you about the REAL beds, the home cooking, the fried eggs, and hot coffee—and hot baths. If he knows you very well, he may give you a hint about the spiritual comfort the Salvation Army Lassies give these men far from home and all it means!

SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE

Headquarters:
Mail your subscription to
Treasurer Toronto and Ontario: SIR EDMUND WALKER Toronto, Ont.
Treasurer New Brunswick: JAMES M. CHRISTIE Bank of Commerce, St. John, N.B.
Treasurer Nova Scotia: DONALD MacGILLIVRAY Bank of Commerce, Halifax, N.S. or to COMMISSIONER RICHARDS, 20 Albert St., Toronto.

Buying a Packet of "CALDA"

Is not a gamble, but a sure thing that you are getting the greatest possible Quality and Value to the limit of your expenditure. **TRY - IT.**

What I Saw in a London Air Raid

By William Harper Dean.

where we stood—it was epochal. It shook my every sense. We must have stood immovable for a full half-minute. Then we started pell-mell for the mass of wreckage. We found it reeking with the fumes of essence which ran in streams over the uprooted concrete, over your shoes and into the gutters. And while we stood there and stared, a broken, twisted thing in lacinated leather, with helmet driven down over its eyes, while blood leaked from under the rim, lurched crazily out of that wreckage, pawing the air and muttering.

Preston leaped forward, caught the reeling form and tore off the helmet. I took one quick glance at the ghastly face, and then ran to another bit of human wreckage coat twenty feet away. This was the machine gunner, and he lay there very still.

A little group had gathered, two or three French officers and as many American privates. Where they came from I never learned. But that didn't matter, for the great thought then was that this was a French plane. In a trice the Red Cross man had cornered a wandering taxi and whisked his charges off to a surgeon.

A collective gasp of surprise and surprise broke at my very elbow. I whirled to see a big French canon, which had thundered up unnoticed in that din, working its anti-aircraft gun like mad. The volley hissed, it roared away.

Overhead a terrific burst of shrapnel shells shook the air, and as I watched it a Hun bombing plane, its signal light snapping furiously, glared through that hurricane of steel and climbed back to safety like a luminous bullet.

Swish, swish, thuck! Shell splinters came whizzing past, burying themselves in the concrete. Across the Place a gun tore loose from a roof—everywhere they were backing the hidden water logs.

Suddenly silence—a silence which hurt the eardrums. Even the shrieking siren was still. A few stars were shooting through space, and so moving, themselves to be battle planes. The red glow still stained the heavens. The barking of a dog somewhere sounded very loud. Unnoticed, a phantom mist had gathered and was hanging low, the dim lights of a taxicab boring through it like a pair of yellow coals.

Something was hurting my teeth. I bit and took out my stone-cold pipe. "Let's go!" said someone. And before I reached the little hotel the black canyons of Rue de Rivoli were ringing with a bugle sounding the "All clear." There had been three hours of it. (To be continued.)

A Rotating Tree.
Explanation of a Strange Phenomenon of Alaskan Forest.

A cross section of the great old spruce tree from Alaska tells the story of a tree which executed a spin, like a ballet-dancer. This cross section shows a most peculiar spiral structure, which has caused a great deal of speculation among the various forest-growers throughout the country and a very interesting explanation is advanced in American Forestry.

It is known that a tree growing at a slant forms on the lower side of the trunk a dense reddish wood known as "rotholz." This spiral in this case is of such sort, and as it is a continuous formation, winding from the centre to within half an inch from the circumference, it is surmised that it was growing in an inclined position on the edge of a glacier, where by some shifting it was caused to rotate, so that all sides of the tree were successively on the downward side. Thus, as the tree grows, and its rotation continued slowly, the "rotholz" developed into a spiral.

MEDICAL SCIENCE IN WAR
Disease is Largely Eliminated and Comparatively Few Die of Wounds.

The following figures give some idea of the extent to which medical science is conquering fatal sickness in war.

In the South African War only one man died of wounds to every five or six who died from disease. In the Russo-Japanese War there were two deaths from wounds to one from disease.

The figures in the Australian units in this war show that 100 men die of wounds for each one who dies from one of the many illnesses developed by trench warfare and all the other enemies of the doctor.

The figures are the more remarkable when it is remembered that the deaths from wounds are now a very small proportion of the total wounded.

EFFECT OF LOSS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

WEAT THE ECONOMIC LOSS MEANS TO GERMANY

Severe Blow to Industry in the Case of These Provinces That Were Chief Sources of Raw Materials.

The economic loss to Germany involved in the cession of Alsace-Lorraine is discussed by Dr. Fernand Penner, the financial editor of the Berliner Tageblatt. He points out that Alsace-Lorraine is not only one of the most highly developed manufacturing parts of the Empire, but also, what is far more important, one of the chief sources of raw materials with which Germany is not any too well supplied.

The more loss of a manufacturing industry, no matter how highly developed, is far less serious than the loss of a supply of raw materials. Manufacturing industries based largely on foreign raw materials may be easily transplanted; the productive forces, the capital, the enterprising spirit, the technical training and commercial connections involved are comparatively mobile and may be restored after overcoming a certain amount of disturbance during the period of transition. The loss of raw materials, on the other hand, is final and irreplaceable. The mere mention of ore, potash and petroleum is sufficient to indicate the significance of Alsace-Lorraine as regards to raw materials.

Rich Potash Deposits.

As to petroleum, Alsace produced prior to the war forty-two per cent. of the total amount of 120,000 tons of crude oil produced in Germany, and while the yield has increased somewhat lately it is still of slight importance as compared with the total German consumption of petroleum. The potash deposits are of far greater importance both from an economic and politico-economic standpoint. It is true that the potash deposits in the other parts of Germany are more than sufficient for domestic consumption and export. But the loss of the Alsatian deposits (about ten times belonging mostly to the German potash syndicate) will deprive Germany of the world monopoly which it has heretofore enjoyed, and take away from it one of the few weapons of economic defence. While the statements in the allied press to the effect that the Alsatian deposits will be sufficient to provide potash for all countries outside of Germany may be exaggerated, the fact remains that the loss of these deposits is of extreme importance. The potash monopoly, the writer asserts, enabled Germany not only to fix the prices for foreign markets above those for domestic consumption, but also to offer an important product in exchange for raw materials produced by countries depending on German potash. The loss of the Alsatian deposits will therefore put an end to the independent export policy of Germany as regards potash and will force it either to cut prices or enter into an agreement with the new owners of the Alsatian deposits.

Lorraine Has Valuable Iron Ore.

The most severe blow will be the loss of the iron ore deposits. It is safe to state that without the acquisition of the Lorraine iron ore deposits in 1871 the astonishing development of the German iron and steel industry would be unthinkable. From a few million tons the German iron and steel production increased within two decades preceding the outbreak of the war to 19,000,000 tons, far outdistancing the British production and being 10,000,000 tons behind the American production. The importance of the Lorraine deposits is not indicated by the iron and steel production of Alsace-Lorraine (2,286,254 tons in 1913), but by the fact that the entire iron and steel industry of the western part of Germany, particularly in the Rhenish Westphalia and Saar districts, depended to a large extent on Lorraine mines. The Lorraine and Luxembourg mines (the Luxembourg mining industry being closely connected with that of Lorraine, and the separation of Lorraine will probably mean the loss of Luxembourg as a member of the German Customs Union) supplied in 1913, 28,500,000 tons of iron ore out of a total of 38,000,000 tons for the whole of Germany, or seventy-seven per cent. on the basis of metallic content. The loss of Lorraine would, therefore, mean that for a large part of its iron ore needs Germany would depend on foreign countries, while in 1913 it imported foreign ore to the extent of about 14,000,000 tons, a metallic content of 4,700,000 tons. It is true that Germany will still be able to import ore from Sweden, Spain, Russia and perhaps even from France, but the raw material basis of its industry will be narrowed to such an extent as to endanger its maintenance and further development.

