

The Rosary of Mr. Nimrod Briggs

By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY.

CHAPTER I.

If you are one of those rare souls who find delight in the study of your fellow man, live and work a while in the office of a little country newspaper. For in the office of a little country paper in a typical Canadian small town you will get down to the harp and the lute of the human nature. All day long through the front office will filter the paths and lathos of the lives of your kind in the form of news for your columns—births and marriages and deaths, in-spring stories of success and heart-rending stories of failure, cheap snobbery, noble aspiration, unrequited sacrifice; and in the back room you will find the printer folk, perhaps not so picturesque as they were a generation ago, but still very humanly interesting, and each man and each woman with a story.

Quaint characters they were—those men who worked on newspapers in the old days. From place to place they wandered, semi-respectable vagabonds, covering a regular route across the country, working only when their money gave out, laboring long enough to gain the wherewithal to carry them on to the next job, always certain to put in an appearance when an extra hand was needed, usually certain to answer the wanderlust and take the trail again when it was suicidal to the office organization to lose them.

They were fairly well educated, because the nature of their business made them so. But drink and misfortune had done its worst for many of them. They were strange, lovable souls, out of place with the world around them, asking only that it provide them what precarious living it was necessary to earn to keep out of the hands of the authorities, and that they be allowed to live their lives in their own unconventional way. Before we installed our linotypes in the office of our little local paper, we knew many of them.

One of these was Mr. Nimrod Briggs, the man who was always going to "make a trip around the world some time," who came to us one warm, shabby winter noon-time look in the nineties. He was a steady little man, as bold as an egg, and he "hook," when he laughed, like a bowlful of jelly. Only Mr. Nimrod Briggs rarely laughed. All these years he has remained a successful, free mystery, grave, silent, patient, hard-working, yet withal a mystery.

Our foreman smiled when Nimrod Briggs told us his name. We had always associated the appellation with that mighty hulk before the Lord—swift, agile, dextrous. Here was a stout little man of sad countenance named Nimrod. We took a couple of looks at his build, at the sag of his trousers, both front and rear, at the faded green coat, at the steel spectacles worn halfway down his bulbous nose, and a mighty merriment ensued in our office.

What his history had been prior to his advent among us, we have only lately learned. But this thing is certain: tramp printer though he has been, he became a fixture in our office. A fixture in our office, indeed! It was in the late nineties that he came to us; we know, because the husband of Mrs. Mathews, who keeps the boarding house on School street, was killed in the South African War. His widow opened her establishment to support herself, and Nimrod was hired as a boarder. He has made his home with her ever since.

Strange as it may appear, this patient, plodder, kindly old work-horse had an ambition. We heard it first the week he came among us. The day's work at last brought to a close, Nimrod laid down his pipe and removed his spectacles. He leaned against the wall and said to the foreman: "Well," said he, "this looks like a good office and a good job; I guess I'll go. But, all the same, some day I'm going to take a trip around the world!"

How many, many times we have heard that familiar declaration from the nurse, withered old Mr. Nimrod Briggs. He said it in 1899; he said it in 1908; he said it in 1912. But something seemed to prevent him from realizing that great ambition—and it was money. He wanted the money until he could take the trip like a lord. When the World War broke out in 1914, he still lacked the necessary funds, although his account in the Dominion Bank was commendable. As the war went drearily on, he finally augmented his familiar prognosis with the observation: "And yet, to think things is going to be all knocked to hell over there before I can get around to see 'em!"

A real, dyed-in-the-wool tramp printer in these electric days of linotype machines and web presses is a curiosity. Yet one day last spring we returned from dinner to find waiting around our office a young man who looked as if he had been up against all the brands of lard that had been let loose on the world since Pandora.

There was something about the Robbins boy's face we could never quite get over. It was a pitiful face, aside from the lines of anxiety and hard luck, the right eye was white—going bad from cataract, if he were not half-blind already. The lad's clothes looked as if they had been slept in for a thousand nights; he needed shaving titanicly; his hair was unkempt. His age couldn't have been twenty; his face was that of an old and life-weary man.

"Say, now, please can I have work?" he stammered to Sam Hod, our editor-owner. "Will do anything if you'll pay the money. Please can I have work?"

Sam looked the boy over keenly.

Drink wasn't responsible for his condition. There were no traces of that curse upon him.

"Where are you from?" asked the editor.

"I now, come from down East," the lad replied, "I been working on and off, every where. But, now, I'll work faithful; I promise you I will. I'll try my hardest to stick to a steady job."

Sam withdrew and said to Fred Babcock, the real-estate man, who was in his office to advertise for a couple of lost keys:

"Something wrong with that boy, Fred; a screw loose somewhere. He doesn't look like a booze fighter. Yet he looks like a drunk."

"Yes, sir," responded the boy eagerly.

"All right; we'll see. Take him into the back room, Jim. Turn him over to Mr. Nimrod Briggs."

"And, now, the wages," asked the boy—"how much money can you let me have?"

"Five dollars a week ought to be pretty good pay for a lad of your years, not worth much more than an apprentice."

The disappointment on the lad's wan features was pathetic.

"You, now, couldn't make it ten?"

"Why?" exclaimed Sam. "I can get all the boys I want of your age for five dollars a week to start. Why do you want ten?"

"I, now—well, never mind! I'd rather have six than nothing. But if I work hard I wish you'd make it ten."

"Well, see how 'swift' you are," said Sam, "we'll know how much you're worth. Here's this 'Lost Ad' for the classified column that Mr. Babcock's just brought in. Take it along with the other boys. Nimrod Briggs will show you the case of six-paint. Tell him I said to put you on setting the classified ads for to-day's paper."

(Continued in next issue.)

A Ride in a Pampas Coach.

If you ever take a ride in a pampas coach, your journey may be uncomfortable, but it is likely to be most enjoyable. For the pampas stage driver, says a contributor to the Cornhill Magazine, uses his horses as some people use stimulating drinks.

If one hitch of four horses does not produce the effect he desires, he adds another four and then four more, and so on indefinitely. The first four horses are in harness and usually abreast; on rare occasions the second four are also in harness and abreast. All further additions are in the nature of "led" or "hidden" horses that are attached by means of a long rope or a chain to the end of the pole or to the doubletrees.

Suppose you are starting out on a morning after a hard storm of wind and rain has reduced the surface of the earth to an endless succession of sticky quagmires and hard-bottomed, steep-sided gullies. The driver rounds up all the spare horses and Gauchos in the village. He acts as superintendent while a long line of horses is attached to the stage. Any horses beyond the number deemed necessary for immediate use are herded on behind as reserves. Then off you go, guided by sheer force of numbers the lumbering vehicle is hauled along at an astonishing rate of speed. There is much jolting, and the landscape dances before your eyes in a dizzy blur.

The advantage of the open-order arrangement of horses becomes apparent at the first gully. Though some of the horses may be belly-deep in mud, and others may be pawing helplessly for footing against a sharp bank, thanks to the extreme length of the formation there is always a sufficient number of animals on firm ground to pull the coach through. Over and through small sink holes and barrancos the coach rushes like a bull at a gate, finally to bring up in an arroyo, with wheels wedged by storm-felled trees. That is what the driver loves; and, with eyes that glow from the joy of combat, he leaps up on his seat and calls for more horses.

The reserves are promptly driven in, more rope and chain are brought out, and every animal directly or indirectly is attached to the stage. Then the big show begins. Some of the ropes run back to the hind axle, some of them run even to the wheels, and a number of the horses pull at right angles to the line of advance. The operation sends shivers through the body of the stage, but since it is built to withstand just such treatment it usually pops out of the mess unharmed.

The Quebec Act, passed in 1774 by the British Parliament, gave the French-Canadians the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion, the enjoyment of their civil rights and the protection of their own civil laws and customs. It annexed large territories to the Province of Quebec, and provided for the appointment by the Crown of a Legislative Council and for the administration of the criminal law as in England.

Canada's Resources in Wild Game

Our resources in game have a double value: economic and recreational. Under the term "game" are included, in the legal sense, all valuable fur-bearing animals, on which a close season is imposed. The economic value of this class needs no argument, but minks, martens, skunks, etc., are not "game" in the commonly accepted sense of the word. What we usually understand by this term are animals which are hunted primarily for sport. What value have these animals and what claim have they on us for protection?

In the first place, game has a certain value as accessory to the main supply. It is not of great importance in the aggregate and every true sportsman seems to be a pot-hunter, yet it is idle to pretend that his appetite is not whetted by the prospect of a well-cooked grouse or a savory venison steak. And this is quite as it should be, for the man who leaves a carcass in the woods to rot is more guilty of wanton destruction than even he who kills for gain. If game breeding were to become as common in this country as it is in Europe, the importance of game in the food supply would be much greater than it now is.

Of more importance from an economic standpoint is the revenue derived from the non-resident sportsman. He pays for his license a fee which bears some relation to the valuable privileges conferred and puts a little money into the Provincial treasury to help defray the cost of game protection. (In Ontario a non-resident's license costs \$25, while a resident pays only \$5 for moose and caribou and \$2 for deer.) In addition, he spends a good deal of money for supplies, and services and the money thus brought in by tourists to many of whom sport is the main attraction—is in the aggregate considerable. In British Columbia, it is estimated that each acre of big game is worth \$1,000 to the Province in trade, due directly to the spendings of wealthy hunters. Neither are hunters the only class of tourists attracted by game. Holiday seekers love to find a bit of real wilderness where they can see wild animals, free and untrammelled, in their native haunts. Thus, the Dominion parks in Alberta, where no firearms are allowed to be carried, attract thousands of tourists annually.

Speaking of revenue from tourists leads naturally to the subject of the recreational value of game. What the alien or non-resident considers valuable enough to pay out his good money for, should certainly be preserved for the enjoyment in perpetuity of our own people. Nothing is more invigorating than close contact with nature, but what are the woods and fields, lakes and streams without wild life to lend them interest? Are we to exterminate our glorious fauna and leave posterity an earth on which no life will have survived outside of human race, except domestic animals and pests that refuse to be exterminated?

To give the wild things a chance is clearly for our own benefit, but, apart from that, have they no right to live? It is mankind to be the most blood-thirsty tribe of our creation, extinguishing all other species, wantonly and uselessly, by senseless slaughter? Surely, if an animal is doing us no harm, we can at least let it alone.

Responsibility of Hunters.

The plain fact is that many of our most valuable game animals are being headed fast towards extinction, and the people chiefly responsible are the very class who should be most interested in game preservation, namely, the hunters. Many of these are prone to regard the game laws as a nuisance, as something arbitrarily imposed by a higher authority, though, as a matter of fact, in this democratic country, the game laws are just about what the sporting fraternity will stand for. If they are not drastic enough, it is because the man with the gun is determined to shoot, or if it means that his boy will never have anything to shoot at. Yet it is certain that the health-giving sport the father so much loves will be utterly denied to the son, unless the present generation imposes more restraint upon itself. Game, if game there be, will be artificially reared and will be the monopoly of the rich who can afford to maintain game farms and private shooting preserves. Thus, Canadians who oppose game laws and their adequate enforcement are helping to bring about the undemocratic condition which exists in England, where sport with the gun is an aristocratic privilege.

As an example of a retrograde step, brought about by the pressure of public opinion—which, in the case of game, means sportsmen's opinion, as the rest of the public, unfortunately, is not interested—may be mentioned the repeal of the prohibition of the sale of game in New Brunswick. At

Remedy in Hands of the Public.

The great remedy for the serious game situation in this country is an awakened public conscience. To this end, associations consisting of sportsmen, naturalists, and others interested in wild life, should be formed in every district. These associations would pledge their members to abide by the spirit as well as the letter of the game laws, to secure their better enforcement, to inculcate the best traditions of real sportsmanship, to study the natural history of the neighborhood, and to influence public opinion in favor of wild life conservation and to press their views upon the government as to ways in which the game laws may be improved. Some very successful and enthusiastic associations of this character are already in existence, but more are needed.

If you love the wild things and the great outdoors, do something to preserve their life and beauty. Find some neighbors who are like-minded and form a Wild Life Conservation Association. Sportsmen, it is up to you, Dr. W. T. Hornaday, of the New York Zoological Park, says: "If our sportsmen can endure the extinction of sport, I can."

There are all sorts of ways in which the game of Canada can be not only saved but greatly increased, if the sporting public really wants to know about them. But it is useless to give advice that falls on deaf ears. The Dominion and Provincial Governments have their experts, who are ready to help, if their help is requested. For general information, covering the whole country, probably the best official to consult is James White, who is Deputy Head of the Commission of Conservation and Chairman of the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, Ottawa.

Taking a Chance.

The fussy aunt was accompanied to the train by her nephew.

"Are you sure this is the right train?" she asked again and again.

"Well, returned the young man, "I've consulted five porters, two ticket sellers, the bulletin board, the conductor, and the engineer. They all say it is, so I think you might risk it."

The North Sea is estimated to contain 1,500 million plaice.

The personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure. Each man must work for himself and unless he so works, no outside help can avail him.

Theodore Roosevelt.

The National Fur industry and Wild Life Conference in Montreal last February. Hon. E. A. Smith, in seconding a resolution of the late Dr. C. Gordon Hewitt in favor of the prohibition of the sale of game, said: "Two years ago, I had the temerity to secure the passage of an Act, prohibiting the sale of wild meat in New Brunswick. But it was repealed. I found that I had got ahead of public sentiment. However, I have every confidence that it will only be a short time before the sale of wild meat is again prohibited in New Brunswick."

At the present time, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are the only two provinces in Canada where the sale of game for food is entirely forbidden. Nova Scotia forbids the sale of deer and upland and shore birds. Alberta and upland game birds and Ontario and British Columbia of all migratory birds. The last-named province only allows the sale of other game under special regulations. The general practice in all other cases is to permit the sale during the open season of all game legally killed. Unfortunately, this opens the door, in spite of bag limits, to the commercialization of the game, and the food supply would be much greater than it now is.

Man is essentially an out-door animal. Probably that is why the folks who are outdoors a great deal engaged in active work do not suffer so much from indigestion as those who work inside. At any rate, the man and woman engaged in sedentary occupations are usually the ones who betray symptoms of indigestion in some form. Such persons should make a special study of their food requirements and of all the factors which go to make for good digestion.

Aside from the food itself, many points must be considered. First is thorough chewing to break the food into small pieces and thoroughly mix the starches with saliva. Regular hours for meals is as important as the right selection of food. Growing children and convalescents often need more than three meals a day, but the mid-meal lunches should always be taken at the same hour each day and should be a light food which does not require a long time to digest, as cocoa or milk and a couple of crackers, or an egg beaten with grape juice or orange juice. Plain bread and butter sandwiches for growing children, preferably whole wheat bread, are to be chosen rather than cake, doughnuts, bananas or candy.

Food taken when one is over-tired, angry or excited is as good as wasted, as digestion is retarded under these conditions. If you must eat, choose warm, fluid foods, as soup, gruel, corn meal or oat meal—cocoa, egg noggs, or a custardy pudding.

A wise selection of foods is, of course, essential. Persons engaged in sedentary occupations usually do well to avoid rich, greasy foods, much cream, and concentrated foods, such as cheese, candy and nuts. Such persons should choose roast beef and mutton rather than pork, sausage and fried ham, light puddings rather than pastry, and partake only sparingly of cakes and candy. They should never eat candy except at the close of a meal, and then only a small piece.

Breakfast starting with half a grape fruit or an orange, a not too acid orange or a peach or pear, followed by a small serving of cereal, two small pieces of toast or a muffin, an egg or three or four slices of bacon and coffee, is a good start for the day. If dinner comes at noon, beef or mutton, not too liberal a portion, a medium-sized potato, a cooked vegetable and a raw vegetable as lettuce, endive, celery, celery cabbage, bread and butter and a light dessert, is sufficient. For supper, or lunch, cream soup, or macaroni and cheese, rolls and butter, stewed fruit and a plain cookie, and

Edison's Early Struggles.

