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The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 48.--No. 4.

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 policyholders 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. McDUGALD, 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. 56-2

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.....11.45 to 2 p. m.
Dinner.....12.45 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 Transcrip.

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.

CHANNY 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. 48-2

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 Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville and Dutton

HARDWARE

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

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

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

GROCERIES PROVISIONS CONFECTIONERY

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

IN FOOTWEAR

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

W. J. STRACHAN
GLENCOE

COAL!

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, 1952, 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 inspectors 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 \$600; J. A. McKillop and Alex. McColl, 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, Rev. W. P. of Hillsdale, and H. J., editor of the Bothwell Times.

Wallacetown Fair receipts last year amounted to \$1,829.10 and expenditures \$2,251.57. 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. Finlay 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 that 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 23, 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 tallied 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 4½ 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—Parsloe's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The 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 authorize 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, at \$1.25 per foot and \$1.50 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 bored 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 Mahwinney 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 McKee, 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, James 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, Lorne Stevenson, William Graham, Lorne Easton, 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 Union scoring 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 202,991 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 20,000 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 one 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 5½ 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, who died on Friday afternoon of 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. Alex. McAlpine, King street, on Friday afternoon, January 24. On Tuesday afternoon, January 23, there will be a sewing meeting at the home of Mrs. J. A. McLachlan.

We gratefully acknowledge the sum of \$5 from the Agricultural Society, rebate on booth privileges. Miss Millie McGugan held the winning ticket for the crocheted mat which was donated by Mrs. R. A. Eddie to the Red Cross. \$8.75 was realized from same.

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 Potts, John 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 failing 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 McRae 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 McRae; 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 Leitch, D. A. Graham, D. McKellar, Wm. Rycraft, G. McMurray, J. E. Hall, W. A. McCutcheon, Isaac Watterworth, 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 McKee, 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. Macle, Peter McArthur, R. G. 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. McRae was appointed assessor and Wm. Ross McEachern collector for the year 1919.

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

A. P. McDUGALD, 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., Nelson C. Parker; medical health officer, Dr. Sowers; sanitary inspector, O. R. Gosh. 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 World, \$6.15; subscriptions; C. Beer, \$10; culvert, div. 2; R. Denning, \$4, preparing financial statement; J. Blain, \$2.50, scraping, div. 4; Alvinson Brick & Tile Co., \$12.60, tile, con. 14, div. 5; John Hughes, \$10.05, preparing financial statement, postage and stationery; J. Brigham, \$7.50, s. 1, 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; McCallum, \$12 damages and private 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 23rd at 11 a. m.

H. THOMPSON, Clerk.

No better protection against worms can be got than Miller's Worm Powders. 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.

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 Intest.

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 into 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 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 at 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 fervently repeated to myself (maybe it was aloud, I wouldn't swear that it wasn't), "Never again—not for a trawler 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 gratitude 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 Employ
Son of His Welsh Employer.

Capt. Roy Whitehead of the broken-up 160th 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 ideals. 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. By it the whole campaign was revolutionized. 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 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
A horror!—
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 cease;

And like a bell, with solemn, sweet
Vibrations,
I hear once more the voice of Christ
Say, 'Peace!'

Britannia Victrix.

Careless wast thou in thy pride,
Queen of seas and countries wide,
Glorious on thy peaceful throne—
C—thy love thy sins atone?—
What shall dreams of glory serve,
If thy sloth thy doom deserve,
When the strong, relentless foe
Storm thy gates to lay thee low?

Careless, oh, he saw the leap
Mighty from thy startled sleep,
Hear afar thy challenge ring:
'Twas the world's awakening.

Welcome to thy children all
Rallying to thee without call
Overseas; the sportive sons!
From thy vast dominions!
Stern in onset or defence,
Terrible in their confidence.

Dauntless was thou, fair goddess,
Neath the cloud of thy distress;
Fierce and martial wast thou seen
In thy toil and in thy tears;
While the nations looked to thee,
Spent in world-wide agony.