An Ancient Emblem.

From very remote times the eagle has been used as a device on royal banners. It was the emblem of the ancient kings of Persia and of Babylon.

1919.

No flash from the rusting guns;
No rifle lights the plain;
No dotted crimson rigger uns
From Flanders to Lorraine;
The white year dawns above the host's
Beyond the last red flare,
Save, for ten million drifting ghosts,
Who neither know nor care.

How quiet now the lost trench seems,
How still across the fold,
Where lately through our broken
dreams
The mighty thunder rolled;
Where through our restless, shaten
sleep
We heard the big shells sing,
Or saw at dawn the long line leap
To take its final fling.

Can it be that at last the roll
Has brought its final flash?
Where no more out the bloody red
A bayonet shall flash?
Or can some white dawn know at last
The final charge is through,
With flames of war forever past,
Where life and love are due?

Can it be down the world we may
Wake up at last to know
The soft white dawn of some lost day
We dreamed of long ago?
Where 'twixt the ghostly shadows
blown
Soft arms once more shall hold their
own
Across the silent night?

To-day no storming vapourous leop
To leave its share of stain;
At dawn no rolling thunder sweeps
From Flanders to Lorraine;
The white year breaks against the
sky
Beyond the last red flare,
Save where ten million ghosts drift by
Who neither know nor care.

Joy Comes in the Morning.

Weep thy dark grief, O clouds,
Till the earth with thy tears be
drenched,
Spend thy furrows of gloom o'er the
heaven's dome
Till the light of her stars be
quenched.

For thy tears the rivers shall leap
And the hills shall rejoice in thy
sorrow,
When the dawn shall awake the
shadows will break,
'There'll be singing and sunshine
to-morrow.

Blow, ye tempestuous winds
Till the force of thy fury be spent,
Follow the path of the lightning's
wrath
Till the garments of night be rent,
There is room for thy troubled soul,
Far out on the boundless deep,
There, brook to rest on the ocean's
breast.

Thy voice shall be hushed in sleep,
Ease-thou thy pain, O heart,
As the cloud and the sobbing wind,
Thou may'st go to the depths of woe,
But the God of heaven is kind,
Thy sorrows shall wear more bright
have gems for thy soul's adorning,
Weeping may last till the night is
past
But joy shall come in the morning.

REPLANTING WAR FORESTS.

British Isles Will Replace Timber
Growths Sacrificed to War.

England and Scotland are preparing to replant forests which have been cut to provide war supplies. They are not waiting until peace is concluded, but are doing it now. Never before have these countries been so bare of timber. Hunting ranges and sporting grounds have been sacrificed to supply munition factories at home and armies abroad. These forests were neither large nor many but they were sufficient to tide over the time of peril. The replanting will involve certain changes.

The cutting is not yet all done, but plans for planting new forests are under way. The old forests were primarily ornamental and incidentally useful, but those which are now being deliberately provided for are primarily useful and incidentally ornamental. This will conform to the spirit of the times after the war. Forests will no longer be planted and protected for the benefit of a few hunters and gentlemen of leisure, but will be made and maintained for the profit of the people as a whole and as delightful places of retreat from the dirt and noise of cities.

THE "CANARY GIRLS"

Munitions Workers Suffer in Hair and Skin from Trotyl.

In the British munitions factories, women equipped with fireproof gown and cap, green veils and respirators, the brave "canary girls," their hair and skin turned bright yellow, are working in the dangerous Trotyl. Fuse workers there are who must get their faces correct to the thousandth of an inch. Women from the universities, specialists in science and mathematics, are working as tool setters; others move 60-pound shells with ease. Women, again, work in the tailor shops and canteens connected with the arsenals, or clad in leggings and macintosh, do trucking and carrying like strong men. These English women not merely show industry and spirit and fervor, but they have set upon their work the seal of valor. Their lives are in danger from the materials in which they work and also because the factories are chief objectives of air raiders.



Tasty Meals From Waste.

Tasty nourishing meals can be made from what is usually regarded as waste. Below are which have been printed at the suggestion of hotel chefs. They are followed by a number of recipes in which no wheat flour is used, and very little sugar. The use of wheat flour substitutes is not now compulsory, but the value of these recipes as a change in the diet, and affording housewives a chance still further to extend the use of little-known flours for which the family has taken a taste in the last twelve months, must not be overlooked. Then the question of expense, too, must be taken into account, and in the uncertain future in food matters, every cent is worth watching.

Fish Soup.—Take the head and spinal bone of one cod fish. Put in a saucepan with about two quarts of cold water, well seasoned with carrots, parsley and onions; let boil for about two hours. Brown one onion cut fine, with small piece of salt pork cut in small dice, add the fish broth and two potatoes, cut in small squares. Let cook thirty minutes. Add two fresh tomatoes, peeled and cut in small pieces, let boil five minutes. Season to taste. Add half pint of cream and serve hot with chowder cracker. For four persons.

Giblet Stew.—Take the neck of turkey, cut in three pieces. Remove gull from liver and cut liver in two pieces. Take the meat only of the giblets, well cleaned, and cut the wings in two or three pieces each. Put four ounces of butter in a saucepan with the wings, neck, giblet, and when these are nicely fried, add the liver and three tablespoons of flour. Stir well, let the flour cook for one minute, then moisten with stock or water season well with salt and pepper; add one dozen small onions, half dozen small new carrots, cut in two, let cook slowly for an hour and a half, remove the fat and add a half pint of fresh green peas, and let cook for another half hour; then remove and serve. For four persons.

Beef Palate.—Take six beef palates, rub them over with salt, blanch them till you can take off the upper skin. Then cook them the same way you cook sheep's trotters or calf head, then serve them broiled or with sauce. For six persons.

Ox Feet.—Ox feet are gelatinous, and will make an inexpensive dish. One ox foot will be enough for three or four people. Take one foot—very clean, bone it and cut it in small squares; put in in a deep saucepan with six sliced onions, two or three sliced carrots, one small bunch of parsley, one bay leaf, sassafras with salt and fresh ground pepper, add two glasses of water, one glass of cider and a small glass of white wine. Let it cook for four hours—slowly, and serve it hot.

Calf Crawl.—The crawl is the curley part of the calf's tail. Take one very fresh, soak it in water with a little salt for one hour. Cut it in small pieces and cook it in water with one onion, one carrot, small bunch parsley, one bay leaf, salt, cloves, for two hours; when well cooked serve with vinaigrette sauce and boiled potatoes. For six persons.