Fifty years ago Mr. Thomas Edison was so stranded financially in New York that he hadn't a coin with which to buy food. He was almost starving, and begged his breakfast in the city. Three days he was watching the repair machine in a certain telegraph office during a big stock exchange rush, when the machine broke down. Edison calmly told the "boss" that he thought he could fix it, and proceeded to do so.

An Example in Kindness.

The far-reaching effects of kind treatment are well illustrated by a story of a man and a tired horse, which is told in the Buffalo Commercial. Down the street came a wagon loaded with meat and drawn by a well-fed little mare. Her steps became slower and slower, and finally in the middle of the car tracks she stopped.

A Costly Coat.

In his recent book on helmets and body armor in modern warfare, Dr. Bashford Dean says:

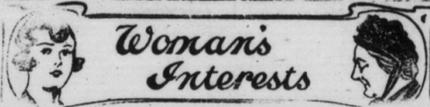
"A shirt of mail in the collection of the Metropolitan Museum of Art contains a quarter of a million handmade and tempered rings, each carefully formed and each separately riveted. If you estimate that a skillful armorer might make and weave together two hundred and fifty of these links in a day, you can see that this mail would have cost its maker, working every day, almost three years' work—a low estimate for making this particular mail. If you allow the maker six dollars a day for a thousand days, that a shirt would therefore have cost its purchaser in round figures, at modern prices, six thousand dollars!"

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

Boot Heels From Persia.

Boot heels are of Persian origin, and were originally attached to sandals in order that the wearers might keep their feet above the burning sands.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.



Woman's Interests

Diet Suggestions for Indoor Folks.

Probably a large per cent. of the ordinary folk are traceable to indigestion. Eating hastily, eating at irregular hours, eating between meals, a poorly balanced ration, any or all tend to upset digestion and start a train of bad consequences which result in no more than a headache, but is as likely to end up in Bright's disease. Indeed, so important do many physicians consider a proper diet that one has gone so far as to say that if we start the infant right, and see to it that the growing child and adult never sins against his digestive tract, he will never be sick. That is probably carrying the matter beyond the limits of possibility but it would certainly do no harm to experiment along his line of reasoning.

Making Good Lard.

To make good lard that will keep well, the following suggestions should be observed:

1. All scraps of lean meat should be removed, as lean strips are almost sure to cling to the cooking vessel and get scorched giving an unpleasant odor to the lard.
2. The fat should be cut into small blocks or strips, from one to one and one-half inches square, so they will "fry out" (try out, the dictionary says) in about the same time.
3. A clean vessel should be filled about three-fourths full of fat and a quart of water poured in. The small amount of water is used to prevent the fat from burning when the heat is first applied.
4. The kettle should be kept over a moderate fire until the cracklings are brown and light enough to float. It is necessary to stir frequently, else the fat will burn.
5. When done, remove from fire, allow it to cool slightly, and then strain through a muslin cloth into a suitable vessel, a large earthen jar probably being the most suitable.
6. To whiten the product and develop "smoothness" or "grain," it should be stirred constantly while cooling.
7. When said fat is in the vessel, carelessly and place in a clean, cool, darkened place.
8. Leaf fat makes the butter-tasty lard. Fat taken from the back, the ham and the shoulders also yields good lard. Gut fat, on the other hand, makes a product that is strong-smelling and off-color. This fat should never be mixed with that obtained from the other parts of the body.

My Laddie's Calls.

A hundred times he calls me
Dear little lad of mine,
Sometimes with face all teary
Sometimes with eyes a-shine.
Each grief that needs a solace
Brings closer yet my boy,
And always, first, comes mother
To share each passing joy.

A hundred times he calls me
"Twist my arm and nudge to see
A blossom in the garden
A bird's nest in a tree,
A bump on cheek or forehead
Where wee feet tripped and fell
A rose thorn scratch that nothing
But mother's kiss makes well.

A hundred times he calls me,
Dear little lad, and so
I miss the lonely moments
So many women know.
For sweeter than the voices
Of all the singing spheres
The calls of little children
That gladden mother's ears.

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WHAT IS PROPER VENTILATION?

ILL EFFECTS OF BREATHING IMPURE AIR.

Plain Rules to Conserve the Health During the In-Door Season.

Heating and Ventilation go hand in hand, and usually they are extremely defective. We should provide—First, an adequate supply of fresh air; second, a proper temperature, say, from 65 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit; third, a proper degree of humidity, say, 50 to 65 per cent. of moisture that the air will take, at a temperature of 65 degrees Fahrenheit, with a reasonable air movement, equivalent to a slight breeze.

Except in the case of hot air heating systems with the inlet outside, no house heating system in ordinary use has any provision for supplying fresh air. The fresh air that reaches the ordinary home in winter through the cracks around the doors and windows, through the porous material of which the houses are built, and through open doors and windows, in short, any fresh air is admitted by accident rather than by design.

Temperature.

Probably one of our greatest errors in ventilation is in maintaining our homes at too high a temperature. 61 or 63 degrees Fahrenheit is about right, instead of 70 to 75 degrees, which is not uncommon. With a proper humidity, a temperature of 65 degrees is just as comfortable to sit in as a temperature of 70 with the humidity low. When our citizens get a proper appreciation of this fact, they will find that it is probably easier to supply the humidity than to supply the extra coal necessary to raise the temperature 5 degrees throughout the house.

Humidity.

In the matter of humidity, the great majority of houses disregard this entirely. Most indoor air is far too dry. The humidity should be, as already pointed out, 50 to 65 per cent. of moisture that the air will take, at 65 or 68 per cent. of the most. In hot air furnaces the water pan is provided, but it is more frequently empty than full, and is in itself inadequate in any case. Hot water and steam heating systems are still worse. They have no provision whatever for adding moisture to the air. This dryness of the indoor air is responsible for much of the dry, hacking laryngeal coughs so common in the winter time, and which have been designated as the "winter cough." The dry air craves moisture and extracts it from every source available, including the skins and mucous membranes.

The correction of low humidity is not an easy problem. The water pan of a hot air furnace should be kept filled constantly. Plants scattered about the house and kept well watered daily help to some extent. A kettle kept simmering on the kitchen stove all the time improves matters. Shallow pans filled with water and placed on the radiators, and registers will evaporate considerable quantities of water.

Air Movement.

All systems of heating cause some air movement. Open windows, open doors and grate fires also promote air movement. An air current moving at the rate of 1 mile per hour is not perceptible to the human skin as a draft. Air movement is extremely important. Part of the benefit derived from seaside and mountain resorts is due to the stimulating effects of breezes blowing almost constantly at these places.

Probably the most effective system of ventilation within the reach of all, and costing nothing, consists of the opening of windows. Cross ventilation by means of two windows, or a window and a door in opposite sides of a room, is particularly effective. Everyone should sleep in a room with open windows. In this way an ample supply of fresh air can be secured for eight hours out of the twenty-four at least. A simple method of securing fresh air from a window is to raise the window two or three inches and place a neatly fitting board under it. This will prevent a direct draft and permit of a free current of air coming in between the upper and the lower sashes.

Another excellent method of ventilation is to place in an open window an ordinary window screen frame, covered with cheese cloth instead of screen wire. Two or three layers may be used. This arrangement breaks the wind, keeps out the snow, and the heat loss is very little greater than the loss by radiation from the surface of a pane of glass in a closed window.

Strawberries and Cream and a Moral.

A small boy who did not like to do "house work" was being watered by his mother against the evils that are likely to result from habits of procrastination. The boy asked her to explain quite definitely what she meant, and she replied by quoting the proverb, "Never put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day."

On getting the moral deduced to this simple form, he said:

"Well, then, mother, let's go downstairs at once and eat the rest of the strawberries and cream; there were heaps left over after your tea party."

COARSE SALT LAND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF TORONTO

EVACUATION OF FUME BY CIVILIANS HAS BEGUN: FACE STARVATION

D'Annunzio's Finance Minister Resigned and Left Fiume—Poet-Soldier Calls His Rebellion a "Holy War."

A despatch from London says:—The evacuation of Fiume by civilians has begun, according to a despatch from Milan to The London Times. Already one hundred refugees have arrived at Candria. The food situation at Fiume is considered almost desperate. The population numbers 52,000, and the food supply will not provide for them for more than a fortnight. The situation in the islands of Arbe and Veglia is considered even worse.

A majority of the population of Fiume, says the correspondent, oppose any encounter involving bloodshed. Even some members of the Regency disagree with D'Annunzio.

The Finance Minister, Professor Pantaleoni, has resigned and left Fiume. Fifteen men have deserted from his army.

Deputes Suzzi and Deambri have left Fiume for Rome to submit a proposal that Italy recognize the Regency with Barros, Arbe and Veglia, while the Regency renounce the immediate annexation of Fiume to Italy, which would be a subject for future negotiations and also renounce further action in Dalmatia.

A despatch from Rome says:—To all appearances a state of war has been re-established along the Fiume front. Roads have been torn up, railway tracks have been broken, barbed wire entanglements have been established and all telephone and telegraph wires leading into Fiume have been cut.

FRUITS OF VICTORY LOST TO GREECE

Patriarch Says Country's Interests Imperilled by Constantine's Return.

Constantinople, Dec. 26.—The Greek Patriarch here has delivered to the Greek High Commissioner a verbal message concerning his recent demand for the abdication of King Constantine of Greece for transmission to the Government in Athens.

The chief of the Orthodox Church declares his action was taken in behalf of the sacred interests of Greece, which he says have been imperilled as a result of the recent changes there.

The Patriarch says he is apprehensive that Greece will be stripped of the fruits of victory because she has offered the Throne to an enemy of the Allies.

Athens, Dec. 26.—The seals were broken on the apartments of the late King Alexander to-day. Queen Sophie, Madame Manos, (King Alexander's widow) and an officer of the Ministry of Justice were present.

Jugo-Slavia has announced that before renewing her alliance with Greece she will wait until the allies have declared their policy.

Women now take their places with men in juries at the High Courts in London.

FOUR POINTS URGED BY GERMANY ALLOWED BY REPARATIONS CONFERENCE

A despatch from Brussels says:—The enormity of the concessions by Germany to the reparations conference to Germany became apparent when it was revealed that the highest source that the conference agreed upon the acceptance of four of the main points presented by the Germans. The points made by the Germans which were granted by the conference were:

1. In order to make German trade more stable the Versailles treaty must be amended, so that all the allies will remove from German interests abroad all danger of confiscation. This has already been done by England and Italy.

2. Because she is obliged to import heavily, Germany must be permitted to reconstruct her merchant marine. The Japanese delegates urged the acceptance of this proposition to the extent of 350,000 tons.

Cyclists are rushing with orders to and fro between headquarters and the front lines and all strategic points are closely guarded by patrols. Everywhere along the frontier of the "Regency of Quarnero" military automobiles and lorries may be seen driven at full speed from one point to another.

Gen. Cavaglia, Commander of Gov't troops around Fiume, has issued manifestos urging his men to give evidence of their discipline and loyalty. Captain Gabriele D'Annunzio, on the other hand, is launching his appeals. He is praising his sailors of Italian destroyers which recently took their ships over to the D'Annunzio side, and is inviting other Italian sailors and soldiers to follow their example. He says that the mutiny of the sailors is worthy of imitation and that his rebellion is "holy war."

Serbian officers have assumed command of the troops of General Wrangel, former commander of the anti-Bolshevik forces in South Russia, who recently landed at Buccari, six miles southeast of Fiume, to operate against Fiume in case of a conflict with the Quarnero regency, says The Idea Nazionale's Trieste correspondent.

According to The Giornale d'Italia, the regency has issued a decree which extends to Arbe and Veglia the Fiume constitution.

The newspaper adds that this means virtually annexation and destroys the hope of those people who had expected that D'Annunzio would evacuate the islands.

"VACATIONS" ORDER OF DAY IN ENGLAND

Trade Depression in Old Land Continues to Increase.

A despatch from London says:—The growing industrial inactivity and consequent financial and moral depression far overshadow interest in the discussion of armaments and a naval holiday.

Notice was given on Thursday in several large factories of "vacations." The tin plate works in Swansea will be closed at the end of the month, and other tin plate works in Llanelli were closed on Wednesday, the management pointing out as one of the reasons for closing the fact that "the whole world is upset in finance, and people cannot afford to buy tin plate, no matter what prices are offered."

In consequence of the trade depression the spinning factories in Belfast have closed down, and thirty thousand workers are idle. For the same reason the Monmouthshire collieries have given the men a fortnight's notice.

One of the unfortunate aspects of the depression here is that German firms are benefitting at the expense of British employers and workers.

The first assembly of the League of Nations was in session from Nov. 15 to Dec. 18. The next meeting will begin on the first Monday in September, 1921.

PAPER INDUSTRY CAPITAL Totals \$264,581,300

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The capital invested in the pulp and paper industry in Canada, according to returns compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, amounts to \$264,581,300. The returns cover the operation of 99 plants.

Simple, impressive services were held on Wednesday at the two cemeteries in Holland where the remains of British officers and men who perished in Holland during the war were recently gathered. The British Minister, Sir Ronald Graham, laid wreaths tied with the national colors on each grave.



PART OF IRELAND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Shaded areas show the counties of Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary and Cork, which have been placed under martial law.

1—The Galway County Council has asked the British Government for a truce.

2—The Limerick County Council has adopted a resolution disassociating itself from the Galway County Council's action.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION WILL MEND

Worst Will Soon be Over in Opinion of Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Cancellation of the luxury taxes has had a salutary effect, according to advice received by the Government. Already business is showing signs of improvement.

The unemployment situation continues bad, but there is hope that the next week or two will see the worst of it over.

At a special meeting of the Cabinet Council held Thursday afternoon there was a long discussion of the unemployment problem and details were considered of the proposed plan of assistance, in co-operation with Provincial and municipal authorities. The Government, it is understood, has already been notified by a large number of local authorities of their desire for Federal co-operation. Two Provincial Governments—Ontario and British Columbia—have taken a similar step.

What the cost of the scheme to the Federal Treasury is likely to be there is as yet no reliable data available, but expectation is expressed in official circles that the cost will not be large. In its statement of policy issued ten days or so ago the Government laid down the principle that the first step in dealing with unemployment should be the provision of relief rather than of relief, that the primary obligation for the provision of relief should be rested with the local authorities.

Should emergency relief become necessary, however, the Dominion Government was willing to meet one-third of the cost, providing that the Provincial and municipal authorities met the other two-thirds. Such a policy—in its insistence on the provision of work as a first step—will reduce, it is argued, very considerably the charge which might otherwise be occasioned by the Federal Treasury.

TRAINS CAN'T RUN TO MOUNT OF OLIVES

The Governor of Jerusalem Guards Holy Places Against Modernization.

A despatch from London says:—Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, who described himself as the successor of Pontius Pilate, was entertained at luncheon by the Overseas Club and Patriotic League. Among his own acts as Governor, said Storrs, was one to prohibit drink bars, as they seemed so wholly out of keeping with the surroundings, and the High Commissioner had extended this proposition to the whole of Palestine. His reply to a request for a concession to run trains to Bethlehem and the Mount of Olives was that the first rail section would be laid over the body of the Governor. He had forbidden the use of stucco and corrugated iron within the walls, and also the destruction of buildings without permission.

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HOLIDAY SEASON AT SANDRINGHAM

Royal Family Pass Christmas Vacation as Usual in the Country.