Of, throughout that long ordeal
Dark with horror-stricken duty,
Nature on thy heart would steal
Beseeching thee with heavenly beauty,
Lightening ever on thine eye
All her seasons' tranquil smile;
Till thy soul anew converted,
Framing o'er the fields deserted
By thy sorrow sanctified
Found a place wherein to hide.

Soon fresh beauty lit thy face,
Then thou stood'st, in Heaven's high
grace—
Sudden in all on land and sea
Swelled the voice of victory.

Now when jubilant bells resound
And thy sons come laurel-crowned,
After all thy years of woe,
Thou no longer canst forego,
Now thy tears are loosed to flow.

Land, dear land, whose sea-built shore
Nurseth warriors evermore,
Land, whence Freedom far and lone
Round the earth her speech has thrown
Like a planet's luminous zone—
In thy strength and calm defiance
Hold mankind in love's alliance!
Beauteous art thou, but the foes
Of thy beauty are not those
Who lie tangled and dismay'd;
Fearless one, be yet afraid
Lest thyself thyself condemn
In the wrong that ruined them.

God, who chose thee and upraised
'Midst the folk (His name be praised),
Proved thee then by chastisement
Worthy of His high intent,
Who, because thou could'st endure,
Saved thee free and purged thee pure,
Woe thee thus His grace to win,
For thy love forgave thy sin,
For thy truth forgave thy pride,
Queen of seas and countries wide—
He who led thee still will guide.

Hark! thy sons, those spirits fresh
Dearly housed in dazzling flesh,
Thy full brightening buds of strength,
ere their day had any length
Crush'd, and fallen in torment sorest,
Hark! the sons whom thou dearest
Call—I hear one call; he said:
'Mother, weep not for my death;
'Twas to guard our home from hell,
'Twas to make thy joy I fell
Praising God, and all is well.
What if now thy heart should quail
And in peace our victory fall!
If low greed in gulfe of right
Rout and rive they gather'd might,
And thy power mankind save
Fall and perish on our grave!
On my grave, whose legend be
'Fought with the brave and joyfully
Died in faith of victory.'
Follow on the way we won!
Thou has found not lost thy son."

—Robert Bridges.

Lessons of the War.

Women's work in war has taught the strength of united effort, and the worth of community service, the beauty and the duty of labor for the public weal. The valuable lessons in food conservation, in the avoidance of waste, in general economy, ought to bear fruit in a less prodigal use of material, money and time. The business lessons of war to women are incalculable, if used in the new values of activity which open before them in the present.

If you are a stone, be a magnet; if you are a plant be the sensitive plant; if you are a man, be love.—Victor Hugo.

Minard's Liniment Cures Croup in Cough

The Latest Designs



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. McColl Pattern No. 8696, Misses' and Girls' Middy Blouse. In 8 sizes, 6 to 20 years. Price, 15 cents. No. 8238, 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. McColl 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 McColl dealer or from the McColl Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

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 all the griefs you've borne,
For those who lie beneath the sod,
For those left so forlorn.

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.

ED 4

YES! MAGICALLY! CORNS LIFT OUT WITH FINGERS

You simply say to the drug store man, "Give me a quarter of an ounce of freezone." 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 freezone 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 thumble, 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 serene 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, Clean, refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Made in Canada. Get it today.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain
20c, 50c, \$1.50.

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
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MINARD'S

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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.

ED 4

LOST
ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY BOUNTY
able 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 41,
Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE
in New Ontario. Over 100,000 copies
circulation. Will sell \$1,000. Worth double
that amount. Apply J. R. de Wilson
Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.
Internal and external cured with-
out 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.

A Cure for
Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed
teeth, foul stomach or unclear
bowels." If your teeth are good,
look to your digestive organs at
once. Get Selge's Carative Syrup
at druggists. 15 to 30 drops
after meals, clean up your food
passage and stop the bad breath
odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.
Do not buy substitutes. Get
the genuine.