Sleeping Bags For Children.
It is so difficult to keep a child covered, especially in cold weather, that many mothers have adopted sleeping bags for their children. These bags are most easily made by folding a small blanket in the middle and sewing up one end and the other side. At the top there should be strong hooks and eyes there should be intervals of a few inches. The child is put into the bag and the hooks fastened so as to hold the top of the bag around the neck and over the shoulders. If desired it may be left open the rest of the way so that the child can get his arms out, or it may be hooked all the way. One way to prevent thumb-sucking is to fasten the bag so that the child cannot get his hands to his mouth. The bag may be made of any material. An all-wool blanket is best in winter, but muslin will answer for summer. It should always be sufficiently roomy so that the child can turn and move freely about inside. An added device is to fasten tapes to each of the lower corners of the bag and tie them to the corners of the bed or crib. When the child is thus fastened loosely within the bed the ordinary bed-covers may be drawn over him without fear that he will kick them off or carry them off with himself as he turns. One great advantage of the sleeping bag is that the mother need not be disturbed at night to see whether the child is covered.

A child should always be completely undressed when he goes to bed, and none of the day clothes should be worn at night. If it is so cold that it is necessary for the child to wear a shirt at night, a change should be made from the one he has been wearing. Day clothing should always be thoroughly aired and dried at night, ready to put on again the next day. Likewise, all night clothing should be well aired out of doors during the day.

Household Hints.
Flavor cream before whipping.
Keep the table sugar in a large salt shaker and you will be surprised how much you save.
The use of bread and butter plates is economical, because every bit of unused butter can be saved this way.
Sewing machines should be kept immaculately clean. Kerosene is a good thing to use for taking off "gummed" oil.
Eggs stains in linen should be soaked in cold water—never in hot, which would make them almost impossible to remove.

MINES A MENACE FOR 20 YEARS.

Will Float About on Ocean Currents Long After Peace Arrives.

The Prince of Monaco, in exhibiting his chart of ocean currents, told the Academy of Sciences in Paris that the German mines may float about, especially in the Atlantic, for 20 years. Mines from the channel will float westward until they meet the Gulf Stream, which will carry them southward along the coast of France, Spain and Morocco to the Canaries, and then to the Antilles and the Gulf of Mexico and eastward again past the Bermuda, the Azores and Madeira. The entire circuit may take four years.

Mines released north of the Straits of Dover will be carried toward Norway and the Arctic Ocean. Ships going from Europe to the United States, the Prince says, should pass northward of a line running from the entrance of the Channel to the fifth degree of north latitude and follow this line to the thirtieth degree of west longitude, then swinging down to the southern extremity of the Newfoundland banks. Ships coming to Europe from the United States run the greatest risks near the coasts on this side and in the Atlantic archipelago, will be safest in following a line passing north of Madeira and south of the Sargasso Sea.

IMPRISONED CHILD OF SIX

Brutal Treatment of Girl Who Gave
Cruelty to British Prisoner.

A letter has been received from Corp. E. Sullivan, Canadian Signaling Company, 4th Division, France, which contains this significant paragraph: "The civilians all have the same story as to the treatment of our prisoners, and it makes one's blood boil to hear them. I will give you an idea as to the Hun methods. Our prisoners were all in a state of semi-starvation, and it was a crime punishable with imprisonment to give a prisoner anything to eat, and the Hun lived up to this to the letter. One day I was shown a little child six years of age whom the Huns had imprisoned for 36 hours for giving a prisoner a crust of bread.

"One of the ways they had of giving our prisoners food was to sweep potato peelings and crusts of bread into the street as our prisoners were marched to and from their work.

"Many of our prisoners were without shirts, and the civilians used to creep out to their camps at night and throw shirts amongst them. Nearly all the women of one town had been imprisoned for disobeying the Huns' orders concerning the prisoners."

The battleships of to-day can in two shots discharge as great a weight of metal as an entire broadside of Nelson's greatest ship.

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MOST MARVELLOUS OF MYSTERY SHIPS

BATTLE CRUISER HOOD IS BIG SURPRISE OF WAR

Wonder Work of War Period is Found in Naval Engineering—481 Vessels in Four Years.

In an article on shipbuilding, the London Observer states that the total output of the United Kingdom during 1918 of both naval and mercantile ships was 1,245 vessels, of 1,876,411 tons and 4,349,260 horsepower.

"The wonder work of the war period," says the Observer, "is to be found not in mercantile shipbuilding, but in naval, and, above all things in naval engineering. On the Clyde alone during the war 481 vessels of 770,347 tons and 6,093,830 horsepower were constructed as additions to the naval strength of the country. In this total are included no merchant vessels ordered by the Government, and no general service trawlers, tugs or handycraft built on Government order.

An Imposing List.
"The list is composed of battleships, battle cruisers, light cruisers, destroyers and submarines, together with armed merchant cruisers, sea-plane carriers, monitors, minesweepers, those new vessels known as sloops, which are really lighter than cruisers or low-speed destroyers; gunboats, patrol boats, hospital steamers, and also the "Q" boats and "PQ" boats, of which so little could be said while the war was on or can even yet be said.

"The battle cruiser Hood was the greatest of all our mystery ships. She and the Rodney were built in the greatest surprise packages of the war. In speed and gun-power they were to have exceeded anything afloat. Only the Hood, however, will be completed, as a great specimen of the latest in British naval architecture. All that exists of the Rodney will be scrapped.

"Put it is really in marine engineering that the year 1918 and the war period as a whole have been extraordinary. The twelve months' record in production of ships' machinery is held by the Wallsend-Slipway Company of Wallsend-on-Tyne, which turned out engines of 216,290 horsepower, but other great firms have turned out machinery in amounts which would have been notable in normal times.

Year of Highest Records.
"The year 1918, however, was the year of the highest records, the Fairfield Company on the Clyde alone producing marine propelling machinery totalling 468,410 horsepower. This was the year when high power destroyers were being turned out for the purpose of hunting down German submarines, and it will live for all time in the industrial annals of the United Kingdom as a year of extraordinary shipbuilding activity and one which contributed more than any to the supremacy at sea which ultimately strangled Germany and compelled her to cry aloud for peace."

FOOLED THE GERMANS

Naval Camouflage Kept the Huns Guessing as to Ship's Course.

Naval camouflage was the artist's contribution to the defeat of the submarine. The pioneer mind in the work is that of Commander Norman Wilkinson, whose workshop—the "Dazzle Section"—is to be found at the Royal Academy in a dingy room brightened by innumerable quaintly patterned models of merchant ships.

The place has the engaging aspect of a Christmas toy shop. These models represent every type of merchant ship in the early days there was a model for every ship. Latterly each type had its special design in accordance with which the ships were painted at the ports.

The scheme, which began to be put into operation in May, 1917, made great headway once it was clearly understood that the aim of camouflage was not to make a ship invisible—which is impossible—but to confuse the submarine commander as to her true course. You can see for yourself at the studio how it works. Looking through an imitation model on a mimic sea and are asked to mark its course. It is extremely difficult to guess anything like right if a grey ship is placed on the board it is, on the other hand, easy.

The idea that invisibility is aimed at is still widely held by the public and was for a long time a cause of prejudice among merchant captains. They knew better now, and before the submarine war ended were enthusiastic advocates of camouflage.

Canada's Inland Revenue.

As shown by the statistics of the inland revenues of the Dominion for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, the total general inland revenues during the year amounted to \$29,735,415.

Scientists who have investigated contend that fish that live in the ocean enter fresh water rivers to spawn because they are sensitive to acids and alkalis in sea water.