London, Dec. 26.—Following their custom, the Royal Family spent the Christmas holidays on their estate at Sandringham. King George, Queen Mary and Princess Mary went direct from London. The Prince of Wales, who had been hunting in the Midlands for several days, joined the family at Sandringham on Saturday.

This visit always brings joy to the tenants of the estate, for it is invariably an occasion for good cheer and liberal gifts, the King and Queen going personally among the people and superintending the distribution of presents. This year the Royal party was reinforced by the King and Queen of Norway and their son Olaf, who is affectionately known in England as "The Little Prince," although he long since outgrew the diminutive title, having now reached the age of eighteen. The Norwegians have been visiting at Appleton House. On Sunday they were guests at Sandringham.

King George took advantage of the holidays to indulge in his favorite sport of hunting. He is one of the best shots in England. A good part of his daily bag will be sent as usual to the hospitals.

One of the customs of the Royal family for generations has been the cutting of a wonderful Xmas pudding by the eldest daughter of the house, who habitually serves it with her own hands. That office fell to Princess Mary, who performed it in gracious conformity with the traditions.

THE GOVERNOR OF JERUSALEM GUARDS HOLY PLACES AGAINST MODERNIZATION.

A despatch from London says:—Ronald Storrs, Governor of Jerusalem, who described himself as the successor of Pontius Pilate, was entertained at luncheon by the Overseas Club and Patriotic League. Among his own acts as Governor, said Storrs, was one to prohibit drink bars, as they seemed so wholly out of keeping with the surroundings, and the High Commissioner had extended this proposition to the whole of Palestine. His reply to a request for a concession to run trains to Bethlehem and the Mount of Olives was that the first rail section would be laid over the body of the Governor. He had forbidden the use of stucco and corrugated iron within the walls, and also the destruction of buildings without permission.

LIVELY BATTLE IN AIR BETWEEN R.C.M.P. AND U.S. CRIMINAL

"Mounties" Add One More Daring Deed to Their Already Long Roll When They Fight and Overcome a United States Confidence Man in a Swift Fight in Mid-Air.

A despatch from Minneapolis, Minn., says:—When the Royal Canadian Mounted Police go after a man they get him, no matter where the trail leads. There are records of where one of these quiet, tireless men has circumnavigated the globe to get his quarry. The point is that they do not fail, and they do not operate with a brass band.

Joseph H. Gadsbury, alleged American confidence man and former war aviator, will testify to the daring and resourcefulness of these highly-efficient officials. It is charged that he has promoted and profited by numerous questionable schemes in the U.S., chiefly having to do with airplane swindles. He is a skillful aviator, and always kept a spare airplane at hand, ready for instant flight. His latest exploit is said to have been staged at Brit. Ia., where he induced farmers to part with \$180,000 for an airplane factory.

When the police were about to close on him he stepped into his airplane, soared up out of range of their pistols and headed for the Canadian border. The Northwest Mounted Police were notified by wireless. Part of their equipment is a fast airplane, kept in a hangar at Winnipeg. It carries a machine-gun, and it was rushed out and began patrolling the border. Word came that Gadsbury had been forced to alight at Emerson, but would resume his journey to-day.

The Canadian plane waited for him concealed high in the clouds, and when he crossed the border it swooped down. His machine also carried a small machine-gun, and there was a lively battle. The Canadians finally sent a fusillade through his propeller and managed to puncture his gasoline tank.

Gadsbury took desperate chances in a nose dive to earth, flattening out just in time to avert disaster, and started to run for the woods, but his pursuers overtook him.

The Leading Markets.

Toronto.

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.94 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.91 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.87 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.69 1/2.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 52 1/2; No. 3 CW, 49 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 44 1/2; No. 1 feed, 47 1/2; No. 2 feed, 44 1/2.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 91 1/2; No. 4 CW, 88 1/2; rejected, 68 1/2; feed, 68 1/2.

Of the above in store at Fort William.

American corn—\$1.15, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 50 to 53c; Ontario wheat—No. 2 winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85, shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, nominal, \$1.75 to \$1.80. Barley—85 to 90c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1 to \$1.05, nominal.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—\$11.10, top patents, \$10.60, Government standard.

Ontario flour—\$7.75, bulk, seaboard.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38 to \$40; shorts, per ton, \$42; good feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Cheese—New York, 28 to 27c; twins, 27 to 28c; triplets, 28 to 29c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 32 1/2 to 33 1/2c.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, No. 1, 45 to 48c; fresh, 58 to 61c.

Margarine—35 to 37c.

Eggs—No. 1, 69 to 72c; selects, 76 to 78c; new laid, in cartons, 85 to 90c.

Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bush, \$3.75 to \$4.20; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japans, 9 1/2c; Limas, Madagascars, 10 1/2c; California Limas, 12 1/2c.

Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.

Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 25 to 26c per lb. Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per 15 section case; 5 1/2-2 1/2-lb. tins, 26 to 27c per lb.

Smoked meats—Hams, med, 40 to 42c; heavy, 38 to 40c; cooked, 55 to 58c; rolls, 35 to 37c; cottage rolls, 37 to 39c; breakfast bacon, 45 to 48c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 54c; boneless, 55 to 59c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.

Lard—Pure tierces, 25 to 26c; tubs, 26 to 26 1/2c; pails, 26 1/2 to 26 3/4c; prints, 28 to 29c. Compound tierces, 17 to 18c; tubs, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2c; pails, 18 1/2 to 20c; prints, 21 to 22c.

Choice heavy steers, \$12 to \$13.50; good heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$8.50 to \$9; do, med, \$6 to \$7; do, com, \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com, \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, com, \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$9 to \$10; do, 900 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, 800 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, com, \$5.25 to \$6.25; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$10 to \$15; do, com and med, \$6 to \$7; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, Spring, \$11 to \$12; calves, good to choice, \$14 to \$16; sheep, \$6 to \$7; hogs, fed and watered, \$16 to \$16.25; do, weighed off cars, \$16.25 to \$16.50.

AIR ROUTE ONLY OPEN TO EX-KAISER

When He Journeys to Corfu Refuge Being Prepared for Him.

Paris, Dec. 26.—When the former Kaiser decided to leave Doorn, Holland, for the comfortable castle in Corfu being prepared for him by the Princess Christopher of Greece, he will have to fly in a non-stop airplane unless he wishes to be arrested by the Allies enroute. It is even declared that should William go to Corfu the Allies will force Greece to deliver him to them for trial.

Three routes are open to Wilhelm for his journey. The first, by land, would have to be by way of Germany, which Germany is bound under the treaty to prevent. The second, by sea, is also impracticable, because his ship could be stopped by British or French warships long before it reached Corfu. The fact that this would be contrary to international law, as set forth in Clunet, would not, it is believed be considered an obstacle to the great powers now ruling Europe.

Should the ex-Kaiser take a Dutch ship, however, complications might arise, since Clunet clearly states: "Outside the three-mile limit no warship has the right to accost, in time of peace, a foreign vessel. No state has a right to assume police duties in the open ocean nor to search ships on the high seas, even to arrest criminals."

The captain of the Dutch vessel could therefore claim the protection of his flag and legitimately refuse to surrender his passenger.

But the third and safest—if the elements are not considered—way for the deposed emperor to reach his new refuge would be by air. For this purpose, in order to avoid landing in enemy territory, he would have to hire or purchase either a Zeppelin or an airplane capable of a non-stop flight to Greece, equal to the crossing of the Atlantic.

TEN PER CENT. CUT IN PASSENGER RATES

Take Effect on New Year's Day Throughout Dominion.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Railway passenger rates throughout the Dominion will be reduced ten per cent. on New Year's Day. This is in accordance with the order issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners on September 9, under which general increases were granted in passenger and freight rates. The order granted an increase in passenger rates of 20 per cent. applicable to the end of the present year. Afterwards, until July 1, 1921, the increase was to be 10 per cent. On July 1 passenger rates come back to the basis in effect prior to the coming into force of the order. There will be no reduction in the increase granted in parlor and sleeping car rates and excess baggage.

With the end of the year also the general increase of 40 per cent. granted in Eastern freight rates will drop to 35 per cent.; the increase of 35 per cent. in Western freight rates will drop to 30 per cent.

SETTLERS FROM U.S. WELL EQUIPPED

Immigrants to Canada in 1920 Total 50,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—United States citizens coming into Canada to take up residence here are bringing with them considerable wealth, according to statistics of the Immigration Department. The amount of cash and the value of settlers' effects together in the eleven months ending November aggregated \$17,519,033. December will add another million. From all sources immigration by the end of the year is expected to total 50,000. The resources of the ordinary immigrant from overseas are not as great as of those from the States. The average is about \$372 per head.

New Oil Strike Northeast of Calgary

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says:—Reports from the Imperial Oil Company well at Czar, Alberta, northeast of Calgary, are to the effect that crude oil has been struck in small quantities at a depth of 2,800 feet, and five drillers are being kept at work through the holidays in anticipation of a substantial flow within the next two hundred feet.

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HOLDS FIUME AGAINST REGULARS

Italian Army Closing In On D'Annunzio's Stronghold.

Trieste, Dec. 26.—Italian regulars have reached the factories on the edge of Fiume, and are closing in gradually on the D'Annunzio stronghold. It is expected Fiume will be taken this evening or to-morrow morning.

General Cavaglia on Friday ordered the occupation of advanced positions around Fiume in consequence of recent incidents and the threatening attitude taken by D'Annunzio's legationaries.

In the operation the poet's soldiers offered armed resistance to the advancing troops, who lost five men killed and thirty wounded.

Many of the legionaries in the command of D'Annunzio are said to realize now the impossibility of being loyal to both their Commander and their native country. It is reported that fifteen Bersaglieri left Fiume immediately before General Cavaglia's blockade was instituted, going to Italy.

The poet's torpedo boats at Fiume are kept moving constantly, and the idea of mining the delta at the port of Barros is again being considered. The more bellicose of the legionaries are accumulating stores of arms and machine guns behind the frontier lines.

PERISHES AT HIS POST OF DUTY

Rural Mail Carrier Found Dead on Seat of Waggon.

St. Stephens, N.B., Dec. 26.—With the reins still gripped in his lifeless hands, the body of George Lindsay, mail driver of a rural route between St. Stephens and Old Ridge, was found in the seat of his mail wagon, which had been stopped in front of a mail box, on Friday evening.

The Christmas Eve mail had been unusually heavy, and the trip had taken much longer than usual. The night was the coldest of the season, and a keen wind had made the effects of the weather more penetrating. While Lindsay's death was ascribed to heart failure, it was believed that the exposure which he suffered while in the performance of duty was the primary cause.

British Party Start Antarctic Expedition

A despatch from London says:—Dr. John L. Cope, Commander of the British Imperial Antarctic expedition, has sent the following message from Port Stanley, Capital of the Falkland Islands:

"Sailing from here December 20 with full equipment and dogs. Hope to land at Graham's December 25. All the party well. Expect to hear from us in eighteen months. Good-bye."

Commander Cope with four companions purposes spending eighteen months in surveying and charting the western shores of Weddell Sea and in carrying out scientific work in the Antarctic. The party will live during the entire period in tents and huts and will depend for fresh meat on seals and penguins.

REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrne



WATCH HOW J. N. CURRIE & CO. DO THINGS

GREAT MID-WINTER SALE

Sensational Offerings—Something Different Every Day
Prices Are Down Luxury Tax Removed

Immense efforts put forth to provide extra specials in wanted merchandise. The goods are here, the sale prices are unusual—but there are so many offerings that only a partial list of them can be featured. The prices are so far below wholesale prices that when once sold out we cannot think of replacing until wholesale prices drop to that level. Some think this may be months. However, the present prices are going to be so extraordinary that we advise our customers to fill their necessary requirements. No store in Canada will serve you better or give you better prices on worthy merchandise.

Every Handkerchief on lines left over from Christmas trade at exactly half price. 50c for 25c, 40c for 20c, 25c for 12½c, 20c for 10c, 15c for 8c, 12½c for 7c.

Large Double-bed Size Heaviest Make Blankets, reg. \$4.25, sale price \$2.95. (One pair only to each customer.)

Watson's Combination Underwear for Women

Prices cut almost in half. \$4 values for \$2.50, \$3.25 values for \$1.90, \$2.50 values for \$1.75. (Only two suits to one customer.)

Deeper Cuts in Men's Lined Winter Mitts

Regular \$1.95 values for \$1.25, reg. \$1.50 values for \$1, reg. \$1.25 values for 85c, reg. \$1 values for 75c, reg. 75c values for 50c.

When You Examine Quality of our Flannelteens You Will Appreciate the Extraordinary Cut Prices

Reg. 30c values for 19c; reg. 35c and 38c values for 25c; reg. 40c and 45c values for 28c; reg. 50c and 55c values for 32c; reg. 55c and 60c values for 38c.

Household Linens

All Pure Linen Damask, wide, reg. \$3, for \$1.75.
All Linen Weft Damask, wide, reg. \$2.50, for \$1.45.
Fine Satin Finish Damask, wide, reg. \$2, for \$1.25.

Men's Wool Underwear Reduced

Our regular \$2.50 and \$2.75 quality for \$1.75.
Our regular \$3 quality for \$1.90.
Our regular \$2.25 quality for \$1.50.
Odd lines of Underwear at exactly half price.

Men's Best Overalls and Smocks Reduced

Regular \$3.50 quality for \$2.50.
Regular \$3 quality for \$2.25.
Regular \$2.50 quality for \$1.

Prices Cut in Two on Broken Lines of Hosiery

Other lines all reduced 20 per cent. to 35 per cent.

Men's Winter Caps at Great Reductions

\$3.50 lines for \$2.85; \$3 lines for \$2.50; \$2.50 lines for \$1.90; \$2 lines for \$1.50.

Most Wonderful Silk Reductions

36-in. wide all pure Duchess Silk of exceptional quality. Regular price was \$3.85 yard; to be sold at \$2.35. Colors—black, navy, brown and taupe. At this price it is below wholesale prices quoted us for next spring's deliveries.

A Real Clean-up in Clothing Room

Two only Men's Overcoats left; price was \$28.50, sale price \$19.
Four only Young Men's Overcoats left; price was \$27.50, sale price \$18.50.
Two only Young Men's Overcoats left; price was \$18.50, sale price \$12.50.

1 dozen Men's Trousers, worsted, reg. price \$7.50 and \$7.75, sale price \$4.50.
1 dozen Boys' Stripe Bloomers, reg. price \$1.75 and \$1.90, sale price \$1.45.
3 dozen Men's Sweater Coats, reg. price \$2.50 and \$2.75, sale price \$1.90.
3 dozen Men's Sweater Coats, reg. price \$10, sale price \$6.50.
2 dozen Men's Sweater Coats, reg. price \$8, sale price \$5.90.

In no case are we buying goods of inferior quality for sale purposes only. Our Christmas special prices resulted in vastly increased sales. Be sure and visit the store often during this great mid-winter sale.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$2.00 per year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.
Advertising—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted at moderate rates. Prices on application.
Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.
A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1920

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The Reds of the United States have taken burning schoolhouses. They strike at the root of opposition.
A sneak thief broke into a missionary money box in Armstrong Methodist church and stole the contents.
Lindsay grain merchants are paying 15¢ cents for alfalfa seed. One farmer realized \$1,800 off a ten-acre field.
The village of Milverton, with 800 population and an assessment of \$500,000, is spending \$50,000 on a new system of waterworks.
Disney Delmage, a well-known cadetman of Cambric, hanged himself in his barn. Financial losses are said to have caused the deed.
The Alvinston council at their last session made a grant of \$35 to each soldier who enlisted from Alvinston and who has taken up residence there since returning.
Why in the name of all that is reasonable cannot the municipal elections be held at some other time than just when everybody is busy with Christmas affairs.
The farmers of the Ruthven district are contemplating the abandonment of tobacco growing as a result of the uncertain condition of the market this year. A good many fields on which tobacco has been grown in the past have been plowed and prepared for fruit and vegetables.