8 BIG FAMILY GAMES 10c

consisting of Checkers, Chess,
Dominoes, New Game of Au-
thors, Fox and Geese, Nine Men Mor-
ris, The Spanish Prison, and the Game
of Flirtation, all for 10c. Best value.
Supreme Novelty Co., Dept. P, Toronto

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

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK U.S. PAT. OFF.
will reduce inflamed, swollen
joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft
Bunches, Heals Boils, Pock-
ets, Eczema, Itching, and
infected sores quickly
as it is a positive antiseptic
and germicide. Pleasant to
use, does not blister or redden
the skin, and is non-toxic. Price
25c. 50c. and \$1.00 bottles.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 111, St. Louis, Mo.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for medical
reduce inflammation, soothe itching, relieve pain, break
down pus and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle of
dollar or delivered. Will sell you more if you will
allow us to send you a free trial bottle for life in return.
W. F. YOUNG, P. O. Box 111, St. Louis, Mo.

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
around her ears and on the top of her head, a
on her arms and legs. The skin was red and she
scratched till she made a
bleed. She could not sleep.

"I wrote for a free sample of Cuti-
cura 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 Cuti-
cura Soap and Ointment are supreme.
For Free Sample Each by Mail ad-
dress post-card "Cuticura, Dept. A,
Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, ear-
ache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly
relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years,
and is found in every household—has a hundred uses.
All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35c
BOTTLE

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes
possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports through-
out 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 discon-
tinuing 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. 85c, 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 85c.

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 to- day \$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, Nain-
sooks, Pillow Cases, Towelling, Lin-
ens, etc., all at about today's mill price.

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.

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. The stalls, where animals are
tied, should be of proper width and
length to accommodate them without
discomfort; and also be so con-
structed as to keep them clean without
too much labor on the part of
the person in charge. Plenty of bed-
ding is needed, and an absorbent
such as cut straw, shavings, or saw-
dust, to take up the liquid which
cause so much dirt and discomfort
to both animals and attendants. A
cement gutter behind the animal-
housing the required amount of ab-
sorbing 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 as-
sists 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 feed-
er, if he has time to do so; or, it
may be done by the cow before and
after eating. The cow carries a won-
derful mixing apparatus in her stom-
ach, and so far as this part of feed-
ing is concerned, she can do the
necessary work of mixing feeds. Mix-
ing 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
Feed 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 quanti-
ties 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 con-
veniently watered at that time. In
bad weather, however, they should
be watered inside.

Comfort, cleanliness, succulent
feed, along with a reasonable amount
of concentrates, and plenty of water
in fresh air, 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 main-
tenance. 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 main-
tain 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 morn-
ing, 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 trimmings, together
with the table scraps, make a good
foundation for a wet mash. These
scraps are best fed in a crumbly
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 con-
tain 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 suc-
culent 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 ho-
tel at Broad street and Fairmount
avenue, offers the home-coming en-
listed 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 Phil-
adelphia.

"You ought to see that fireplace!
S. B. Haines of Fort Washington plan-
ned it, and it is built of rough coun-
try 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 mat-
tresses, and the kitchen is busy provid-
ing 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—be-
cause the Salvation Army lasses 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 and the faces of kind,
motherly women.

"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 meet-
ings.

"Two big brass bands were on hand
to whoop things up. Colonel Holz-
a ruddy heacon of enthusiasm—intro-
duced Adjutant Ellen Purviance, who
made the first doughnuts, and—look-
ing very smart and trig in khaki, with
the rabbit cap—she drew a winning
picture of the home-sick warriors
haunting the kitchen range for the
succulent tidbits, which Captain Hal-
pin 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 audi-
ence (for it indeed was his audience)
in an uproar with his description of
his adventures in a flivver, 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.