Soils and Crops

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

BEAN DISEASES.

In many sections of the Dominion bush beans are now recognized as a profitable special crop, and the acreage has been greatly increased during the last few years. Approximately 100,000 acres are planted yielding considerably over one million bushels. Destructive diseases have accompanied this increase in cultivation and unless the farmer takes precaution to eliminate disease the crop will not continue to be as popular or profitable as it should. It is safe to say that probably 25% of the crop is frequently lost through the attacks of one or more diseases which might be largely prevented by planting disease free seed. The more important diseases are, as follows:

Anthracnose is probably most destructive in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec and some years in Ontario. It is caused by a seed-borne fungus which attacks stem, leaves, pods and seed, producing dark brown to almost black sunken spots on the stem and pods and a blackening of the veins in the leaves. When severe the plants may be completely defoliated or even completely destroyed leaving skips in the row.

Bacterial Blight is a serious problem to the bean growers of Ontario and to a less extent elsewhere. The bacteria or germs causing this disease are seed-borne and attack the stem, leaves, pods and seed, producing on the seed light yellow blotches sometimes involving the whole seed. Infected leaves develop small irregular water soaked areas, which later turn brown and fall out. The spots on the stem and pods are of a raised, water soaked appearance with a yellow to reddish amber color, usually smaller and not so dark as Anthracnose spots.

Mosaic is a new disease reported as common in Southern Ontario. It is characterized by leaves on infected plants develop a peculiar mottled appearance. Diseased plants produce a few small pods as compared to healthy plants. Little is known concerning it. Its nature would indicate that seed from affected plants would probably produce a mosaic crop therefore the use of such seed should be avoided.

Control Measures.

Plant only disease free seed on soil which has not lately been planted to beans. This can be best accomplished by selecting, at the time of harvesting, disease free pods from vigorous high yielding plants. These selected pods should then be immersed for not more than 3 minutes in disinfecting solution, allowed to dry off and stored in a clean muslin bag or other disease free container.

The seed from these pods should be used the following spring to plant a bean seed plot. While this is not sufficient to ensure the obtaining of disease free stock the first year, it will if practised regularly reduce disease to a minimum, and thus largely remove the cause for poor yields.

Where pod selection has not been previously practised the first start should be made by securing seed from a field relatively free from disease. This stock should be very carefully hand-selected, removing all spotted or even slightly discolored seed. After this has been done the seed may be immersed in solution of copper sulphate 1:100 for 3 minutes or in a formalin solution 1:500 for 5 minutes, allowed to dry and planted.

Beneficial results might also be obtained by pulling out and destroying diseased plants as they appear from time to time during the growing season.

So far spraying beans has not proven a commercial success but probably

Fertilizers PAY

Experimental Tests show that Fertilizers Increase Wheat Yield. Gains from Fertilizers obtained in Experimental Tests:
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8.2 bus. Spring Wheat gained
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Indiana Experiment Station
7.09 bus. Wheat gained.
Average of 10 years' test.
"Exactly" should be used and will depend upon the local conditions, but in any case it should be remembered that it will pay better to use liberal amounts of fertilizer on what now yields a moderate crop than to use small amounts of fertilizer on what now yields a high crop. Prices are likely to remain high and to increase in the future. For further information—Prof. A. T. WILSON, Purdue University, Indiana.
Make Your Gain on Wheat while prices are high.
Write for Free Literature
Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau
of the Canadian Fertilizer Association
1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto

Sheep Notes

Many sheep lose their wool, especially toward spring, from other causes than the effects of scab. In fact, if scab is present the animals are just as liable to lose their wool at one time of the year as at another. Because sheep begin to rub and bite and pull off wool, no evidence that they are bothered with scab, as they will do that if irritated with ticks or anything else. But in order to find out what is the matter it is well to make an examination at once.

It may be well to give some of the symptoms, appearance and effect of scab. However, the man who has once seen its effects and has noticed it particularly, will never mistake scab for anything else or anything else for it. The scab insect works between the inner and outer skin. Starting at some point, usually in the flank, the insects work outward from a common centre and as they thrive and multiply they keep spreading, and some will get to other portions of the body and start a new colony, as it were. Their work causes a yellow matter to form in these spots and this in turn will form into a scab. Of course, such a scab irritates the animal and it will rub and pull at its wool, and whatever scab has formed there will come off with the wool. Even if they did not pull or rub the scabs off, they would fall off in time. Sheep are sometimes afflicted with similar scabs from other causes. For this reason, it is best to procure a strong magnifying glass, when it can be readily determined whether the trouble is genuine scab or not.

Sheep scab is not a very hard disease to eradicate, as is usually supposed by those persons who have no experience with it. A couple of good dippings with a dip will cure the disease if the dip is properly applied. However, some precaution is necessary to keep the animals from becoming infected again from old scabs and wool that may have been rubbed off. In warm weather the scab insects that have been rubbed off with the scabs and wool will survive for a considerable period of time and if they come in contact with sheep they are very likely to infect them again. It is very easy to pick out a sheep that has once had scab, for where the scabs have been the scab insects will grow again, no matter how well the scab spots were cured.

A Creeping Blanket
A creeping blanket can be made a veritable fairyland to a young adventurer on his knees if the adjustable cover is of basket-weaved canvas embroidered in delicate colors with cross-stitch animals and flowers parading around the border.

WHAT SHALL I GIVE MY BOY?

By Edgar L. Vincent

This is a question asked by every father who has boys coming along toward manhood: "What shall I give my boy that will better fit him for the life he is facing?" And two or three things come first to the mind of most men. One is that they ought to place at the command of their boys as much of material goods as possible, reasoning that without these he will begin his career handicapped. If the father can give every boy a piece of land, it is usually held that he has given them a "good start" in the world. And then most fathers like to feel that they stand well in the community for the sake of their children. The man that is looked up to, so these men think, on account of the money he has accumulated or the success he has had in his business, does much toward insuring a good future for his boys.

These are both all right enough in their place, as far as they go, but they do not go far enough. Money may be the worst thing in the world for a boy to inherit. No man can pass his good name on to a son that does not appreciate integrity to the fullest possible extent. That is, a man is what he possesses himself of real worth. The money or the farm or the good standing in society count only as adjuncts to the success of the son. What can a farmer do, then, that will work into the very warp and woof of the boy's life and start him on the right path? That is, a man who makes his best possible citizen?

One thing to begin with, every father may give his son. That is, a chance to know all he himself knows about farming. It is a great thing in these days to be a good farmer. No longer is it safe to say, if it ever was, "He does not like anything else, so we will make a farmer of him." To be a good farmer, the boy ought to have just as much ability as if he were to be a doctor or a lawyer. It ought to be the pride of every farmer to find out all he can about the soil of his farm, how best to get the most out of it and to let his boy have this information at first hand. He cannot get from a book or from the lips of any teacher in a school room, apart from the farm, the actual, first-hand knowledge that will enable him to take a farm and operate it successfully. The farm, under the teaching of the father, is the best place in the world to learn farming. Books and schools will supplement the home training, but that is all. They cannot take the place of it.