James D. Dewan, who was Stratroy's first mayor in 1872, celebrated his 83rd birthday on Dec. 18. Mr. Dewan lived in London until a few years ago, when he returned to Stratroy. He is still hale and hearty, travelling for a wholesale grocery firm until a short time ago, when the firm superannuated him after about 35 years' service.
Renew your daily paper subscriptions at the Transcript office.

COMMEMORATE PIONEER DAYS

Hon. Manning Doherty is right when he expressed the opinion that our school books might better contain stories of pioneer days in Canada, and the pathfinders of those days, than the material—the material—calls it "bosh"—which is found there. The reference occurred in the course of Hon. Mr. Doherty's address at the official opening of Caradoc community hall and was by way of an expression of regret that more is not written and said of the deeds of self-sacrifice and heroism associated with the men and women who opened up this country, and particularly this province. In those days, said the speaker, there was a real community spirit, and the life-striving was always there. There was, he regretted, a tendency nowadays to forget the great work of the pioneers.
There are many landmarks and historic spots in Western Ontario toward the preservation of which little or no effort has been made. In a few counties, such as Middlesex, Kent and Elgin, the antiquaries society has been able to achieve something in the way of erecting tablets and collecting data, but, as Mr. Doherty suggests, there is a field for the presentation of historical narrative in school textbooks, and, for that matter, in the literature of the day. Some of the older residents, whose passing out calls for brief obituary notices in these days, were intimately associated in years gone by with great events, half forgotten now by the public; recorded, no doubt, somewhere in federal archives, but merely omitted, if alluded to, in our schoolbooks.
There is a value and interest, we believe, to warrant even the labor of two years in such a work as the history of Brant county, recently completed by F. Douglas Reville, former editor of the Brantford Courier, after research extending over the period mentioned.

What's the Difference?
If you were to sell you ten eggs for a dozen of your dry goods, merchant only gave you thirty inches of goods for a yard, you'd howl like a wild man and have them up in court on charges of fraud, wouldn't you? And yet you go across to the United States and let Uncle Sam's business men discount your good Canadian dollar nearly twenty cents, don't you?

They Scented Danger
Two Scotsmen had wandered south of the Tweed for the first time. They had strolled into an English church. Service was in progress at the time and the pair seated themselves. One then picked up a prayer book and casually turned over the leaves. Suddenly his face assumed a look of deep concern. "Look, Sandy," he said, turning to his friend, "collect, collect, collect. Man, we must get out of here or we will have a bad case of it."

BRIEF STORY OF YEAR

(Continued from page one)
20. Board of Commerce ordered French-Canadian bakers to discontinue.
21. Holland refused to surrender to Kaiser of Germany to Allies.
22. Admiral Koltchak, head of Cossack Government, falls into hands of Bolshevik sympathizers.
24. Hon. Hugh Guthrie enters the Borden Cabinet as Minister of Militia.
25. Z. A. Lash, Ignomin Toronto lawyer, died of paralysis stroke.

FEBRUARY

2. Emeric Malatesta, leader of Anarchists in Italian Chamber of Deputies, passed under arrest.
3. B. Deming attacked French troops in Africa.
5. Worst storm in years sweeps the Atlantic sea coast.
6. H. Roberts, British Foreign Minister, resigned from Cabinet.
8. King's College, Windsor, N.S. oldest educational institution in Canada, built in 1791, destroyed by fire.
9. Gen. Foch, retired by French Academy and former ruler of the "Imperialists."
10. Sir James Grant, last survivor of first Canadian Parliament, died in Ottawa.
7. President Poincaré sent curt note to Germany telling Government that

SALTIER LAKE IN THE WORLD

Almost astraddle the boundary of Alberta and Saskatchewan, one hundred and eighty miles north-east of Calgary, near a little way station called Seneca, is claimed to be the saltiest lake in the world. What is more, its reputation is not its only asset, for its salt is now being extracted by what is known as the solar system and is being used for commercial purposes principally for livestock, says Chas. Hayden in the Farmers' Magazine. For this department it is made up into 50-pound blocks and the farmer or stock raiser places it where the cattle may conveniently get at it. Thus placed the blocks are known as "salt licks," and if these are not supplied the animals actually suffer severely. If they are long deprived of salt, barb wire fences will not stop them in their rush if they smell it.

APRIL

2. Women made anti-British demonstration in front of Embassy at Washington.
Sir Hanan Greenwood, a Canadian, appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.
Danish crisis settled by calling an election.
Sinn Feiners start campaign of organized incendiarism.
Kitt Dalton, last of famous Jesse James gang, died in Memphis, Tenn.
Gen. Kuropatkin, former commander-in-chief of Czar's Imperial army, appointed Bolshevik Governor of Turkmenia.
C. A. B. Brown, president of the Canadian National Exhibition, killed by scorching autoist, who escaped and was never captured.
Dr. Wolfgang Kapp, who planned German revolution against Ebert, Government, arrested in Stockholm.
Gen. French announced intention of resigning post of Viceroy of Canada.
Gen. Denikin, anti-Bolshevik leader, arrived in London.
Ex-Premier Caillaux of France

there must be no evasion of responsibilities.

8. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, Chief Justice of Supreme Court, died in Toronto.
9. Christian churches in Canada start forward movement drive.
- Richard Bullock, known to readers of "penny dreadfuls" as "Deadwood Dick," died in Los Angeles.
- Norwegian Treaty was signed in Paris giving Norway sovereignty over the Spitzbergen Archipelago.
- Ex-Crown Prince of Germany sent telegram to President Wilson asking Alibos to take him as "victim" instead of 500 Germans demanded for trial on account of crimes committed in war.
- Women were denied right to preach by Church of England.
- Robert Lansing, secretary of State in Wilson Cabinet, resigned from office following disagreement with President.
- Hon. E. C. DuRoi, Prime Minister of Ontario, elected in Halifax.
- Sir Auckland Geddes named as British Ambassador to United States, to succeed Viscount Grey.
- Lord Desbouché, British Viceroy to succeed Viscount French.
- Hon. W. E. Roney, Attorney General of Ontario, elected by acclamation.
- Lady Asquith, first woman member of British Parliament, delivered her maiden speech.
- Former President H. H. Asquith returned to British Parliament.
- Turks murdered 10,000 Armenians after defeating French.
- Lord Northcliffe ceased to support Premier Lloyd George.

MARCH

1. Bela Kun, former Communist dictator of Hungary, escapes from Vienna jail.
2. Hon. Dr. H. J. Cudy, Minister of Education in Hearst Cabinet, announced his retirement from politics.
3. Supreme Council announced intention of taking drastic steps to put an end to Turkish defiance.
4. Prince Joachim, son of ex-kaiser, arrested in German hotel for insulting French party while drunk.
5. Poles launched attack against the Ukrainians.
6. Poles scored victory against Bolsheviks in Minsk front.
7. Allies took control of all Turkish telegraphs.
8. The Syrian Congress at Damascus declared Syria to be an independent state.
9. Attempt made in Holland to spirit the ex-Crown Prince back to Berlin, but it was frustrated by the Dutch police.
10. Monarchical troops tried to seize Berlin, but were repulsed in Germany—Riot, that resembled Civil War, broke out in many centres.
11. T. C. Robinette, most famous criminal lawyer in Canada, died in Toronto.
12. President Ebert and his Government triumphed over militarist revolution in Germany—Revolt completely crushed.
13. Allies leased of the first efforts of ex-King Constantine of Greece to undermine President Venizelos.
14. Prince Feisal, elected King of newly-established state of Syria, invited to Paris.
15. Great Britain assumed absolute control of Constantinople and Dardanelles. Turks resisted and lives were lost in resulting battle.
16. Gen. Smuts supported in South African election.
17. Lord Mayor of Cork shot by masked men. Death ordered by Sinn Fein.
18. United States Senate refused to accept Republican reservations to Treaty.
19. Duke of Marlborough, formerly Consul General of New York, started suit for divorce.
20. Gustav Noske makes official announcement that revolution in Berlin is ended.
21. Several people shot during Sinn Fein riots in Dublin.
22. Alan Bell, resident magistrate in Dublin, murdered death most cruelly by Sinn Feiners.
23. Turkish Cabinet resigned from office.
24. Gen. Lunderdorff surrendered to German forces, but denied any connection with militarist uprising.
25. Gen. Sir Wm. Robertson, former chief of British General Staff, resigned from Cabinet.
26. King Christian of Denmark served with ultimatum—Citizens ordered him to reinstate premier dismissed by monarch, and threaten to establish republic.
27. Falcons of Winnipeg defeat "hockey" championship of Canada, and take Allen Cup to Capital of Manitoba.
28. Mary Pickford married Douglas Fairbanks. Wedding caused sensation because both these exponents of "clean and wholesome" moving pictures had recently been divorced.

JULY

1. Sir Robert Borden announced intention to resign leadership of Union Party and Premiership of Canada.
2. War was made to blow up Japanese House of Representatives in Tokio.
3. Bolshevik forces captured Lemberg from Poles and continued steady advance towards Warsaw.
4. Governor J. M. Cox of Ohio, chosen as Democratic candidate for Presidency.
5. Hon. Arthur Meighen chosen Premier of Canada.
6. Plans made to evacuate Warsaw on account of continued victories of Russian armies.
7. Death of Lord Fisher occurred in England.
8. New Brunswick voted by 21,000 majority to go "bone dry."
9. Empress Eugenie, widow of Napoleon III, and last Empress of France, died at her home in Spain at the age of 94.
10. Bolsheviks refused to arrange an armistice with Poland.
11. Lipton wins first race for the America Cup.
12. Prince Joachim, youngest son of ex-kaiser, committed suicide by shooting himself with pistol.
13. Shamrock IV, won second race for the America Cup.
14. Americans win third International Race Exhibition.
15. Fourth race of series captured by Resolute.
16. New Government formed in Poland following announcement of Bolsheviks that they would only discuss terms after capturing Warsaw.
17. French troops entered Damascus, thus ending reign of self-declared King of Syria.
18. Liberals won Provincial election in Nova Scotia, and Premier Mur-

ray was returned to power with large plurality.

19. Resolute won deciding race from Shamrock and retained America Cup.
20. Gen. Lucas made daring escape from Sinn Fein captors.
21. Whole American continent interested in "wild cat" financing of Poincaré in Boston.
22. Brest-Litovsk fortress captured by Red Army.

AUGUST

1. Bill introduced in France to make duelling illegal.
2. William B. Lloyd, Chicago Socialist millionaire, was sent to prison for sedition.
3. Defence of Polish capital placed in hands of French general.
4. Bolsheviks make formal announcement of intention to occupy Warsaw and set up Soviet Government.
5. Charles Poasi, Boston financial "wizard," placed under arrest. Liabilities \$3,000,000 and assets only \$2,000,000.
6. Lord Mayor MacSwiney of Cork placed under arrest.
7. Reconciliation effected between Lord Northcliffe and Premier Lloyd George.
8. An attempt was made in Paris to assassinate Premier Venizelos of Greece, but vest of chain armor saved him.
9. Attempt made by citizens of Thorold to lynch David McNeal, who saved himself by an eloquent speech.
10. Terence McSwiney found guilty of sedition and sentenced to term of two years.
11. Poles duplicated first Battle of Marne by smashing defeat of Russians just when position of Warsaw seemed hopeless.
12. Soviet army suffered complete defeat and was driven from territory they would not make peace until Bolsheviks were driven from the country.
13. Lord Mayor McSwiney of Cork started hunger strike, which lasted so long that it became an international joke.
14. London Times announced Great Britain's intention to recognize ultimate independence of Egypt.
15. Gen. Wrangel started offensive against Bolshevik armies.
16. Gen. Weygand honored as man who saved Poland from Bolsheviks.
17. Soviet committees planted in Poland by Russian "Reds" court-martialed and shot.

SEPTEMBER

1. It was announced that President Deschanel of France would resign office on account of ill-health and that Premier Millerand would succeed him.
2. St. Simon's of Toronto won the Senior Lacrosse Championship of Ontario by defeating Brampton.
3. Three visitors to Cave of the Winds at Niagara Falls were killed when five tons of rock fell on connecting bridge.
4. Earthquake in Northern Italy wiped out several towns and cities, killing many people.
5. Italian workers take action against capitalists and threaten to take over factories.
6. By large majority workmen of Italy decided not to have revolution and seize industries.
7. Small attempt at revolution by Italian "Reds" curbed by soldiers in Trieste.
8. Gen. Wrangel and Cossack army started campaign against the Bolsheviks.
9. Polish forces captured Kovel from "Reds."
10. Anarchist bomb was exploded at noon on Wall Street, New York, killing 29 people and injuring 300.
11. British Government refused permission to transfer body of Sir Roger Casement from Prison Burial Ground to family plot in Ireland.
12. League of Nations bought buildings in Geneva to become permanent headquarters of meetings.
13. Georges Leygues appointed Premier of France, as successor to President Millerand.
14. St. Simon's, of Toronto, Ontario Senior Lacrosse champions, defeated Ottawa for championship of Eastern Canada.
15. Premier Venizelos of Greece announced intention of dissolving Parliament and appealing to country for endorsement of his policies.
16. The appointment of the Canadian Minister to Washington was indefinitely postponed.

OCTOBER

1. Prof. Max Bruch, famous composer, died in Berlin at age of 83.
2. Gen. Wrangel won big victory over Bolsheviks, capturing 5,000 prisoners.
3. The steamship Bismarck, burned at Hamburg.
4. Charles N. Williamson, author who worked conjointly with his wife, A. M. Williamson, died in London.
5. Ex-King Manuel of Portugal refused to countenance coup to regain his throne.
6. Canadian sugar refiners asked Ottawa Government to protect market, so that price would not fall in Dominion as it had in the United States.
7. Election in New Brunswick resulted in introduction of group systems in that province. Liberal Government retained scant majority, with representatives of both Labor and Farmers in addition to Conservatives.
8. Board of Commerce issued order barring importation of American sugar so as to maintain high prices in Canada—Storm of protest followed throughout the Dominion.
9. Federal Government suspend the order of the Board of Commerce to maintain price of sugar.
10. Great Britain, France, and other Entente countries withdrew ambassadors from Athens, thus reducing Greece to rank of third-rate country.
11. The Irish Home Rule Bill was finally passed by the British House of Parliament.

hero of Kut-el-Amar, resigned from British army for purpose of offering services to Gen. Wrangel.

12. Prohibition defeated in British Columbia, voters giving substantial majority in favor of Government control of liquor.
13. Board of Commerce of Canada tendered resignations to Government.
14. Dr. Georges Valin, famous French physician, made discovery that Greek plotters had used poisoned monkey to kill King Alexander at instigation of his father, ex-King Constantine.
15. Four provinces, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and Nova Scotia, voted bone dry.
16. Mayor MacSwiney of Cork died in result of hunger-strike.
17. King Alexander of Greece died from the effects of monkey bite.
18. Admiral P. Countouriotis elected Regent of Greece.