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



SOLD WHERE YOU

SEE THIS SIGN

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS
LETTER HEADS, MEMOS
STATEMENTS

ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS
CATALOGUES, BOOKS
LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS

The Transcript Press Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS
CARDS, VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY

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

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-
master General, will be received at Ottawa
until noon, on Friday, the 7th day of Feb-
ruary, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's
Mail, on a proposed contract, for four years,
six times per week, over Warville No. 2, Trans-
Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.
Printed notices containing further infor-
mation as to conditions of proposed contract may
be seen and blank forms of tender may be ob-
tained at the Post Office of Warville and
Newbury, and at the office of the Post Of-
fice 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 administratrix of
the estate of Peter Lindsay Campbell,
late of the village of Glencoe in the
county of Middlesex, gentleman, de-
ceased, 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 McKellar
House in the village of Glencoe, the
following real property, namely: The
east half of the north half of lot num-
ber 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 Ornament-
al 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
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ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and
constantly growing circulation. A limited
amount of advertising will be accepted, at
moderate rates.

JOB PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has
superior printing equipment and promptly
books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank
forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office
and wedding stationery, etc.

Address all communications and make remit-
tances 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 Demobiliza-
tion 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 an-
cient king: "The passage has a pres-
ent-day application."

Forasmuch as this is done of thee,
and thou hast not kept my covenant
and my statutes which I have com-
manded 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 Re-
construction work. It has three hun-
dred different branches of service. Its
ability to deal with the complex prob-
lems of the returned soldiers and their
families is unquestionable. The sec-
ret of its success—its claim to sup-
port—is its sacrificial service. The
Salvation Army officers are a disci-
plined 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 suf-
fering 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 Can-
ada to put them in funds to provide
for such of the three hundred thou-
sand 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 far-
mer 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 mas-
ter of his own time, were it not for
the labor that he employs and that
wishes naturally to work by the
clock. The farmer, however, 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 shoreward women
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 Salva-
tion 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 read-
ing, writing and recreation rooms,
clean beds, and pleasant social sur-
roundings.

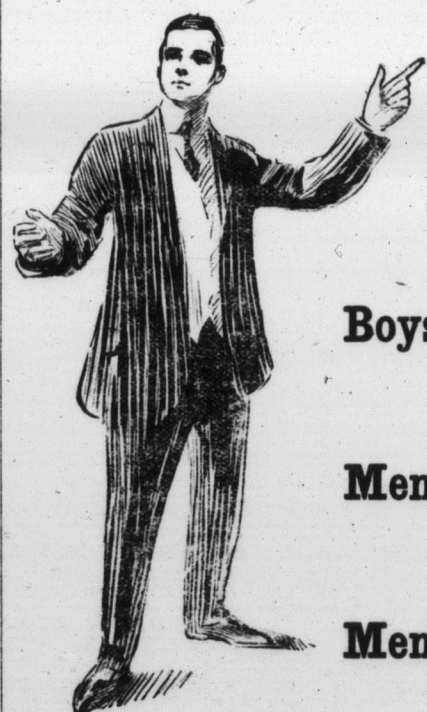
(3) Emergency Receiving and Mat-
ernity Homes for wives, widows and
dependent and orphan children of sol-
diers.

(4) Soldiers' families' Home-visita-
tion.

(5) Any and every form of Social
Service, need for which may develop
during the demobilization and recon-
struction period, and which the Salva-
tion 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 asth-
ma and seldom, if ever, with any re-
sult. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Rem-
edy, 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 prepara-
tions. Your dealer can supply it.

BREAKING UP THE HOME OF THE RUBBER GOODS



Ladies' Rubbers,
regular \$1.15, for 69c

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

GLENCOE

PHONE 103

Buying a Packet of— "CANADA"

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.

PART I.