And then, the farmer may give his boy all he knows about the care and keeping of stock. To do this to the best possible advantage, he should study horses and cattle himself. Every farmer must of a necessity, be something of a veterinarian. He must understand the stock he handles well enough to feed them to the best advantage, he must have a fair knowledge of the effects of certain simple remedies and be ready to apply them when needed. These things he ought

It is as natural for a sheep to shed its wool when warm weather comes as for a horse to shed his hair, although man has removed that tendency almost entirely. But if sheep are not kept in a condition of continual thrift, the wool not being properly supplied with nourishment stops growing. This breaks in the wool may be only eight, or so pronounced as to almost part the fleece in places or possibly all over the animal. When the animal begins to get more nourishment the wool will again start to grow, but the old and the new growths are so slightly connected that the old is easily rubbed off or even will sometimes drop off.

Overheating in any way will also cause wool to come off. For instance, if sheep get too much corn, especially if they have had none before, it will cause a fever which will cause the animals to lose their wool. Sheep will of course, pull and rub the wool off in spots if afflicted with ticks or lice, but this only weakens the bunches pulled or rubbed off and does not loosen the rest of the fleece. Where wool is shed from any cause except scab it will grow out again, but in the case of scab it never does.

The Dairy

Given two cows of equal dairy capacity, one conditioned as a milk cow, and the other rather thin in flesh, and the one in the best condition will make the best record every year. Not only this, but condition enables many breeders to break a milk and butter-fat record with a cow that conditioned no better than those which she exceeds, must surely have produced much better feedings for milk and butter-fat records is one of the places where brains and experience are indispensable. The feeder must not overlook a single factor in his work; best of all can he afford to begin a feeding test without having his cows in as good condition as his competitors, for some, if not all of them will put on test animals in the best condition it is possible to get them.

A Creeping Blanket
A creeping blanket can be made a veritable fairyland to a young adventurer on his knees if the adjustable cover is of basket-weaved canvas embroidered in delicate colors with cross-stitch animals and flowers parading around the border.

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

Cataract.
This trouble is such a common one, affects so disastrously the most important of the senses of the body, and is so often susceptible of cure that it is very desirable to know something about it and what steps may be taken to get over it.

It is not necessary at this time to go into the details of the complicated structure of the eye but it is essential to state things behind the beautiful curtain called the iris which gives color to the eye, black, brown, blue or grey, is a bi-convex lens of soft material, hard at the centre or nucleus and covered with a fibrous membrane or capsule called the crystalline lens. The rays of light pass through the opening or pupil of the iris and are refracted or cannot pass through it through this lens to be spread upon the sensitive retina, sight or vision being the ultimate result.

When this lens or its capsule becomes partially or completely opaque as the result of disease or injury so that the light cannot pass through it properly or cannot pass through at all, sight is partly or completely destroyed and this condition is called cataract.

It is most frequent in the eyes of the aged as the result of the degenerative changes which come with old age, but it may come at any period of life, in fact one may be born with it and be blind from birth owing to defective development of the lens. Sometimes it follows eye disease of some other character or it may follow or accompany some disease like Bright's disease or diabetes or certain varieties of skin disease. It may be due to the influence of certain drugs like opium or naphthalin, to the effect of lightning or electricity, or to prolonged heat in an occupation like that of glass blowers or workers in iron furnaces.

Not infrequently it is the result of blows or other injuries to the eye itself, may be due to a temple, or it may follow inflammation and ulceration of the transparent convex disc in the front of the eye called the cornea. Heredity may play an important part in causing it, some individuals and some families being more susceptible to it than others. When it occurs in the young it is generally the result of some other disease or of injury.

There are many different kinds, good results and thus it is necessary to use care in selecting the lens.

forms and degrees of opacity of the lens and hence the sight is affected variously in different individuals. It is apt to progress rapidly when it follows injury or inflammation of the eye, especially in the young, and very slowly when due to the degenerative changes of old age.

The symptoms depend upon the extent, the character and the density of the opaque portion of the lens and the sight is affected correspondingly. The opacity may take the form of spots or stripes or rings and as it develops there may be hazes or cobwebs, or veils before the eyes.

The more opaque the lens becomes, the more obscure the vision until at length only the sense of light and darkness remains. If there is no sense at all of light or shadow the vision will probably be irretrievably lost.

When cataract is developing in the aged the changes in the shape of the lens may be such that they are able to distinguish near objects and even to read without glasses, giving them the so-called "second sight."

There may be nothing in the appearance of the eye to indicate this disease to the ordinary observer or the area of the pupil may be dull grey or glistening white, or black or brown.

If the lens swell as the cataract develops there will be pain in the eyeballs and intolerance of light, and colored glasses will be required. It is important to wait until the cataract is mature or ripe before attempting any operative procedures, and while this does not take long in the young it may take years in the aged.

There is said to be no way to cure this disease but by operation, drugs will not do it and it is said that treatment by massage is likely to do more harm than good. There have been cases in which the disease has disappeared spontaneously but these are the rarest of exceptions.

The better the general condition of the patient the more probable that the result will be a successful one, provided always that the one who does the operation is not only skillful in what is one of the most delicate manipulations in surgery, but is also possessed of rare judgment, knowing when to operate and how to take proper care of the patient afterward.

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THE COMMUNITY FAIR

The community fair is a miniature county fair conducted by people of a community to promote social and economic life. It arouses interest and pride in local achievement by affording an opportunity for the exhibition of the best products of the community, fosters the spirit of co-operation by bringing the people together in friendly rivalry, and affords an opportunity for wholesome community recreation.

These fairs are known in different localities as community fairs, district fairs, township fairs, school fairs, and farmers' club fairs. The fall festivals, harvest home festivals, and farm, home, and school festivals, which are held in certain localities, are adaptations of the same general idea.

The community, township, or district fair makes its appeal directly to all members of the community, while the fair conducted by the farmers' club appeals especially to the members of the organization concerned. The school fair in its simplest form is an exhibition of the work done and the products shown by its school children. From the school fair, with its community-wide interest, it is an easy step to include the products of the older girls and boys who are not in school, and ultimately the products and work of all the members of the community.

The first step toward holding a community fair is to get together the leaders of the different organizations in the community for the purpose of considering whether or not it is advisable to hold a community fair. It is well to present at this meeting a general outline of the method of procedure for the conduct of the fair. If the plan is approved by this group, a community meeting is called, at which full explanation is made regarding the nature and purposes of a community fair and the methods of conducting it. This meeting should be well advertised by posters, newspaper notices, and post cards addressed to each family calling attention to the place and date and emphasizing the importance of the meeting.

The fair should be well advertised and effort should be made to secure exhibits of exceptional quality. For premiums ribbons are usually awarded, rather than cash payments. In securing the exhibits the main purpose should be to secure exhibits from as many persons as possible. As most of the preparation for the fair is made by volunteer workers, the small amount of money required for incidental expenses can be raised by subscription or by the sale of advertising space in the catalogue or on the program. There should be no entry fees or admission charge.

The management of county fairs are beginning to realize the value of the community exhibit as a factor in making the county fair serve its purpose as an agricultural exhibition. Liberal premiums have been offered for these community exhibits, either in cash or in such form as to be of community use, as, for example, reference books on agricultural subjects to be kept in the community library, a watering trough conveniently located, or a drinking fountain.

An interesting county fair, recently held, was made up of seventy-two community exhibits. There were no traces or showbooths. The ten thousand people in attendance spent their time for two days in visiting and inspecting the exhibits and in wholesome recreation under the supervision of an expert, recreational director from a neighboring city. Each community had its booths and the several communities vied with each other in making attractive exhibits of the products of the farm, home, and school.