NOVEMBER

1. Senator Warren Harding elected President of United States, defeating Governor Cox by overwhelming majority.
2. Prohibitionists were defeated in their effort to put Scotland in "dry" column.
3. Gen. Wrangel, anti-Bolshevik leader in Russia, decisively defeated by "Red" army.
4. Rev. J. O. Spracklin, pastor of Methodist Church of Sandwich and Provincial License Inspector, shot and killed Beverly Trumble while searching for liquor.
5. Coroner's jury exonerated Rev. J. O. Spracklin for killing Trumble.
6. Bolshevik representatives take control of Armenia.
7. Former King Ludwig III of Bavaria, who abdicated after German revolution, died in Switzerland.
8. Col. C. P. Malone, M.P., English Bolshevik leader, placed under arrest.
9. Unknown soldier buried with national honors in Westminster Abbey as tribute to the noble dead.
10. Mildred Chaplin Harris granted divorce from Charlie Chaplin, famous moving picture comedian.
11. Gen. Wrangel's army wiped out by victorious "Reds."
12. Gen. elections result in overwhelming defeat of Premier Venizelos, and triumph of monarchists.
13. Premier Venizelos died from Greece following success of his enemies.
14. George Kihalis undertook to form new Cabinet in Greece.
15. Attorney-General Roney of Ontario decides that Rev. J. O. Spracklin must stand trial.
16. Italian Chamber of Deputies granted suffrage to women to vote by a vote of 240 to 10.
17. Thirteen British officers were dragged from their beds in their homes in Ireland and murdered by Sinn Feiners.
18. Jesse Collins, former Unionist Whip in England, died at the age of 91 years.
19. John Doughty, secretary of Amherst College, the millionaire who disappeared mysteriously on December 2, 1919, was arrested in Oregon, after being a fugitive from justice for over ten months.
20. Sinn Fein plot to blow up British Parliament Buildings frustrated.
21. The Mad Mullah escaped from Egypt into Abyssinian territory.

DECEMBER

1. Liberal Government returned to power in British Columbia election.
2. Kerevsky called upon by anti-Bolshevik forces to lead new offensive against the "Reds."
3. War was declared on Italy by Gabriele d'Annunzio, the Fiume insurgent leader.
4. Hon. G. Howard Ferguson is chosen leader of Conservative party in Province of Ontario.
5. University of Toronto rugby team won championship of Canada by defeating Argonauts of Toronto by score of 15 to 3.
6. Greeks vote by large majority in favor of return of ex-King Constantine to the country.
7. French Socialists, one of whom was Raymond Lefebvre, murdered by Lenin so that they could not report on conditions in Russia.
8. Canadian statesmen around the world by taking leadership of democratic nations in the League of Nations assembly.
9. New form of Government in Mesopotamia was announced by British Law in British House of Commons.
10. Revolt broke out in Korea.
11. Armenia was placed under military rule by Minister of War.
12. University of Cambridge declined by vote of 904 to 712 to admit women to full membership.
13. Premier Lloyd George declared martial law in Ireland.
14. Armenians signed armistice with Turkish Nationalists.
15. Entire business section of Cork destroyed by fire started by Sinn Feiners.
16. Hon. E. G. Prior, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, died.
17. Irish Home Rule bill passed the House of Lords.
18. Attempt made by Premier Lloyd George to bring about a truce in Ireland. It was blocked by Sinn Feiners who demanded that British would accept all the Irish claims before the truce took place.
19. Allies extended time for first German payment of indemnity on account of financial conditions in Germany.
20. Ex-King Constantine of Greece ordered Athens amid great rejoicing.
21. Canadian Government removed luxury taxes in an effort to stimulate business.
22. Great Britain, France, and other Entente countries withdrew ambassadors from Athens, thus reducing Greece to rank of third-rate country.
23. The Irish Home Rule Bill was finally passed by the British House of Parliament.

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Chas Dean FUNERAL DIRECTOR LICENSED EMBALMER Horse and Motor Equipment Appin - Ontario

Born
BENSON.—In Glencoe, on Monday, December 27, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. John Benson, a daughter.
FREDERICK.—At Great Falls, Montana, on Friday, November 19, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Frederick, a daughter.—Naomi Lucille.
MOORE.—In Metcalfe, on Friday, December 24, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Moore, a son.

TOWN AND VICINITY

About four inches of snow fell on Sunday night, making a good foundation for sleighing.
A number of the town's young people attended the dance held in Appin on Monday evening.
Mrs. (Dr.) McLachlan underwent an operation at the hospital in London on Sunday last and is improving slowly.
Miss Molly Tait handed the Transcript a bunch of pansies, which she picked in the garden on Christmas day.
Rev. J. D. Barnes, Superintendent of Missions in New Ontario, preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday morning and evening.

HIS LIFE RUINED BY DYSPEPSIA

EUROPEAN CORN-BORER

Something About a New and Most Undesirable Pest.

Found This Summer in Many Western Ontario Counties—Description and Life History—Methods of Control.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

It is always a matter of concern when a new pest is introduced into a country and especially when that insect attacks an important crop such as corn. In August the European Corn-borer—a European insect—was discovered in Ontario and extensive scouting by entomologists revealed the unpleasant fact that it was distributed over about three thousand square miles, being found in the counties of Welland, Hamilton, Elgin, Middlesex, Oxford, Kent and Huron. In some of these counties only small areas have and there seem to be infested, but in others the infestation is much more extensive. The worst infestation is in Elgin County between St. Thomas and Port Stanley where several corn fields showed from 50 to 90 per cent of all the plants to have been attacked. There is no doubt that the insect could not be so widely distributed or abundant unless it had been here for several years. It seems strange that no corn-grower reported it, but the explanation doubtless is that they thought it was some old pest that had become abundant for a year or two and would soon pass away or become of no importance.

It is impossible at this stage to say how great a menace the insect will be, for no one knows, not even the best informed entomologists. Judging, however, from what we have seen this fall it cannot be exaggerated to say that it is a pest that has brought the province and province greater menace than any other corn insect of the province. Yet, there is very little doubt that the joint co-operation of the Dominion and Provincial Entomologists, together with entomologists of the United States (for the insect occurs in New York and Massachusetts), a practicable method of control will be discovered and corn continue to be as successfully grown in the future as in the past.

It may be of interest to know that ever since the insect has been discovered vigorous efforts have been made by the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, through their entomologists, to find out everything they could about it by scouting expeditions throughout the southwestern part of the province and by studying the insect in the field. They have also brought Agricultural Representatives to see its work and discussed with them methods of control. Plans are moreover on foot for a very careful study of the insect by both Departments next year, including methods of control. Valuable information of any kind as soon as discovered will, of course, be furnished to the farmer so as to be available to every farmer.

Brief Description and Life History of the Insect.
The borer, full grown, is a moderately stout caterpillar about one inch long, pale brownish to white in color on the upper surface and white beneath, with a brown head and several brown spots on each segment of the body. These spots are not very conspicuous to the naked eye but can be seen easily with a hand lens. The winter is passed in the larval stage in burrows inside corn-stalks or cobs, and sometimes in weeds. In the spring the larvae feed to a slight extent and then pupate in their burrows. In June the moths begin to appear and lay their eggs in small white clusters on the leaves. The larvae hatching from these feed for a time on the leaves or developing tassels and then begin to bore into the stalks and ears, making holes and tunnels in the former and eating the kernels in the latter. As the cold weather approaches the larvae all make comfortable burrows for themselves in the stalks or inside the cobs or in weeds. There is only one brood of a year in Ontario as far as is known.

Nature of the Injury.
Injury is done chiefly by the larvae burrowing into the cobs and causing them to break over with the wind; tassels especially break over easily. A further injury is due to larvae feeding upon the kernels in the ears and by disease, especially in wet, warm weather, entering through the holes, both in ears and stalks, and causing rot. Although all kinds of corn are attacked, table and flint varieties suffer most and dent least.

Methods of Control.
The methods of control that naturally suggest themselves are as follows:
1. Sow dent corn unless there is some special reason for preferring flint.
2. Cultivate well in the early season to keep down weeds so that these may not harbor the pest.
3. If you have not a silo build one if you can because all borers in corn pass into the silo as they are killed.
4. Cut the corn just as low as possible for otherwise many borers will be left in the stubble, but if cut very low over 50 per cent will be taken into the silo.
5. Put the corn into the silo as soon as possible after cutting to prevent borers coming out of the cut stalks and entering the stubble.
6. If there is no silo and the borers are present it will be necessary to burn the stalks and cobs or to run them through a shredder to kill all borers present.
In conclusion we request any person outside of the counties referred to above, on finding a borer in his corn, to put it in a bag and send it either to Mr. Arthur Gibson, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, or to L. Caesar, Provincial Entomologist, O. A. College, Guelph. This will help us in our work against the pest.—L. Caesar, O. A. College, Guelph.



MR. FRANK HALL
Wyevale, Ontario.

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GLENCOE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Following is the report of Glencoe public school for December:

Principal Coon's Room
Sr. IV.—William Moss 84, Sherman McAlpine 78, Alexander Sutherland 78, Mabel Wright 78, Willie Diamond 74, Willie Anderson 70, Marvin Watford 70, Eleanor Sutherland 67, Delbert Hicks 64, Ian McArthur 63, Emma Reynolds 57, Frederick Stuart 54, Martine McCracken 51, James Snelgrove 51, Verna Stevenson 51, Martin Abbott 51.
Jr. IV.—Fred McKee 84, Miriam Oxley 82, Irene Smith 80, Garnet Ewing 70, John Hillman 68, Donna McAlpine 68, Scott Irwin 66, Lila McCallum 59, Wilfred Haggith 59, Mary Muir 49.
Sr. III.—Mildred Anderson 81, Margaret Smith 81, Theama McCaffrey 79, Irene McCaffrey 77, Lowell Best 72, Gordon McDonald 63.

Miss Marsh's Room
Jr. III.—Honors—Carrie Gardner 92, Daisy McCracken 90, Eliza McDonald 90, Charles George 90, Freddie George 89, Bessie McKellar 88, Della Squire 86, Laura Reynolds 85, Nelson McCracken 85, Tommy Hillman 84, Florence McCracken 82, George McEachern 81, Albert Young 78, Stanley Abbott 76, Vera McCaffrey 74, Margaret Dickson 72, Bert Diamond 70, Helen Reynolds 69 per cent.—Russell Winger 58.
Sr. II.—Honors—Merna Stuart 95, Florence Hills 95, Ethel McAlpine 93, Lora Hagerty 92, Catherine Leonard 88, Jean Grover 86, Sidney Ewing 86, Carrie Smith 82, Helen Clarke 80, Albert Squire 82, Kathleen Wilson 82, Llewellyn Reynolds 77, Irene Reith 76, pass—Irene Sutherland 74, Willie Ramsey 70, Bert Diamond 66, Robert McCallum 66, Nelson Reynolds 64, Harold Wilson 61, Campbell Miller 60, below 60 per cent.—Gordon Cushman 59, Florence Cushman 57, Margaret McLachlin 55.
* Means absent for one or more examinations.

Miss Challoner's Room
Jr. II.—Honors—Virginia Clarke 96, Hugh Grover 96, Roy Munford 96, Gertrude Abbott 94, Margaret Young 88, Kathleen McIntyre 87, Korene Innes 85, Jack McCallum 84, Florence Blacklock 83, Erial Waterworth 83, Douglas Davidson 82, Helen Eddie 80, Claude Tomlinson 79, Blanche McCracken 78, Gordon McEachern 77, Lorene Best 77, Lillian Hagerty 77, Angus Ramsey 62, Clara George 61, below 60 per cent.—Jack Heat 40.
Sr. I.—Honors—Emily Abbott 95, Dorothy Waterworth 94, Clara George 91, Genevieve Cowan 91, Della Stevenson 87, Hugh McEachern 87, George Blacklock 85, Bobbie Miller 84, Viola Eddie 83, Jim Grover 83, Kenzie Miller 79, John McMurchy 77, pass—Richard Brand 68, Albert George 66, Helen Reynolds 65, below 60 per cent.—Marie Stinson 59, Kenneth McRae 46; absent—Janette McMurchy.

Miss Morrison's Room
I.—Mildred Blacklock 90, * Mercedes Heat 90, Charlie McCracken 73, George McCracken 62, Charlotte Smith 60.
Primer C.—*Jean Strachan 95, *Graham Snelgrove 92, *Glenn Kerr 90, *Edridge Leonard 90, *Marjorie McRae 85, *Evelyn Siddall 75, Ray Carson 67, Willie Eddie 64, Dorothy Diamond 63, Albert Haggith 60, Allan Wilson 57, Ralph Ewing 51.
Primer B.—*Kathleen Ewing 98, *Ivy McCracken 96, *John Abbott 90, *Faye Waterworth 87, *Verna Cushman 87, *William Young 85, Beulah Copeland 70, Sarah Young 68, Norah Haggith 65, Kathleen Young 61, Annie McKellar 59, Laura McIntyre 57, Bruce Ramsey 52, John Ramsey 40.
Primer A.—Mildred Carson, Mae Blacklock, Jean Brand, Glenn Waterworth, Kenneth Davidson, Abe Haggith.

The members of the Junior Auxiliary will give a national social in costume on Monday, Jan. 3rd, at 8 p.m., in St. John's school room. Readings, recitations, dialogues and songs. Admission—adults, 25c; children, 15c.

Arthur McCracken of Toronto was home for a few days last week.

—F. J. Carman has donated \$100 to the I. O. O. F. for the Memorial Fund.
—Ernest Hicks of Hamilton spent a few days last week at his home here.
—Miss Florence Hurley of London spent the week-end at her home here.
—Misses Georgie and Irene Smith were home from Detroit for Christmas.

—Mrs. W. J. Small is spending the winter with her son, George, at St. Thomas.

—Miss Grace McLachlan of Tupperville is spending the holidays at her home here.

—Miss Ruby Suttler of Toronto is spending the Christmas holidays at her home here.

—Miss Evelyn McLachlan has resigned her position as school teacher at Collingwood.

—Mrs. Clayton Miller of Lawrence Station spent a day with Glencoe friends.

—Misses Pearl and Annie George of London are spending the holidays at their home here.

—Miss Jean McVicar is home from London for the holidays and will spend some time here.

—Miss Ada Reynolds of Chatham spent the Christmas holidays at her home here.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. M. MacPherson and son Kenneth spent Christmas with friends in London.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Milton of Detroit spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Woods.

—Misses Violet and Aliff Gould of Victoria Hospital, London, spent Christmas at their home in Mosca.

—Mr. and Mrs. Randolph McTear of New York spent Christmas with Mr. McTear's mother, Mrs. Mary McTear.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Smith of Chatham spent the week-end with Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Reynolds.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davidson and sons, Douglas and Kenneth, spent the week-end with Mr. Davidson's parents at Chatham.

—Miss Mildred Murphy of London spent the holiday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Dobie, South Ekfrid.

—Mr. and Mrs. N. W. McCallum of Toronto are spending a few days with Mrs. McCallum's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hicks.

—Mrs. Charles and son, Jack, and daughter, Kathleen, and Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, all of London, spent the week-end at Dr. McIntyre's.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Roberts and daughter Jean of Toronto spent a few days with Mrs. Roberts' parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Carrie.

—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Small of London, Mrs. J. S. Smith of Komoka and L. R. Bagnoll of Detroit spent Christmas at Levi Smith's.

—Mrs. and Mrs. Harvey Cooke of Brantford, E. B. Walker of Hamilton, Mrs. Carleton of Petrolia and Thomas Strang of Glencoe spent Christmas at Isaac W. R. Bagnoll's.

—James H. Challoner of Lobo announces the engagement of his third daughter, Hazel Jane, to John A. McArthur of Dorchester, the marriage to take place quietly early in January.

—Mr. and Mrs. Best and children of Thamesville, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac McCracken and daughter Ethel of London, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan McCracken of Jenner, Alberta, spent Christmas at Mr. and Mrs. John McCracken's.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Graham and son Will and Mrs. James Murray and son Melvin of Ekfrid, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spackman of London and Mr. and Mrs. Ross Waterworth and daughter Jean of St. Thomas spent Christmas day with Mrs. John A. Dobie, South Ekfrid.