Bismarck's theory was that to bring war to an end one must take it to the very fiercest of the people whose armies oppose compromise. Must make war so horrible for the people at home that they will demand an unconditional surrender. For four years the German took his midnight "terror" to the very crannies in French and British homes, and never were these people stronger. Before I went to France I used to wonder what the sensations of a night raid, wonder what the moths of France and Britain went through those nights when the Hun would break through the defenses and drop death into the heart of the congested districts. For he it known, he takes the premise that bombs dropped into the poorer quarters are certain to find choice targets among the children. The second premise is that a terror, war-weary mother is the best possible material for the kindling of the fires of revolution.

Midnight was the hour which the brain of the assassin of peace set for his work. You got the warning, such a warning as even the Hun might have planned, one which in the first weak moment of struggle back to consciousness chills to the very marrow and raises goose flesh down the spine. It's the siren!

"Skree-ee-um-m!" in pitch blackness from a dream about "dags" five thousand miles away, found my light button and snapped it on. "Skree-ee-um-m!" "Skree-ee-um-m!" "Never leave the house: always go to the cellar!"

The Paris Military commands that the gendarmes will enforce the decree. And old madame who presides over the war-time destinies of the little hotel insists that it is suicidal to go outdoors. She has seen four years of this thing.

Mafame may be right I reasoned as I jumped into my clothes, so may be the Paris Military, as well as those short-capped gendarmes, but I can't stomach the thought of a cellar with the howling walls and the flying stones. I wanted the open—SKREE-EE-UM-M!

The siren tore past under my window. The next moment I was dressed and out in the black hallway, making for the street five flights below. On the stairs I crashed into Preston, an ambulance driver from Verdun. He was on his way up to get me. We made a dash for the Rue de Mont-Thabor we ran to the Rue Castiglione, then into Rue de Rivoli, straight along the ancient high-walled Tuileries to open Place de la Concorde.

The thunder increased in violence. "The barrage is up!" yelled Preston. "The barrage is here!" We stood with our backs against the monument of Alsace, rising like an unshaken pledge in the very center of the storm, still draped with the tricolor of France.

Away in the distance I could hear the shrieking of the sirens as though the cataclysmic din were not warm enough of the assassin's presence. Overhead drones and whined the planes of the Paris Air Patrol, like the motif of some wild symphony, while the planes darted among the stars like enraged fireflies, spitting red streaks from their machine guns and maneuvering to drive the Huns into the barrage.

The din swelled—not a barrage concentrated in any one area of the city's circumference, but a barrage playing in the north, east, south, and west.

"Lord," muttered Preston, "he's here with bells to-night! Usually he breaks through from the northeast." Suddenly there came from above a loud, musical hum, like the sound of a giant top spinning furiously on a sounding board. With tail-light aglow, a plane hurtled beneath the stars, turned, swept away with incredible speed, like a cast-off fragment of a meteor.

What was the matter with that plane? Down it dived, turned, and working lower, drove straight for Preston and myself hugging the base of the pedestal. It was so low that we could see the pilot as he tore across the path of the moon.

"A winged Hun as sure as—" gasped Preston. "Look out—look!" The searchlight of that plane was full in our eyes; the plane came tearing at us not more than fifty feet from the ground. The propeller was moaning deep.

It swung to the left, barely grazing the Egyptian obelisk, and then—Once I was on a train going a clean fifty miles an hour when it struck a broken rail and turned over in a cut. The crash of it rang in my memory for years.

But the crash of that huge battle plane as it wheeled and dove head on against a massive column of steel was stone just a biscuit's toss from

EFFECT OF LOSS OF ALSACE-LORRAINE

WEAT THE ECONOMIC LOSS
MEANS TO GERMANY

Severe Blow to Industry in the
Cession 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 Felix Pinner, 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 million 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 36,000,000 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, with a metallic content of 7,700,000 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 ensign of the ancient kings of Persia and of Babylon.