Don't Let Grasshoppers Get The Jump on You.

There is no reason why farmers should allow their crops to be destroyed by grasshoppers, as, by the use of Paris green bran-mash compound the grasshoppers can be effectively controlled.

The following formula for poisoned bran-mash is highly recommended, and has given excellent results wherever it has been used:
Paris green, 3 pounds; bran, fifty pounds; syrup (cheap grade), one gallon; water, five gallons; lemons, ten. Mix thoroughly the bran and Paris green while dry; dissolve the syrup in the water, squeeze the lemons into this and finely chop the peel and pulp and add them also; then pour this mixture into the bran and Paris green and stir so as to dampen the mash thoroughly. Then sow broadcast as thinly as possible where the hoppers are abundant, especially along ditch banks and above the borders of the field. The above amount will usually cover six acres of ground if properly applied. White arsenic may be used in place of the Paris green when it can be obtained. Never distribute the poisoned bran in handfuls, or masses of any kind.

Courtesy covereth many imperfections, and preventeth more dangers.—Thomas Carew.

Straw from the horse stable makes pretty poor manure to apply to land by itself. It is too loose and blows all around, besides having small fertilizing value. But by putting it in the drops back of the cows and getting it well mixed with their droppings, we can transform it into fine fertilizer.

MILD WEATHER SALE

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

W. H. PARNALL
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The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1919

NEWBURY

Mrs. Alex. Gray and daughter Helen spent the week-end with the former's mother and sister.

Mrs. Yates received word from Cleveland that her brother's wife had died on Christmas Day with the flu. She left two sons besides her husband.

Mr. and Mrs. Garnet Long of Clachan spent Sunday with Mrs. Long's grandmother, Mrs. Yates.

Mrs. Stephen Fenell received word last week of the death of her brother, Will White, of Aylmer. The late Mr. White at one time had a confectionery business here. Sympathy is extended.

Many of our readers will be pleased to hear of the success of Miss Arta Gay, daughter of Mrs. Ernest Gay of Windsor, Miss Arta having gotten the position of teacher in Regina. She is in a graded school, having the 2nd and 3rd class work.

D. Stalker got in a car of chestnut coal Monday. Many were glad to see it come, but the weather being so mild it was not so exciting as it might have been.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Graham of Saskatchewan spent Saturday at Mrs. W. O. Kraft's. Mr. Graham is well known to many here, who were glad to see him looking so well.

Will Cuckey has started a chopping mill in the front part of the building he occupies as a dwelling. This will be a great convenience to the farmers about here.

Mrs. D. J. Batsner, Miss Graydon, Mrs. Vanduzen, G. T. Murdoch, D. T. McNaughton and Sandy Armstrong went to London on Friday to hear Harry Lauder.

P. J. Henry of Winnipeg was calling on friends in town Monday. John Burr suffered a paralytic stroke at his home on Friday. At the time of writing he is not improving much, the right side being affected.

Miss Pearl Robinson left on Monday for a visit with Miss F. Miles at London. Wallace Degraw and family returned from Welland Saturday night.

Mrs. Edwards and baby Margaret of Toronto are guests at the manse.

WARDVILLE

T. Heywood and daughter have gone to Ingersoll to reside. An Epworth League has been organized in the Methodist church.

The many friends of Miss Doris Jefferson, who was taken ill while training at Saratoga hospital, will be pleased to hear that she is able to come home.

The families of Mr. Bliton and Mr. Linden have recovered from the flu. Mr. and Mrs. C. Mimna left last week for an extended visit with their daughter, Mrs. Anders, at Ypsilanti, Mich.

The congregation of the Methodist church presented J. A. Faulds with a music cabinet in appreciation of his services as organist.

Mrs. Gray and daughters of Windsor are visiting her sister, Mrs. D. L. Purcell.

Mrs. P. O'Malley entertained the Young People's Society of the Anglican church last Friday evening.

D. McRae has sold his stock of boots, shoes, and gents' furnishings to J. A. Mulligan. Mr. McRae will sell groceries only in future.

EKFRID STATION

Miss Annie McCallum of London spent the week-end at her home here. Philip Eaton has returned to his position at Glencoe.

The Congdon family are all progressing favorably after a severe attack of influenza.

Neil McLean entertained a few of his friends one evening last week. This community was shocked on Tuesday to hear of the death from pneumonia following influenza of Harry Blue of Dutton. Sympathy is extended to the parents and friends of the deceased.

STRATHBURN

Ekrfid Mills are busy these days grinding. Coad B's. threshed 25 bushels of clover seed for Daniel Treastin this week.

Miss Patterson of Iona Station left for her home this week after visiting at the home of Dan McTaggart.

J. G. Lethbridge, who has been on the sick list, is better again. Mrs. Nathaniel Currie is poorly and has the attendance of a nurse.

The family of Major Grover have contracted the flu a second time. Mrs. Lorenzo Kelly is seriously ill with the flu.

A very large quantity of fine timber is being delivered at the G. T. R. in Glencoe from off the farms of Thos. Dykes and James Waterworth.

APPIN

Wm. Stephenson and family are settled in their new home. Bruce Lamont, who has been ill, is improving.

We are sorry to learn that Robert Webster is not improving in health.

Rev. G. S. Lloyd of Glencoe preached in the Presbyterian church last Sunday morning.

The Fraser Mission Band held their monthly meeting at the manse last Thursday. There was a good attendance.

Miss Edna McIntyre gave an interesting paper on the life of Joseph before the close of the meeting. Miss Mary Jane McTaggart was presented with a life membership in the Women's Missionary Society.

Miss Edna McIntyre read an address and Miss Hawkins made the presentation. The address was signed on behalf of the Fraser Mission Band by Mrs. John McAlpine, president, and Miss Edna McIntyre, secretary.

It expressed the society's appreciation of Miss McTaggart's long and faithful work in connection with the band, of which she was for a number of years the honored president. Largely to her industry, tact, zeal and general faithfulness, in which at all times she had been a worthy example, was due the success and prosperity which has from the beginning attended the efforts of the band.

During 1918 the Appin Women's Institute shipped to Hyman Hall, London, the following goods—52 towels, 463 pairs of socks, 189 grey flannel shirts, value, \$991. In addition to these there were 32 Christmas boxes sent to the boys "over there" who formerly resided in this locality, each containing a shirt, pair of socks and a towel, and Christmas eats.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Jones on Thursday afternoon, January 30. Ladies are asked to bring in all finished work, as it will be packed at this meeting.

You may count on a good time on February 14th at the box social at Appin, to be given by the Methodist young people.

MELBOURNE

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. Cornett will spend the winter in California, returning in the spring to their home in St. Thomas.

Mrs. Dan McDougald is ill and under the doctor's care.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

Duncan Campbell, who has been ill for some weeks, is improving although still under the care of the doctor and nurse.

Miss Davidson of Mount Brydges spent the week-end with Miss B. C. Buchanan.

Mrs. George Marshman, et., has been confined to her room for a few days but is now improving.

Miss Annie McDougald has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. J. Drinkwater, Toronto.

John Jeffery has secured a position in St. Thomas.

Miss V. Clarke is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. Wm. Laine.

Arthur Loeman, who has had a return here as operator and station agent, has been removed to the main line.