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Soils and Crops

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

Lost Motion in Farming.

As every farmer knows, "lost motion" is undesirable in farm machinery. The mower or binder which is loose in all its bearings will not do efficient work. The power applied to it is largely consumed in the operation of the machine, instead of being delivered where it is needed for efficient operation. This lost motion also greatly increases the wear and tear on the machine, until it becomes a discouraging task to try to use it and it is finally discarded.

There is a valuable lesson in the history of the old machine which has an application to the owner's business, and this means every farmer. There is a great deal of "lost motion" in the operation of the average farm, and this "lost motion" is a great factor—possibly the greatest single factor—in determining the profit resulting from the operation of the business.

Lost motion in the operation of a farm is of so many kinds that it is scarcely possible to classify it, much less to catalogue it. But with his attention directed to it, any farmer can discover plenty of it by an analysis of his own business in the light of easily remembered experiences.

A trip through any farming section at almost any time during the crop-growing season will reveal striking examples of this waste resulting from lost motion on every hand. One farmer will have gone to the labor and expense of preparing a field and planting a crop, but due to the use of poor seed get a poor stand, thus limiting the possibility of a profitable crop at the outset. Another will have planted more crops than he can properly care for and is unable to till them properly with much the same result. Others have failed to fit the seedbed properly, and still others have planted crops not adapted to the soil, or on land so poor in tilth or so poorly drained as to preclude the possibility of a profit from them.

These are typical examples of "lost motion" in farming which might be multiplied indefinitely. They are worthy of the careful thought and study of every farmer. Obviously it is an irreparable waste to expend time, the thing of which life is made up, in the development of lost motion if it can be avoided.

Unfortunately all the lost motion cannot be eliminated in even the most perfect running machine. But by comparison, the well adjusted, well oiled machine runs smoothly in comparison to the neglected and worn-out one. Nor can all the lost motion be eliminated in the conduct of a farm. There are some natural handicaps which cannot be foreseen or easily surmounted. But if all the lost motion possible is eliminated there will be much the same difference in the resulting efficiency—and the resulting profits—as there is in the efficiency of the two types of machines with which every farmer is familiar.

How can most of this lost motion be eliminated? First, by careful thought and planning in advance of the season's campaign and second by constant vigilance during the producing season. In many cases a smaller acreage of cultivated crops, planted on better prepared and fertilized soil, using better seed and giving better care throughout the growing season is a step in the right direction. This will in many cases make time available for the improvement of land for future cropping, as in the drainage of wet areas, the application of lime or marl where these soil amendments are needed, the growing of green manure crops to supply needed humus,

etc., all without actually reducing the current farm income and at the same time increasing the chance for future profits from the operation of the farm. Think it over! Plan now to cut out all the lost motion possible in farming operations.

The Poultry House.

Most of us value a possession according to what it costs us in cold cash. When feeding poultry, for example, we try to make good use of expensive grains and meat food, that we may get the best results. It often happens, however, that things costing nothing which are necessary to the comfort and health of the fowls and greatly affect the profits, are neglected. Some of these are: (1) the possibility of a tremendous effect on health and productivity and do not keep the windows of the poultry house clean so that the sun can shine in or make sure that the windows are the right size and in the right position. We should remember that germs of disease are quickly destroyed in most cases, if the direct rays of the sun hit them and that these same rays warm and dry the building, externally and internally, and keep it not only cheerful but comfortable. It is, in fact, the only heating agent that we have which costs nothing, and most poultry keepers depend on it entirely for all the warmth the poultry house gets except that furnished by the fowls themselves.

A poultry house which is so situated that the sun does not strike its east, south and west sides during the day is not a proper place to keep the poultry in winter. Practically all poultry houses are without artificial heat and if the sun's rays cannot get in its work, there is no means of warming and drying these buildings and making them comfortable for the fowls. Hens do not perspire through the skin, but throw off all the impurities that come with perspiration through the mouth and nose with the exhaling breath. In this exhaled breath there is a great deal of moisture, and this moisture, congealed in the cold atmosphere and against the cold walls of the poultry house, forms frost on cold nights. This frost and dampness must be gotten rid of or it will accumulate to the extent that the house will be uncomfortable and unhealthy, the fowls will suffer and egg production will cease.

The sun offers the means of getting rid of this moisture and these impurities in the poultry house air. It warms the house so that the air takes up the moisture and dries the walls and the additional warmth makes it possible to open the windows in the south side of the building. The foul and moisture-laden air can then escape and fresh, pure, outdoor air takes its place so that when the house must be closed again at night in severe weather, there is a good store of fresh, vitalizing air for the fowls to breathe during the night.

The need of sufficient window space is readily seen, yet there is danger of getting too much, for glass (and we believe in glass in a poultry house) lets out heat as fast as it lets it in and a house which has too much glass warms up too much during a sunny day and cools down too rapidly at night. If the house has too little glass, the sun's rays cannot get in sufficiently to be effective. A house which is of ordinary width (from 12 to 14 feet) will require about one full-sized, two-sash window, like those used in dwelling houses, for every 8 feet in length. Of course these windows must be made to open up and down, to provide the necessary ventilation.

large, placid eyes, and a pleasing carriage of the ears.

In body conformation, depth and breadth are very essential, especially in the quarters for the development of the foal. Clean-cut limbs are an indication of quality, and quality nearly always indicates a good suckler. In short, the kind of brood mare that you are buying is the kind that a man with a natural love for animals likes best to handle.

There is a kind of brood mare that is anything but a joy to her owner. A review of her record usually involves a hard-luck story. She is nearly always a clumsy brute. That is the mildest term her owner could possibly use in referring to her. Her clumsiness continually works against her welfare and that of her foal. She jams herself against doors and corners, threatening the life of the foal before and after birth. More than likely she will step on her foal and break a limb, or in some way injure it. Her milk is poor in quality, or perhaps lacking in quantity. Often she is a poor feeder.

Care, of course, has much to do with the appearance of a brood mare; but though she may be in everyday clothes, her manner or disposition will be the same. The brood mare that should be sought for her value as a producer differs from the stallion in having a lighter head, neck, and forequarters, but is more roomy in the barrel. When the opposite of these points are present, and the mare is what is termed coarse or rough, she is quite generally a poor producer of colts. If you keep these things in your mind when you go out to buy, you are not apt to go very far wrong.

Poultry

As a boy I lived for some time near a Danish poultryman who was a constant source of wonder to all in the neighborhood. This old fellow had a way of making chicks grow until they were about twice the size of other chicks. People used to imagine that he had some mysterious secret by which he persuaded his chicks to grow so fast. They used to ask him again and again what he did.

"It's the way I feed them," was his invariable reply, "and the care they get."

The first trouble with the average farm chick is that we Canadians feed too much corn. We ought to know better. Corn isn't a growing feed and it isn't a hot-weather feed, especially for fowls. And the Dane used to say: "Oats make kids husky, but don't forget, it makes chicks husky!"

That was his gospel and he lived up to it. He fed no corn so long as he wanted the chicks to grow and thrive. When he wanted to "finish off" chicks for the market, then he used corn.

Of course, you can not feed whole oats to baby chicks; that is out of the question. But you can prepare the oats so that chicks of all ages can eat them. Oatmeal, if it can be prepared cheap enough, is the very best thing that you can feed the growing stock. It can not be used entirely, there must be variety; but it can be made the bulk of the ration.

If oatmeal is prohibited, follow the Dane's way and grind your oats, crush them if you prefer that term, and feed them soaked in milk to the little fellows, and in mash with wheat bran for the older stock.

"Give me oats and bran," the Dane used to say, "and you can have all the corn you want. In two months my chicks will be on the market, while yours will mostly be just getting started!"

Trapping Baits That Work.

Successful trappers generally find that baits are a great help. However, one must understand when to use them, and the kind to employ. Too many of us neglect to learn the habits of the animals and rely upon attractors to get us fur. When we fail we are pretty sure the decoy is at fault. This is wrong, usually, although some of the so-called patent sets are not all that they should be. Success with decoys depends almost wholly upon our knowledge of animal life.

For convenience, we may classify baits as natural and artificial. In the former we have the foods.

Skunks and civet cats may be drawn with almost any kind of bloody meat, use large chunks. Carcasses of rabbits and muskrats will do. Don't forget that flesh placed too near dwellings often lures dogs and cats instead of the animals intended. Furthermore, you will have difficulty with hawks, crows, and other birds unless you use brush or weeds to hide the meat.

Raccoons will eat almost anything. Comb honey, fish (fresh, smoked or canned) clams, and corn can be used. The opossum can be caught with sardines. Use the kind put up in oil. Small, plucked birds are also good.

Muskrat and rabbit flesh attract mink. Tiny pieces are best though many people imagine the attractor ought to be large. Fish, frogs, and the like can be depended upon at times to fool this sly animal.

The head of a rabbit is ideal for weasel. Bloody meat is also used quite extensively.

When after muskrat do not forget that this animal exists entirely upon

vegetables. Corn, potatoes, apples, and parsnips are good. When snow covers the ground some green decoy is best. Parsley, celery, tops of carrots, and even a twig or two of evergreen will do.

Food, the natural bait, is not always effective. On the average farm there is usually an abundance of what the fur bearers eat. Furthermore, with competition keen among pelt hunters, something better must be sought. The bait that proves good at one time or place may not be at another. Therefore, we must try to find out what will serve us best at each new set.

Strange as it may seem, the raccoon exhibits great curiosity over anything bright, and the muskrat is attracted by white objects. By remembering this, we can often get pellets which otherwise might not be added to our collections.

I will treat the patent attractors very briefly. In fairness to all it must be said that most of the distributors try to put out good baits. Some of them, however, are not very effective. Liquid scents do not, as a whole, give good results. You can prove that by pouring out a few drops, the same as you would on the line. After five or six hours the odor will have vanished. Suppose you made sets one day and expected to draw animals the next, just before dawn, when the fur bearers are most active. With the bait evaporated, or practically so, you cannot hope for any great success. Most of the failures from liquid bait may be attributed to this one fault.

There is yet another complaint to make against it. Water destroys the scent, and snow, sleet, and frost affect it. When trapping for mink, muskrat, raccoon, and opossum many sets must be baited close to a stream, or lake. Should the water rise, the liquid scent will be destroyed.

The various paste baits have overcome the faults of the liquids. This decoy is very lasting. If we are compelled to keep away from traps for days—and this is often the case, especially with mink—we know that the paste can be depended upon to lure for a week. Should there be rain, snow, sleet, or frost, we may rest assured that this new type of attractor can be submerged, and when exposed to the air again it is apparently as strong as when squeezed from the tube.

There are two things about baits to bear constantly in mind. The most important, perhaps, is that no decoy ought to be employed where sets can be made without it. Remember, there are no magic mixtures which actually drag animals into traps.

New window-panes where those broken ones will not cost very much in money or time, but they'll keep out a heap of cold.

Cold, dark and dank stables are conducive to tuberculosis. A few hours spent in cleaning windows and repairing broken panes will be well repaid.

A window pane is a lot better than an old hat to keep out the cold wind; nor is the cost of glass or setting it prohibitive.

Too many girls can play "The End of Perfect Day" on a talking machine, but can't get up in time the next morning to help get breakfast.

Generally speaking, the season has not been one of uninterrupted prosperity for the fruit-grower, but it has certainly emphasized the need of co-operation.

The Welfare of the Home

How I Made Life More Livable on the Farm.

There was a time when our daily round of duties meant the carrying of from 25 to 30 gallons of water. In winter-time it meant carrying coal for three or four fires, some of them upstairs; cleaning and filling a number of lamps and lanterns; skimming and washing of many crocks of milk, and churning by hand.

It meant cleaning the linoleum on the kitchen floor by getting down on the knees, turning the washing machine by hand, sweeping and raising germ-laden dust with a broom.

A receptacle in the kitchen provides a connection for the electric iron.

An electric cleaner attached to any light socket in the house cleans without dust. Attachments come with it for blowing dust from radiators and bed springs, cleaning draperies and upholstered furniture. A mop and bucket with wringer quickly cleans the kitchen linoleum.

A wheel tray saves many steps, carrying a whole meal or bringing all the soiled dishes from the meal to the kitchen with one trip. The soiled dishes are all scraped and arranged on the tray ready to wash as they are removed from the table.

Our steam-pressure canner is one of our much-loved conveniences. It does the work in about one-third to one-half the time of any other method, saving fuel and much time in a hot kitchen keeping up a fire.

The oil stove for summer often can be used to cook the evening meal, and is often used at the same time as the range when there is a lot of cooking to be done.

These improvements and conveniences tend to make farm life more livable and enjoyable. They make farm life more interesting and attractive for the young folks and after they settle somewhere for themselves, Father and Mother need these helps more than ever.

A cream separator skims the milk and the churn is run by power.

The chicks are hatched in an incubator in the cellar, and raised under coal brooders, with success, in a house that keeps them dry.

An electric-light plant ends the

daily cleaning of lamps and lanterns, and makes power besides.

There are electric lights throughout the house from cellar to attic, in the barn, and in all outbuildings where needed.

An electric washing machine and wringer does the work of the old hand power. Water and drains are also in the washroom.

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The Growing Child—Article I.

Physical Defects Among School Children.

Time and again careful investigations by competent medical authorities have shown that children lose a considerable part of the educational advantages open to them because they suffer from uncorrected physical defects such as decayed teeth, enlarged tonsils and adenoids, malnutrition, defects of vision and the like. But great as is this loss of education, it is not nearly so serious to the child as is the after-effect of such uncorrected physical defects on the child's physical development. Many parents do not realize that neglect of the teeth may lead to incurable heart disease or crippling rheumatism, that adenoids may result not only in chronic nasal catarrh, but in a permanent disfigurement of the face, or that failure to correct malnutrition may stunt the child's growth and make his body more susceptible to disease.

Perhaps you may think that all this is of little interest to you. Your child, you believe, is well and strong. You cannot be sure of this until a doctor's examination proves it to be a fact. Neglected Teeth Cause Serious Illness.

Due largely to the revelations of the X-ray, supplemented by careful examination by physicians and bacteriologists, we know that neglect of the teeth and mouth are responsible for a number of serious infectious diseases, whose origin until recently was very obscure. The more important of these conditions are diseases of the heart and arteries, infections of the blood and infectious diseases of the joints.

All modern up-to-date dentists now make use of X-ray pictures whenever they suspect any trouble with the roots of the teeth. Not only the dentist, but the physician as well, has been astonished at what these pictures have revealed to him.

Often they show that pus is present about the neck of the tooth, and that there are pockets extending down toward the roots which hold large quantities of putrid material. The discharge of poison and germs from these hidden abscesses at the roots of the teeth and the consequent absorption from these and other local sources of infection such as diseased tonsils are often the real cause of some obscure ill-defined ailment which, perhaps, has baffled the attending physician for some time.

Certainly not all rheumatic or systemic diseases are due to pus around the necks of the teeth, or from concealed abscesses at their roots, nor yet to infections of the tonsils. Yet it is strongly suspected that such mouth infections may often be the cause, or at least a contributing cause, of many diseases, such as tonsillitis, rheumatism, St. Vitus's dance, certain forms of heart and kidney diseases and obscure stomach ailments.

Tartar Deposits.

One of the commonest results of neglect of teeth is an accumulation of tartar. The first sign of tartar is a slight roughness, felt usually on the inside of the lower front teeth. This is caused by deposits from the saliva of a hard chalky substance. The clean condition of the mouth resulting from tartar deposits is a common cause of "bad breath."

Pyorrhoea.