1919.
No flash from the rusting guns;
No rifle lights the plain;
No dotted crimson rivers run
From Flanders to Lorraine;
The white year dawns above the hosts
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, shaken 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 red
Has brought its final lash?
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 twilight he ghostly shadows
Blown
Soft arms once more shall hold their
own

Across the silent night?
To-day no storming vaporous leaps
To leave its slant of slain;
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 cloud,
Till the earth with thy tears be
drenched,
Spread 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, rooted 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
The gems for thy soul's adornment,
Weeping may last till the night is
past
But joy shall come in the morning.

REPLANTING WAR FORESTS.

British Isles Will Replace Timber
Growth 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 those 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 will be 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 some 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 it, is known to all. 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 it, is known to all. 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 it, is known to all.

Household Hints.

Flavor cream before whipping.
Scalloped rice with eggs makes a good main dish.
Mice will not trouble a hole filled with any mixture containing lye.
A hot shovel held over varnished furniture will remove white spots.

Put 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.
MINE 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 in 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 northern 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.

IMPRISED CHILD OF SIX

Brutal Treatment of Girl Who Gave
Crust 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 semistarvation, and it was a crime punishable with imprisonment to give a prisoner anything to eat, and the Huns 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 up 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.

Stocks Purchased by our PARTIAL PAYMENT PLAN enables investors to become the owner of selected standard securities—(stocks or bonds)—without making any large outlay, payment being made by easy monthly installments, just as much as you can comfortably save from your regular earnings. This method provides an attractive plan of stock purchase, and is fully explained in our interesting booklet entitled "Savings by the Partial Payment Plan."

Write for a free copy.

H. M. Connolly & Co.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
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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, seaplane 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 in a sense 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 on 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 316,290 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 horse power destroyers were being turned out almost en masse by all firms for the purpose of harrying 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 periscope you watch a camouflaged 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 \$29,733,415.

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 lesser 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 brown color, usually smaller and not so dark as Anthracnose spots.

Rust and root rots of beans occur less frequently, but nevertheless are capable of causing serious loss. In many cases these may also be carried on the seed.

Mosaic: This is a new disease which was reported as common in Southern Ontario last year. The 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 diseased 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

might be used to some extent in helping to prevent the spread of disease in seed plots.

Cultivating, hoeing or picking beans while the foliage is wet should be avoided as the disease is readily carried from diseased to healthy plants under such conditions.

Winter Work For The Beekeeper.

Now that the most active part of the year is over and the bees are safely packed away in their winter quarters, the beekeeper should turn his attention to the preparation for next season's activities. As the honey-gathering season is comparatively short and things move very rapidly during that time, success depends mainly upon having everything in readiness before it is actually needed. Much of this work can be done during the winter months.

One of the most valuable assets of the beekeeper is a good supply of empty combs at the commencement of the season and great care should be taken to preserve them during the winter months from the ravages of mice and wax moth. A good method is to place the combs in supers and to tie the supers up one above another with a sheet of paper between each and a hive cover on top of the tier, this will prevent the mice from getting at them. The combs should be stored in a dry cold place. Exposure to zero weather will destroy the larvae of the wax moth. Fumigation with carbon bisulphide will also destroy them but care must be exercised in handling this material as it is highly inflammable.

All supplies should be thoroughly gone over and put into working shape. If any new supplies are required, order them as early as possible and get them made up before spring. By sending early orders, you not only benefit yourself but you are aiding the manufacturer to fill all orders in time. It is not advisable to put foundation in the frames till spring as it becomes very brittle in the cold weather and there is danger of breaking it in handling. If you have any old broken combs, cappings, etc., now is a good time to get them rendered, using a wax press for this purpose and to have the resulting wax made into foundation.