A lumber of our young people held a social evening in the Woodmen Hall on Friday and report a good time.

Stanley Mullins, who has been learning operating here, has secured a position on the main line of the M. C. R.

Memorial services were held in the Methodist church on Sunday evening for Wm. Newman, who gave his life for our country in France. The services were well attended, as the service in the Presbyterian church was withdrawn for the occasion.

Rev. Wm. R. Vance, pastor, had charge of the services, assisted by Rev. Peter Jamieson of the Presbyterian church. Special music was given by the choir.

The anthem, "I Hear the Voice of Jesus Say," was well rendered, and the duet, "Some Day the Silver Cord Will Break," given by Miss Gleadall and Fred Brown, was much appreciated.

Wm. Wellman has secured a position in Toronto.

Miss N. R. Bury has returned to Toronto after spending several weeks at her home.

CRINAN

Miss Margaret Skinner of West Lorne spent Sunday with Miss Grace McIntyre.

Several from here attended the hop in West Lorne on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. E. Stewart is spending the winter in West Lorne with her niece, Mrs. E. Partridge.

W. W. Cadogan was in London on Monday.

Several farms in this locality have been leased for oil.

G. T. Markham attended the Western Ontario Dairyman's Convention at London this week.

There are no cases of the flu in the district at present.

The annual congregational meeting of Argyle Presbyterian church is being held in the church tonight.

Several improvements have been made at the Crinan school house.

N. McEachren and J. A. Matheson attended a meeting of the executive of the West Elgin Farmers' Club at Dutton on Thursday afternoon.

The Crinan Farmers' Club met in Markham Hall on Thursday evening. The club has placed orders for a car of fence posts, sugar, mangel seeds and flour and feed.

J. A. Matheson has been named for Aldborough to assist A. D. McKillop of Wallace town in the organization of the farmers' clubs of the township.

Organized agriculture has received the unstinted and loyal support of The Weekly Sun, Toronto, during the 28 years of its existence. It is today giving generous and hearty support to every movement calculated to further the interests of those engaged in agriculture. Those farmers who wish to keep in touch with the great cooperative movement among agriculturists in Ontario should read it every week. The women of the farm will be particularly interested in the Women's Page, specially written for The Sun by a woman living on a farm.

NO MORE KIDNEY TROUBLE

Since He Commenced to Take "Fruit-a-lives"

78 Lees Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.
"Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from *Liver and Kidney Trouble*. Having read a "Fruit-a-lives", I thought I would try them. The result was surprising.
"I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-lives', and I know now what I have not known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain."
WALTER J. MARRIOTT.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

CASHMERE

Mrs. Earl Tanks was visiting her parents on Wednesday last.

Irwin Willick has arrived home from London where he has been awaiting his discharge from the army.

Clifford Tanks arrived home from London on Saturday with his final discharge from military service.

A recent letter from Stanley Allen reports him in excellent health. Stanley is on the march through Belgium to Germany.

Pte. Charles Burriss of Bothwell is visiting his aunt, Mrs. Thos. Darke.

Mrs. Allen Stiller has returned after spending a week in Detroit.

Charles Marcus of Windsor spent a few days with his sister, Mrs. Henry Willick.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Darke spent a few days with the latter's brother, Arthur Tanks.

Miss Mildred Taylor, who has been confined to her bed for some time, is up and about again.

Mrs. James Deas and family of Bothwell are visiting at her parents', Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Darke's.

Choir practice was held at the home of Mrs. Henry Saylor.

League was a great success this week, a good increase over the former week.

His many friends will be sorry to hear that Charlie Burriss has pneumonia.

CAIRO

Mrs. Alfred Wehlman, who has been in the Chatham hospital for a couple of weeks for treatment, arrived home during the week, considerably improved.

George W. McLean of Kenora has returned to his home here.

Charles Graham of Govan, Sask., at one time prominent in municipal matters here, is renewing acquaintance at present.

Miss Jessie Ferguson is on an extended visit to her aunt and other friends at Stratford.

Fred Burr made a business trip to Chatham on Friday.

Miss Jean McKeown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McKeown, who has been ill for a couple of weeks, are pleased to learn she has about fully recovered.

Will Thompson of Thamesville is visiting at the homes of his brothers, Fred and Harvey.

Mrs. Fred Sullivan left for Detroit yesterday, the stork having visited the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stuart Smith, on the 18th inst., and left her a sweet little girl.

Mrs. Will Clements of Aberfeldy visited her aunt, Mrs. M. J. Wehlman, on Friday.

As predicted in one of my former communications, the council of Euphemia were elected by acclamation, and met on the 13th inst. and re-appointed all the officers excepting the collector.

Lee Smith of Aberfeldy made a brief call on business here on Thursday.

The Red Cross held their first meeting for the year, as did also the Tipperary Lassies, but as yet no report is available.

EUPHEMIA

Very spring-like these days. Wedding bells will soon be ringing.

Miss Evelyn Annett spent the week-end with Miss Marguerite Osborne.

A pretty but quiet wedding took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Lindsay, Florence, when their daughter, Miss Janet M., was united in marriage to John D. Munroe, son of Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Munroe, promptly at 4:30 on Wednesday, January 8th.

The bridal party took their places and Rev. Percy Streetter, rector of St. Matthew's, performed the ceremony in the presence of immediate relatives.

A sumptuous dinner was served, after the congratulations. Many costly gifts were received, among them being a handsome cabinet of silverware, a gift from the groom to the bride.

The bride was in a handsome gown of white silk crepe de chine and georgette, with trimmings of lace, and wore a bridal veil and orange blossoms. Her travelling suit was taupe, with black hat and furs. The couple left the same evening for Detroit and other points.

Miss Lindsay was one of Florence's most popular young ladies and a host of good wishes go with Mr. and Mrs. Munroe for a happy married life.

Mr. and Mrs. Mainard are quite ill. A number from this party attended the skating party at Florence on Wednesday night. There were some fine skaters among the bunch, who claim the ice was in great shape.

Hundreds of wild ducks are passing over Grand Rapids, flying northward. Hunters and trappers say this denotes an early spring and open winter.

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

LIFE ON BOARD AN ARMY TRANSPORT

Sunday, July 27, 1918, ashore, in the chilling air of the St. Lawrence river, was to be our last day on Canadian soil. The train glided smoothly along towards its destination—Montreal. We had our morning meal at eight o'clock. The colonist cars in which we were travelling were supplied with tables which could be attached between the seats. On these we ate our scanty meal which consisted of dry bread and scrambled eggs dished out in our dirty mess tins which had not been washed after last night's supper on account of no hot water. At eleven o'clock we steamed slowly along the waterfront of Montreal to our docks where we were to embark. The long hiss of the whistle blew and we all fled out and formed up, each man carrying full equipment, weighing about seventy pounds, which seemed more like two hundred after putting in a restless night on the train. We boarded the old cattle boat Bellerophon at twelve o'clock, every man as hungry as a wolf, with no meal in sight and inquisitive and anxious to look over the boat we had boarded, which on account of the way in which it had been camouflaged appeared only a little larger than a tug. Having cheered on the train until everybody was hoarse, we were unable to do ourselves credit as the tug sailed us clear of the pier at three in the afternoon. Our meals on board ship for Sunday were absolutely punk and it was the first time in my life that I ever left a cabin hungry. We anchored that night at Three Rivers and remained there until about four in the morning of July 28, when they hoisted anchor and started once more for our destination, which was uncertain at that time. We passed Quebec at nine o'clock in the morning. Scenery along the river was beautiful and far beyond any I had ever seen.