The deposits of tartar where the teeth join the gums is a frequent cause, though not the only cause, of Rig's disease, or pyorrhoea. The gums become irritated and infected by disease-producing germs, the tissues are broken down and pus forms. Unless the pyorrhoea sufferer is prompt in putting his case in the hands of a dentist the infection continued, rapidly dissolving the soft bone surrounding the teeth and destroying the attachment of the soft tissues of the gum to the teeth. In severe cases

the teeth become loose and eventually are lost.

Hints on Preserving Good Teeth.

From what has been said in a previous article, you will realize how important it is to look after your children's teeth, train them to care for them properly, and have a dentist examine them from time to time to make sure no defect is overlooked.

Have you ever stopped to think how great an influence diet has on the development of the teeth? The importance of a proper diet is much greater than most people realize.

When baby comes into the world it is apparently toothless. Nevertheless at this time the first teeth are practically completely formed, lying beneath the gums. In fact, under these first teeth there are already the beginnings of the permanent teeth. Under these circumstances, you will understand that these teeth cannot develop as they should if the body is not supplied with a sufficient amount of the necessary building material. Hence in the food of your child you should make sure that especially those elements which build bony structure, of which the tooth is a type, are supplied in sufficient quantities. This fact recognized, you will agree that proper care of the child's teeth really begins in earliest infancy, even before any teeth have appeared, and should be directed especially to the infant's feeding.

Nursing at the breast is by all odds the best way to start the proper development of the child's teeth.

The two most important elements needed in the diet for building sound teeth are lime and phosphoric acid, and for the growing child there is not a better source of these than milk; mother's milk in infancy and clean cow's milk later. After infancy the diet of every child should include a glass of milk with each meal, and in addition to this there should be other sources of mineral salts, such as fruits, green vegetables and pure water.

But there is another important thing to remember about the relation of food to good teeth, and that is the influence of exercise. Just as regular use of the muscles makes the muscles large, firm and strong, so regular use of the teeth for chewing helps to make stronger and better teeth. The food should therefore be presented in such a form that it will require chewing. For this reason the diet should include a certain amount of coarse material designed especially to exercise the teeth. Coarse whole-grain breads, hard tack, baked potatoes eaten with their jackets, fresh apples—these and similar articles included in the food will help to make good teeth.

Decay of the teeth, also spoken of as "dental caries," is caused by the action of germs or bacteria which lodge upon the less exposed parts of the tooth. As a result of their growth the tooth structure is softened, allowing the succeeding generations of bacteria to penetrate further into the substance of the tooth.

Much can be done to prevent this decay of the teeth, and this accumulation of germs, by brushing and cleaning the teeth regularly. Each child should be taught the proper use of the tooth brush, and the mother should train her child to brush the teeth regularly after each meal. At the present time the proper use of the tooth brush is taught in many schools by means of the "tooth drill," but this will help but little if the mother does not make sure that this teaching is actually applied in the home.

Does your child brush his teeth regularly? Do you see that a good tooth brush and some pleasant tooth paste or other dentifrice is at hand? Do you ever look at your child's teeth? These are some of your responsibilities.

Plant Windbreaks as Crop Protectors.

Mr. Norman Ross, Chief of the Tree Planting Division, Dominion Forestry Branch, at Indian Head, Sask., in speaking of the effectiveness of trees as windbreaks on field crops, at the conference on Soil Fibre and Soil Fertility at Winnipeg, under the auspices of the Commission of Conservation, gave illustrations of the results actually obtained. Of special importance was that secured at the new nursery near Saskatoon, which Mr. Ross described, where the main outside shelter belts had not yet reached more than six to eight feet in height. The nursery is divided into one-acre plots, each about 25 yards wide, with car-

gana hedges about 2½ feet high dividing the lots. Of these plots 35 were sown to oats, after summer-fallow. Almost adjoining and on exactly the same class of soil and similarly cultivated, a ten-acre field was sown, also fifteen acres on stubble either spring or fall ploughed. The ten-acre summer-fallow field was completely blown out, while the stubble field yielded but ten bushels per acre.

The protected summer-fallow plots yielded 40 bushels of oats per acre—the largest crop in the district. In other words, hedge 2½ feet high and 75 feet apart made all the difference between a crop of 40 bushels per acre and a complete failure, all other conditions being equal.

FOR BIGGER & BETTER CROPS
USE
STONE'S FERTILIZER
Your Best Investment—Assures a more Profitable Yield
W. STONE SONS LIMITED
INGERSOLL ONTARIO

PAYING THE PRICE

The lesson was at an end, and the doctor looked over his class and wondered how much impression he had made. The boys were just verging on manhood; some of them were in the senior class of high school, some were already out in the world of business. The lesson had been about the miracles that the apostles had performed.

When the doctor had finished explaining the passage one boy looked up inquiringly.

"Dr. Jamieson," he asked, "do you think anyone could perform miracles now?"

"Unquestionably," replied the doctor.

"Then why don't they do it?" a dozen voices asked.

"You all know something about physics," said Dr. Jamieson slowly. "You know that you can convey a powerful electric current hundreds of miles from its source and set it at work virtually without loss."

The boys nodded.

"Now, there are two things to bear in mind: the power that the dynamo generates and the cable that transmits the power. Let us assume that the dynamo has produced the necessary energy; what is required of the cable?"

"Why, it must be connected with the dynamo," said one of the boys.

"Yes; but there is something else."

"One of the boys said: "The cable must be insulated."

"Exactly! And the more nearly perfect the insulation the greater will be the energy that is transmitted. Now, spiritual power comes from God and it is to be applied in some way—to healing the sick or to lifting the sinner fallen by the wayside. We are the cables. The first thing is to make the connection; the next thing is to insulate the cables. That is what the apostles did. Most of us lose spiritual power all along the line; we keep company with people who are worldly and unbelieving; we have sordid ambitions and frivolous pleasures. Thus when it comes to applying God's power conveyed through us—his faulty feed wires—there is no power to apply."

"Do you mean, sir, that we must have no pleasures?"

"Not at all. Christ made social visits. He traveled. He worked at His trade as a carpenter. But through it all He had one central purpose—to bring more abundant life to men. The apostles followed the example of their Master; none of them ever lost sight of the one aim that they had in life. If you want to be a spiritual power, you must pay the price; you must learn what the vital things in life are and concentrate on them. Are we willing to pay the price? The apostles were willing, and we know what they accomplished."

A Freeze-Proof Tank.

Just because the water tank in his silo froze almost solid in winter, and leaked all the time, Mr. W. C. Whiting, a western farmer, did not condemn all water tanks. He set out to overcome this trouble. And he did, with the aid of the experiment station.

Mr. Whiting found that if he kept the tank full, by pumping in a fresh supply each day, it prevented a mass of ice from forming. The reason for this was, of course, that the heat from the fresh water kept the temperature up.

To protect the down pipes, the following method was used: A one-fourth-inch coating of paraffin was given the two-inch feed pipe. Over this a four-inch pipe was placed, leaving an air space between the two. Another one-fourth-inch paraffin coating was given the four-inch pipe. Then a one and one-fourth-inch packing of felt was wrapped around, and on top of this three-fourths inches of heavy paper. A covering of tar paper was put on for protection from moisture.

With temperatures of 20 degrees below zero last winter the pipe did not freeze. Recently Mr. Whiting covered the packing with a wood chute, to keep out rain and snow.

Neither paraffin nor asphalt coatings seemed to stop the leaking. In 1915 the experiment station sent a man to repair the tank in an effort to overcome the difficulty. The old material was carefully cleaned away, and the tank dried. A priming coat of a commercial asphalt, thinned with gasoline, was applied. Next, the entire tank was given a coating of asphalt one-fourth-inch thick, with an extra amount where there were slight cracks. The asphalt was then covered with a plaster coat, consisting of one and one-half parts cement and one part sand. Finally a wash of pure cement and water was brushed on to fill up the pores.

"The tank hasn't leaked a drop in over two years," said Mr. Whiting, "and we used it every day last winter."

There are always a few tried and tested recipes that one would like to have conveniently at hand. Get a few stout cards and punch eyelet-holes in one corner. On these cards write the recipes and then fasten the lot on a key-ring. The card recipe book thus made can be hung on a nail in the kitchen, and an old card can be slipped off the key-ring or a new one inserted, as desired.

THE ROYAL KITCHEN AT WINDSOR CASTLE

ASSOCIATED WITH ROMANCE OF PAST AGES.

Where the Same Range Which Cooked for Charles II. Now Serves George IV.

Such is the description of the Royal kitchen at Windsor Castle.

Indeed, there is probably no kitchen in the world more associated with the romance of the past centuries. Its walls could speak, what tales they could tell of banquets prepared for the feasting of long-dead kings and their merry courtiers!

Within them were cooked dainty dishes to tempt the appetite of our second Henry. And since that time—seven centuries and more ago—the kitchen has ministered royally to the board of every Sovereign who has worn the crown of England.

Twice the third of our Henrys tried his renovating hand on it; but although torches have given place to candles, candles to gas, and gas to electric light, and though its culinary equipment has often been renewed, King George sees his kitchen to-day pretty much as our Plantagenet Kings saw it.

Even much of its present equipment is hoary with age. There is a meat screen of oak lined with metal, which proudly flaunts the Tudor badge, in honor of Henry VIII. There are two ranges, in which many a joint was cooked for the "Merry Monarch" and his fellow-revellers, and there are utensils still in daily use which were doing good service before Trafalgar was fought.

A Vaulted Cathedral.
As this ancient door opens ponderously, and we enter the kitchen of romance, our eyes are dazzled by the glitter of the enormous copper pots and pans which flash their ruddy fire around the walls. It is only when our eyes become accustomed to the glitter that we realize the vast proportions and the vaulted dignity of the room we have entered.

At each end of it is an enormous range, with a screen of oak fashioned in Stuart days. There are four tables solidly fashioned from beech which once spread their shade in Windsor Forest. Of these, one is used for luncheon and second-course work, another for soups and sauces, and a third for entrees, while the fourth is reserved for the kitchenmaids, who are responsible for all plain fish, the stewards' room and the servants' hall.

There are stores—miracles of modern perfection—adapted to the most delicate of cooking; a tiny range, specially designed by the Prince Consort for the roasting of game by charcoal; and a wonderful serving-table of hollow steel, on which the dishes are kept hot by steam.

There are brooding angling stocks of copper, stew-pans, braising-kettles, and so on through the widest range of cooking utensils, which line the walls in dazzling phalanxes. And over all, the vaulted roof, with its rows of ventilating windows, rises high as the roof of a small cathedral.

The Chef and His Staff.
The ministers of this temple of gastronomy are a small and perfectly-trained army of master-cooks and apprentices, yeomen of the kitchen, assistant cooks, roasting-cooks, scullers, green-office men, kitchen-maids, and so on, each of whom, clad in spotless linen, discharges his or her duty with the precision of a highly-trained soldier.

Even in the thick of preparing the largest and most elaborate Royal banquet, the great kitchen machine moves with absolute smoothness and regularity. Everything is in its appointed place.

Such smooth perfection of working could only be ensured under the direction of a very competent chef, and King George's chef is one of the king's of his craft.

At eleven o'clock every morning he makes his appearance in his office, and arranges the menu for the day. This done, so capable and reliable is his staff, he has nothing more to do until the time of preparation arrives, when he takes control of the kitchen, and with keen eyes "everywhere at once" sees that every course is not only as perfect as human skill can make it, but that it is ready to be served at the exact moment.

Nor is his way by any means confined to the kitchen we have described. There are, in addition, pastry and confectionery departments, to say nothing of a bake-house and a coffee-room, each with its own staff of experts who, under the chef's direction, produce the most seductive of delicacies, from Patisserie Fondantes to Glace a la Siamoise.

The first Atlantic cable message to Canada was on Aug. 12, 1858, from Queen Victoria.

Are you one of those boys who save their parents' money only by not being twins?

Until your mind and your body are on fire with eagerness for the thing you want to do, you will remain a common, ordinary man.

A TONIC FOR THE NERVES

The Only Real Nerve Tonic is a Good Supply of Rich, Red Blood.

"If people would only attend to their blood, instead of worrying themselves ill," said an eminent specialist, "we doctors would not see our consulting rooms crowded with nervous wrecks. More people suffer from worry than anything else."

The sort of thing which the specialist spoke of is the nervous run-down condition caused by overwork and the many anxieties of to-day. Sufferers find themselves tired, low-spirited and unable to keep their minds on anything. Any sudden noise hurts like a blow. They are full of groundless fears, and do not sleep well at night. Headaches and other nerve pains are part of the misery, and it all comes from starved nerves.

Doctors of the nerves with poisonous sedatives is a terrible mistake. The only real nerve tonic is a good supply of rich, red blood. Therefore to relieve nervousness and run-down health Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be taken. These pills make new, rich blood, which strengthens the nerves, improves the appetite, gives new strength and spirit, and makes hitherto despondent people bright and cheerful. If you are at all "out of sorts" you should begin taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

Availability and the Value of Plantfood.

Why do crops need plantfood at all? Ninety-five per cent. of the average growing crop is water; 45 per cent. of the solid matter is made up of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen; less than 5 per cent. of the growing crop is composed of mineral constituents which the plant obtains from the soil. In her wisdom, nature has provided, however, that this "less than 5 per cent." is just as essential to the growth of the crops as the other 95 per cent. Then, in speaking of the essential plant foods, while we are dealing with a very small percentage of the plant, we are actually dealing with things absolutely necessary to crop growth.

Four important constituents of plant food which are found in the soil are lime, nitrogen or ammonia, phosphoric acid and potash. You, of course, remember that lime sweetens the soil and helps the strength of the growing plant; nitrogen causes its leaf, stalk or straw growth, phosphoric acid invigorates its root growth and causes early ripening, and potash has a great deal to do with the power of the plant filling of fruit, grain or tuber.

Canada's coal resources are estimated, in a report of the Department of the Interior, at 1,234,269 million tons, or two-thirds of all the British Empire. Of this total, 2,158 million tons is anthracite, 283,691 million tons bituminous, and 948,450 million tons lignite and sub-bituminous.

A Scotch Egg's Worth.

In the days when eggs were used as common tender in certain parts of Canada an old Scotsman went to the store to buy for his wife an "egg's worth of darning needles." In those days, writes Mr. Newton McTavish in the Canadian Magazine, the general store prevailed, and the stock in trade frequently included whiskey and other strong liquors.

When Baby is Sick

When the baby is sick—when he is cross and peevish; cries a great deal and is a constant worry to the mother—he needs Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are an ideal medicine for little ones. They are a gentle but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, banish constipation and indigestion, break up colds and simple fevers and make teething easy. Concerning them, Mrs. Philippe Payen, St. Flavien, Que., writes: "Baby's Own Tablets have been a wonderful help to me in the care of my baby and I can strongly recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It is better to pay a debt than to get a present.

Surnames and Their Origin

POMEROY
Variations—Pommeroy, Lapommeroye, Appleyard, Applegarth.
Racial Origin—Norman-French.
Source—A locality.

Pomeroiy is a family name belonging to that group which originated as descriptive of the locality in or near which the original bearers of the name lived. It means "apple yard."

It is an old name in England, being traceable back to the days of Norman dominance, in which, together with the period following it, most of the English family names developed into such from mere descriptive phrases.

The original form of the name, as it is found in the old records, is "de la Pommeroye" ("of the Appleyard"), but the Saxonized version appeared quite early, at first in the form of "Atle Appleyard," and later with the prefix eliminated.

Pomeroiy, of course, is simply a variation from Pomeroiy in the development of the spelling from "Pommeroye."

While Pomeroiy in some instances is more recently imported from France, the more usual form of the name as existing in that country to-day is Lapommeroye.