Protect your bees from mice by having the entrances to the winter cases of the hives small or by covering with a screen too small for mice to get through, but large enough to allow the bees to pass through freely. The entrances of the hives in the cellar can also be closed by this screening. The temperature of the cellar should be kept at about 45 degrees F. The cellar should be dark and well insulated against changes in temperature. If the bees were placed in winter quarters rather light in stores, it may become necessary to feed them before bringing them out in spring. For this purpose, candy made as follows is recommended: Stir 6 pounds white granulated sugar into one quart of boiling water. When the sugar is thoroughly dissolved, add 1/4 teaspoonful tartaric acid and boil at a temperature of 240 degrees F. over a hot fire for 3 to 4 minutes without stirring. Allow the mixture to cool to 130 degrees F. and then still stir it to begin to thicken. Then pour quickly into moulds, making cakes about one inch in thickness. When cool, these cakes can be placed on the top of the frames above the cluster.

Cold Weather Motoring.

We have found that our car can be used to advantage during the winter even when there is considerable snow on the ground. We use four chains on the wheels when the ice and snow make skidding dangerous and have had no trouble in travelling over the frozen roads. After a heavy snow when the teams have broken a track we find that riding over the snow is often smoother than during the summer. The snow packs firmly into the wheels of the car.

To prevent the radiator from freezing, even when there is considerable snow on the ground. We use four chains on the wheels when the ice and snow make skidding dangerous and have had no trouble in travelling over the frozen roads. After a heavy snow when the teams have broken a track we find that riding over the snow is often smoother than during the summer. The snow packs firmly into the wheels of the car.

When travelling on drifted roads it pays to have a scoop shovel in the back of the car during the winter for a trip that would otherwise prove impossible.—R. G. K.

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, is 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 center 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 wool will grow again, no matter how well the scabs were cured.

Given two cows of equal dairy capacity, one conditioned as she should be, 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. Feeding for milk and butter-fat records is one of the places where brains and experience are indispensable. The feeder must not neglect a single factor in his work; least of all can he afford to begin a feeding test without having his cows in as good condition as his competitors, for some of the best records have been made by 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.

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 the world.

One is that they ought to be placed 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 their son stands 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 road to manhood, and make him the 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 can not 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 animals begin 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 affects 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 she should be, 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. Feeding for milk and butter-fat records is one of the places where brains and experience are indispensable. The feeder must not neglect a single factor in his work; least of all can he afford to begin a feeding test without having his cows in as good condition as his competitors, for some of the best records have been made by animals in the best condition it is possible to get them.

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CONTEST CLOSING APRIL 30TH, 1913

The "Champion" Evaporator is the only machine capable of making the best syrup, owners of groves not possessing one should get busy and order one right away. By so doing you will have a chance of winning a substantial prize thus reducing cost of the machine.

Write at once and get fully posted on this unparalleled Maple Syrup and Sugar Competition.

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GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address: 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 that 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 bent as they pass 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 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 the 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.

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.

Hereditarily 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.

It pays to band the hens that are to be held over for breeders so that the next year they can be distinguished from the pullets. Otherwise good pullets may be marketed for old hens and some of the old hens may be retained for a year longer than it is profitable to keep them on the farm.

If you are raising pure-bred poultry and have a surplus to sell in the fall, do not market them hastily with the local butcher but find out if the neighbors need good foundation stock of your particular breed. Very frequently many of the year-old hens can be sold as breeders near home at a price twice as high as they will bring on the market. A sign by the side of the road will be profitable. If there is a large flock to sell, advertising in local papers and farm journals will be profitable. When developing a poultry business it pays to study the local demands and supply them whenever it is possible.

A price of \$10 is not too much to pay for a cockerel of a fine exhibition or bred-to lay strain. The farmer who makes such a purchase is not only buying one bird but all the skill that the breeder has used in producing it, and also all of the improvement which can be made in the home flock during the next two or three years.

Farmers buying fine cockerels for breeding purposes should strive to save the best of the year-old hens to use in the next spring's matings. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the value of a good male but at the same time it is the hens that lay the eggs and they should be vigorous birds of excellent producing ability. It hardly pays to buy a good cockerel and use it with hens lacking in vigor. It is so much better to give the male the best possible chance to produce

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 grown 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 of 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 races or side-shows. 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 composed of 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 handbills, 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.