Tuesday, the 29th, was real cold in the morning. We were out in the gulf. Land could be seen dimly in the distance on both sides but towards noon we were standing southeast of Gaspé, and raining, with a heavy sea running. All day was squally, while the sea got rougher towards evening. The waves were running mountains high and would be a couple of hundred feet from crest to crest. As evening settled in, the sea got worse, about every third wave breaking over the bows which were thirty feet clear of the water when the wind still blew in torrents.

Wednesday morning, 30th, was very cold, as I guess all mornings are on the water. About ten o'clock land appeared and by noon we were running down some strait, apparently between Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia. Scenery grand, water very deep, and the hills were still being drawn along although channel was only about a mile wide.

Thursday morning—five o'clock, got up (slept). Emerged to Halifax harbor in sight. Took on pilot, 5:30—a choppy sea running. At 6 a. m. passed seven gun boats standing out to sea, also a destroyer. Saw a couple of light cruisers as they were hoisting in mine cutters. Dropped anchor about eight o'clock at the head of inlet past Halifax city to wait for convoy to gather. The friends at Stratford were wiped out in some sections. From the water the city had been built back on the slope of a hill. All that remains now is the street, the ruins having been gathered up and green grass growing where once stood many a fine building. At eleven o'clock the lifeboats were lowered and we went for a row against the tide, which was very strong. It took us forty-five minutes to row to another troopship in the harbor. There I saw C. Mills, L. Lipsitt (Mr. Brydges), Jim Patterson and McFadden (from our unit). These men belonged to another draft from ours but are going over with the same escort. In the afternoon life belts were tested. The boys had to undress and jump into the harbor for a swim. The water was 75 feet deep, so many of the boys were towed who didn't need to be for the belt kept them afloat. The water was so cold, it being impossible to sink with it on. The only danger I can see if we are torpedoed is from being caught in between decks and getting caught in the rigging.

Friday, Aug. 2.—I am mess orderly for the table, my duties being to draw rations and see that they are served in the supplementary tacks, which makes it anything but comfortable. Long tables are built in as thick as they can be placed, with our hammocks hung above them. They are placed in such a thick that when everybody is in they are lying side to side and head to the other fellow's feet. It would be impossible for any more to find room. In case of an accident there are four hundred men down our hole and they have to go up four stairways or hatches, so a jam is to be looked for. It is impossible to get any exercise on deck as it is covered over with machinery, such as donkey engines and windlasses, used in mine-sweeping, this boat having been used for that until this spring, when it was taken out to be used as a transport. We have boat parade at 6 a. m. and 4:30 p. m.—nine leaves a day given for eighteen men. The bread looks more like firewood than something to eat, but does not taste so bad. Margarine is used for butter. The first couple of meals it nearly gagged me but now by a little perseverance I can handle it all right and like it almost as well as butter. The Y. M. C. A. was very good. They distributed magazines and all kinds of papers, and the boys are but now they are hard to run across as some of the stupid fellows that looked at them threw them overboard, never thinking that most of the other boys had never seen them.

August 2.—At two o'clock went in bathing from the boat, with lifelift on. Stayed in water for about fifteen minutes. Water cold as the dickens,

75 feet deep, and easily as salty as putting two teaspoons of salt to a cup of water. Charlie Lotan went in also and swam over to French boat Sophie that was anchored about a quarter of a mile away; had to be brought back in a rowboat. Had a concert on deck that night, made up of stump speeches, songs and clog dancing.

Aug. 3.—Raining hard. Halifax papers report the worst storm in years. Lightning struck a tree near railroad track, scaring people for a couple of miles. Only a couple of flashes in whole storm. Guess a thunderstorm is an uncommon thing around here. Stayed between decks all day and read a magazine.

Aug. 4.—Hoisted anchor at 1:15 p. m. and set sail. Draft 97 from London are in the leading boat. We are about the tenth. Over twenty big boats are to be seen from the deck. Moved time back one hour and twenty minutes for some reason or other. Cleared Halifax and dropped pilot at 2:30. He took with him a short letter I dropped to Donald. I folded it and sealed it on the run, wrote it standing up. The sea has an easy roll which makes boat bounce slowly just like an elevator going up and down. Gives you a funny feeling in the head. Four or five boats in our line are carrying Americans. Canada at 5 p. m. can still be seen just a tiny speck to the north. We are sailing southeast by south.

Aug. 5.—Nothing to be seen but water, very calm.

Aug. 6.—Very windy, although sea is not so very rough. About five or six hundred miles out. Mess orderly again.

Aug. 7.—Still windy and raining. Saw a shark about 6 p. m. Could just see dorsal fin and part of back as he cut through water. Big storm set in about eight o'clock. Wind from north; sea very rough. A lot sick.

Aug. 8.—Saw another shark. Sea still rough from last night's storm. Took a shower bath in afternoon.

Aug. 8 and 9.—No change; fine weather.

Aug. 10.—Fine weather. About 1,500 miles from Canada. Say will be in England about Thursday next. Enter danger zone tomorrow. Expecting an escort anytime.

Aug. 11 (Sunday).—Had a funeral at sea on one of the other boats. All flags were flying at half-mast. Picked out for guard and submarine lookout.

Aug. 12.—Mess orderly for rest of voyage, having been taken off the guard on account of there being one too many picked out, myself being the lucky one. All hands had to rise this morning at 3:30 and go up and sleep on the deck so as to be on deck at dawn. We also have to be on deck at dusk, as that is when there is the most danger of being torpedoed. Have a sleep with shoes on over the coats on to be ready in an emergency for quick turnout. No escort except one cruiser yet. Supposed to be about five hundred miles away from England.

Aug. 13.—Went on deck 3:30 a. m. Spray coming over side. Too wet and windy to sleep any more. Sighted fleet of destroyers about five o'clock this morning. It turned out to be our escort, consisting of seven destroyers. Makes everybody feel safer now that they are scouting around. Lot of men covered with lice. Boat alive with rats.

Aug. 14.—Passed grave of Lusitania at 9:30 a. m. Running in shallower water all day. Expect to arrive some time tomorrow as we have to draw rations for two days and carry them in our mess tins. Had a good sleep on deck this morning with my back up against a steam pipe. Don't worry anything about being torpedoed as the danger time is when we get up at 3:30 to go on deck, and I have slept right through until six every morning yet, although yesterday when I woke up about 5:30 I was pretty wet as spray was coming over the side and landing on me.

Aug. 15.—Sighted land 4:20 a. m. into Liverpool at noon. Went aboard train at 2 o'clock and rode until 12 midnight. Then marched five miles to our camp, getting there 3 a. m.

A LAST CHANCE

We learn that the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal are shortly to withdraw their offer of the War Album which has been given to all who this season subscribed to that great paper. The Album is certainly a useful little book to have, containing a vast amount of useful information. The coloring of the flags of all the Allies is beautiful. The new edition now issued has a complete record of the war. It is said an edition of 25,000 copies were snapped up by the citizens of Montreal in one day. \$1.25 pays for a year's subscription to The Family Herald with the Album thrown in free. It is a bargain.

BUY WAR-SAVING STAMPS

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

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