Fertilizers PAY

Experimental Tests show that Fertilizers Increase Wheat Yield Gains from Fertilizers obtained in Experimental Tests:
Ontario Agricultural Experimental Station
8.2 bus. Fall Wheat gained
8.3 bus. Spring Wheat gained
Average of 5 years' test.
Indiana Experiment Station
7.09 bus. Wheat gained.
Average of 10 years' test.

"Exactly" should be used, 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 wheat now than it would to use it later.

Prices are likely to remain high and it will not require much increase in the yield to pay for liberal fertilization.—Prof. A. T. WILSON, Purdue University, Indiana.

Make Your Gain on Wheat while prices are high
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at \$2.49
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now \$3.48.
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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 Fennell 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. J. 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. Bilton and Mr. Linden have recovered from the flu. Mr. and Mrs. C. Mimma 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 her 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

Eckrid Mills are busy these days grinding.

Coad Bros. threshed 25 bushels of clover seed for Daniel Treastain 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 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 cards.

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 A. 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 Marshall, 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. Laing.

Arthur Leeman, who has had a position 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, 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 Heard the Voice of Jesus Say," was well rendered, and the duet, "Some Day the Silver Cord Will Break," given by Miss Gleadow 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. R. 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 co-operative movement, and agriculturalists 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 LEESE 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 of '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 Tunks 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 Tunks 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 Tunks.

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

Mrs. James Dean 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 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 stark having visited the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stuart Smith, on the 9th 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 instant and re-appointed all the officers excepting the collector.

Brief 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 Typewriters, but as yet no report is available.

EUPHEMIA

Very spring-like these days.

Adding 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 bride and groom, with Rev. Percy Streeter, 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 robed in a handsome gown of white silk crepe de chine and georgette, with trimmings of lace, and wore a bridal veil and orange blossoms.

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 bar attended the skating party at Florence on Wednesday night. There were some fine skaters among the bunch, who claimed 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 off 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 messes which had not been washed after last night's supper 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 blast of the whistle blew and we all fled out and formed up, each platoon in front of their cars, and 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 managed appeared only a little larger than a tug. Having cheered on the train until everybody was hoarse, we were unable to do ourselves credit on board the ship. Our meals on board ship for Sunday were absolutely punk and it was the first time in my life that I ever left a harbor in sight. 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 the pier at Three Rivers we were 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 above the water and running down the decks in torrents.

Wednesday morning, 30th, was very cold, as I guess all mornings are on the coast. 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, as mine-cutters were still being drawn along although channel was only about a mile wide.

Thursday morning—five o'clock, got up (sick). Eaten breakfast in 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 and a mine cutter. 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 city of Halifax was completely 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 coast, 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, H. Lipsett (Mr. Brydges), Jim Patterson and McFadden (from our tent). 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 head and shoulders clear of the water, 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 rigging.

Friday, Aug. 2.—I am mess orderly for the table, my duties being to draw rations and see that they are evenly distributed among the fifty men, also wash the dishes and keep floor clean around our table.

We are on board an old cattle boat. Our quarters have been fixed up by Miss Evelyn Annett, secretary of the war, which makes it anything but comfortable. Long tables are built in as thick as they can be placed, with our hammocks and bunks between them. They are placed in so 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 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., when the roll is called to see that everybody is at their proper position in case of trouble. We draw our bread rations at 6 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.—nine loaves a day given for eighteen men. The bread looks rancid 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 among the boys but now they are hard to run across as some of the stupid fellows that looked at them threw them overboard, never thinking that many of the other boys had never seen them.

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

75 feet deep, and easily as salty as putting two teaspoonsful 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 paper 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. Have 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.

Aug. 13.—Went on deck 3.30 a. m. Spray coming over side. Too wet and windy to sleep any more. Sighted first 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.

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