There has been little difference in the manner in which the true French and the Anglo-French family names have developed. In many cases they are almost identical. The principal difference in trend, except in the large class of family names formed from diminutives of given names, has been the dropping of all prefixes in England, while the French, though dropping the "de" quite often, have tended to retain the "la" or "le."

The storekeeper whom the Scotsman approached had "given out" that he would "treat" every customer. Sandy obtained the needles, then he waited with some patience for the treat. At length he was constrained to remark:

"I'm hearin' ye're givin' a treat to every customer."
"You'd scarcely expect a treat with an egg's worth of darning needles," the storekeeper replied.

"Ah, weel, bit ye canna draw the line too close—a customer's a customer right."
"All right. What'll you have?"
"I'll take a bit whiskey."

The storekeeper poured out a horn of whiskey and laid it on the counter. "I'm used to haein' a bit sugar in it," said Sandy, smacking his lips.

The storekeeper opened the bin and dropped a lump of sugar into the glass. Sandy looked at the concoction, hesitated a moment, and then spoke again.

"I'm need to haein' an egg in it," he ventured.

The storekeeper reached behind and took from a shelf the very egg that Sandy had traded. He broke the shell and let the contents drop into the glass. And, wonderful to behold, there were two yolks! Sandy looked on, and a smile of satisfaction came to his face as he raised the glass to his lips.

"I'm thinkin'," he said, "there's another egg's worth o' needles comin' to me."

Genuine Surprise.

Tittleton, the tragedian, boasted that nature was his only teacher. "Please tell me," an admirer once asked, "is that expression of astonishment you assume in the second act of your last play copied from nature, too?"

"It is," said Tittleton. "But I had no end of trouble to get it. To secure that expression I asked an intimate friend to loan me \$200. He refused. That caused me no surprise. I tried several other friends. They refused. I was not surprised. Finally I asked one who was willing to oblige me, and as he handed me the sum I studied in a glass the expression of my own face. I saw surprise there, but not astonishment. It was alloyed with the suspicion that the money might be counterfeit. I was in despair. Where should I find genuine astonishment?"

"Well," continued the admirer, "where did you get it?"

"Then an idea struck me," the tragedian said. "I resolved upon a desperate course. I returned the \$200 to my friend the next day, and on his astounded countenance I saw the expression I sought."

Success.

I fought for you, and I wrought for you,
And I strove to win your smile;
I toiled for you, and I toiled for you,
For I deemed you well worth while.
I ran life's race at a frenzied pace,
I ran the goal I had in view
Was an envied name on the scroll of fame,
And a liberal share of you!

I stilled for you, and I lied for you,
And for you I staked my all;
I longed for you, and I wronged for you,
But—your honey was mixed with gall.
I have won you, yes, but I must confess
That my triumph is small and mean;
For in life's great game, neither name nor fame
Is the worst choice, I ween.

I dreamed for you, and I schemed for you,
And my scheming was not in vain;
I wrestled for you, and contested for you,
But the best I have failed to gain.
In my selfish quest, how little I guessed
That fame is a fleeting breath;
That riches, renown, are as thistledown,
But that love shall be love till death!

One of the best known guides in Nova Scotia gives this testimonial in MINARD'S LINIMENT:
"Have used MINARD'S LINIMENT in my home, hunting and lumber camps for years and consider it the best white liniment on the market. I find that it gives quick relief to minor accidents, such as Sprains, Bruises and all kinds of wounds. Also it is a great remedy for coughs, colds, etc., which one is able to catch when log driving and cruising during the winter and spring months. I would not be without MINARD'S LINIMENT and cannot recommend it too highly."
(signed) ELLISON GRAY

A Twenty-Foot Tail.

The peacock prides itself in its tail, which it knows how to exhibit to advantage when it suits its purpose. There are other birds which have just as much reason to be proud of their tails.

A Japanese cocker, known as the Yokohama cock, possesses a tail of enormous length, so long, in fact, that special cages have to be designed for the birds.

The height of these cages may be judged from the fact that the tail of twenty reaches a length of from eighteen to twenty feet. In order to protect this long tail from damage, it is allowed to hang over other perches arranged in position for the purpose.

When the bird takes exercise, as it must upon occasion, its tail is carefully held clear of the ground by a train or rather tail-bearing.

If the bird should have to go on a journey, its tail is carefully rolled up and packed in a pretty separated compartment. The greatest care is taken not to damage the tail, as once it has been damaged it never again reaches anything like its former perfection.

To-day the Seed of To-morrow.

Some of the most miserable wretches I have ever known were always dreaming about a happy to-morrow. They had focused for so many years on the future that they had neglected to cultivate the present which is the seed of to-morrow. Somehow we seem to think that we are going to reap a wonderful to-morrow without sowing our to-day; but to-day is the cause of to-morrow and the effect can not be greater than its cause.

London Church is Haven for Homeless.

The Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, rector of the historic church St. Martin-in-the-Fields, opens the church doors each evening to any of the homeless who come. Each night the church is filled, says a London despatch.

A constable of the "woman police service" stands watch in the aisle all night, and to her the visitors tell their stories. She directs them to places in the cushioned pews and they sleep there, the men on the right of the aisle, the women on the left.

The homeless, the evicted, the unemployed all find shelter there. Computers who have missed the last train home, well-to-do country folk who have come to London and are unable to get accommodations in the crowded hotels, rest beside beggars and the man who has "a promise of a job next week."

"Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for Indigestion, Gases, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach correcter in world.—Adv.

I fought for you, and I wrought for you,
And I strove to win your smile;
I toiled for you, and I toiled for you,
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I ran life's race at a frenzied pace,
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WORKING FOR SOLUTION

Carriers Studied Exchange on International Freight.

Definite progress towards a solution of the vexed question of exchange on international freight charges between the United States and Canada seems likely, as a result of a meeting of representatives of the principal Canadian carriers at Montreal recently.

The question, which is a most complicated one, was again considered from all its angles, and a tentative plan was prepared involving an average varying surcharge, which, it is hoped, will lead to a solution which will be satisfactory to all parties interested. It is appreciated, however, that in the working out of this problem it is of the utmost importance that the integrity of the through rates by the different gateways must be maintained to avoid the danger of a cancellation of all international tariffs.

Owing to the diversity of conditions affecting the various classes of traffic, and the far-reaching effect of any action which may be taken, a full examination of the international charges and consultation with United States carriers is necessary. This has already been undertaken by a committee appointed for the purpose, and the matter will be pressed to a definite conclusion at the earliest possible date.

The Boy Scouts Association.

The citizens of one hundred and twenty-seven cities, towns and rural communities in the Province of Ontario know the value of the Boy Scouts because they see them every day walking the streets, playing their games and doing their work. And as a group there are not better, brighter and more promising boys than those same Boy Scouts.

Any boy in Ontario, twelve years of age or over, may become a Boy Scout if he promises to keep the Scout Promise and Scout Law and prepares himself for simple tests on the composition and history of the Union Jack, and can make several cordage knots.

The plan is to group a number of boys (preferably not more than 25 in any one "troop," as they are designated) under the leadership of a "Scoutmaster"—a carefully selected, clean, intelligent, boy-loving, volunteer leader—always a man of sterling character and mature judgment. Each Troop and Scoutmaster are under the supervision of a "Troop Committee" of responsible citizens, usually officials of the church, school, community association, club or other organization with which the Troop is connected.

Through such leadership the boys of the troops are kept interested in a programme of play activities that are health-giving and educational. They take long tramps, studying nature in all its forms. They learn woodcraft and how to take care of themselves in the open. They have troop meetings each week for study, handicraft, experiments, demonstrations, etc., and go into camp every summer under trained directors.

In a hundred ways the boy's time is occupied. The programme is so varied and so fascinating to the boy that he simply hasn't time or opportunity to trail with an idle gang or to turn into the evils that beset the path of the idle boy.

Full information regarding the formation, registration and conduct of Boy Scout Troops may be had upon application to the Provincial Headquarters, The Boy Scouts Association, Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto. Commencing with this issue news notes and items of general interest regarding the movement will be published almost every week in these columns.

The Best Medicine.

Prescribed for members of the League for Longer Life:
"Two miles of oxygen three times a day. This is not only the best, but cheap and easy to take. It suits all ages and constitutions. It is patented by infinite wisdom, sealed with a signet divine. It cures cold feet, hot heads, pale faces, feeble lungs, and bad temper. If two or three take it together it has still more striking effects. It has often been known to reconcile enemies, settle mutual quarrels, and bring reluctant parties to a state of double blessedness. This medicine never fails. Spurious compounds are found in large towns; but get into the country lanes, among the green fields on the mountain-top and you will find it in perfection as prepared in the great laboratory of nature."

Sea cows of the tropics live equally well in salt or fresh water.

ATHLETES—Muscular fatigue quickly yields to the use of BAUME BENGUE

Try a tube today. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES \$1.00 a tube. THE LEEMING HILLS CO., LTD., MONTREAL. RELIEVES PAIN. ISSUE No. 1-21.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Her Translation.
"Say looky here!" demanded a chin-whiskered customer in the rapid-fire restaurant. "I want a good, substantial meal; but suthin' that'll fill me up."

"Bale o' hay for the gent from Jimpson Junction!" calmly yelled Heloise, the waitress, back to the kitchen.

Woman!
Little Boy—"Mother, are there any men angels in heaven?"
Mother—"Why, certainly, dear."
Little Boy—"But, mother, I never saw any pictures of angels with whiskers."
Mother—"No, dear, men got in with a close shave."

Trying Out Chaucer.
A story that illustrates the literary ignorance of many a modern book salesman is told by Sir Thomas Lipton.

There is a company in England that does a thousand bookstalls, and Sir Thomas applied at one of these, a minor one, for Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

"Haven't got it, sir—that is, not at this stall," replied the youth who was in charge. "You see, we're trying it out at a few of our larger stalls to see how it goes. If it makes a hit, why, then we'll have it here."

Easy Money.
A motorist touring in the western counties, where, though the scenery is beautiful, the roads are bad, managed to get his car stuck in a treacherous mudhole.

After he had made vain attempts to escape a boy appeared with a team.

"How much do you want?"
"Two dollars."
After a long and fruitless argument the motorist agreed to pay the money asked and the car was pulled to dry land.

After handing the money to the lad the motorist asked:

"Do you haul many cars out in a day?"
"I've pulled out twelve to-day."
"Do you work at night, too?"
"Yes, at night I haul water for the mudhole."

Question of Direction.
Arithmetic, according to the average small boy, was simply invented in order to give teachers a good excuse for punishing their unhappy pupils. And, certainly, little Tommy Smith found it the unpleasant feature of his young life.

"Now, Tommy Smith," said the school teacher one morning, during the usual hours of torture, "what is the half of eight?"

"Which way, teacher?" asked the youngster, cautiously.
"Which way!" replied the astonished lady. "What do you mean?"
"Well, on top or sideways, teacher?" said Tommy.

"What difference does that make?"
"Why," Tommy explained, "with a plying air, 'half of the top of eight' is naught, but half of it sideways is three."

MONEY ORDERS.
Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

Canada conducts a large and growing whale industry off the Pacific coast of Vancouver Island, with three whaling stations; 432 whales were caught in 1919, running from 20 to 90 feet in length, averaging a ton in weight for each foot of length. The catch produced 2,107,924 gallons of whale oil, 540,280 gallons of sperm oil, 3,450 tons of fertilizer, and 1,400 tons of whalebone, nothing being wasted.

Whale meat is now a marketable commodity, being put up in cans like salmon. A 60-foot whale will yield \$900 worth of oil, etc.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada. Always buy an unbroken package of Bayer Tablets of Aspirin which contains proper directions. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You can't get it any other way. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered) of the Bayer Chemical Works, Germany. White it is well known that manufacture to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

Classified Advertisements.

FARM WANTED.
W. ARM WANTED. SEND DESCRIPTION and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Spots of Sensation.

Distributed all over the body, in and just beneath the skin, are nerve-endings which respond to touch or other stimuli. Half a million of these react only to cold; 30,000 convey only the sensation of heat.

There are three or four million pain spots, which are scattered much more thickly on some parts of the body than on others. Thus the left side is more sensitive than the right, and the inside of the arm or the leg possesses a greater sensitiveness to pain than the outside.

The hot spots and cold spots are much mixed up together. Thus, if a person be blindedfolded and told to plunge his fingers for an instant into hot water he will hastily withdraw them, with the impression that the water really is hot, when in reality it may be ice-water.

Minard's Liniment For Dandruff.

Lots of people say things they ought to be ashamed even to think.

It is not the oath that makes us believe the man, but the man the oath.—Eschylus.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, W. Clay Oliver Co., Inc., 111 West 11th St., New York U.S.A.

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

TROUBLED WITH ITCHY ECZEMA In Rash On Face And Limbs. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been troubled with eczema on my face which took the form of a rash. Later it broke out on my limbs and they itched very much, causing me to scratch them until they were bleeding. The rash would often keep me awake at night."
"I tried some remedies, which failed, and then thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was not long till the rash began to disappear, and I used three cakes of Soap and four boxes of Ointment, which healed me." (Signed) W. M. Hymers, Paris, Ont., Sept. 12, 1919.
Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.
Soap 25¢, Ointment 25¢ and 50¢. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lynam, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.
Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

Warming relief for rheumatic aches. H.E.'s just used Sloan's Liniment and the quick comfort had brought a smile of pleasure to his face. Good for aches resulting from weather exposure, sprains, strains, lame back, overworked muscles. Penetrates without rubbing. All druggists have it.

35¢ 70¢ 140¢ Sloan's Liniment (Pain Expeller)

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada. Always buy an unbroken package of Bayer Tablets of Aspirin which contains proper directions. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You can't get it any other way. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered) of the Bayer Chemical Works, Germany. White it is well known that manufacture to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

ATHLETES—Muscular fatigue quickly yields to the use of BAUME BENGUE

Try a tube today. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES \$1.00 a tube. THE LEEMING HILLS CO., LTD., MONTREAL. RELIEVES PAIN. ISSUE No. 1-21.

Your Chance, Men!

To get \$45, \$50 and \$60 Overcoats for \$28.50.
\$35 and \$40 Overcoats for \$19.50

Your Chance, Ladies!

To get \$45 and \$50 Coats for \$25.50.

Do not hesitate seeing these Coats at prices we could not begin to replace them for. All goods throughout store reduced.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1920

NEWBURY

Mrs. Jennie Fletcher spent Christmas with her daughter, Mrs. A. J. Walker.

Knox church Sunday school had their annual treat this year in the form of a supper and social evening with a program by the children given in the basement on Thursday last.

The A. Y. P. A. and Sunday school of the Church of England will have a joint gathering in the town hall on Friday (tomorrow) evening.

Nominations for reeve—A. Holman, W. H. Parnall, R. J. Petch; councillors—Wm. J. Armstrong, Wm. Connelly, Stephen Fennell, R. H. Moore, H. D. McNaughton, W. H. Parnall, R. J. Petch, Edward Woods; trustees elected by acclamation—Peter Campbell, Charles Fennell, Duncan Stalker.

A quiet home wedding took place at the home of Bruce Fletcher on Wednesday at four o'clock when his sister Jean and Duncan Gillies were married. Rev. C. D. Farquharson performed the ceremony in the presence of the immediate relatives. The bride looked very pretty in her dainty white gown. The young people were unattended. After the wedding dinner Mr. and Mrs. Gillies drove to the home of the groom in Mosa. All good wishes go with these popular young people.

Among the Christmas holiday visitors in town were: Misses Jessie Gray, Anna Foster, Annie E. and Ann J. Connelly and Winnie Archer, Detroit; Nessie Archer, Wallaceburg; Frances Archer, Harrow; Mabel Chaseley, Woodville; Mamie Bayne, Hagersville; H. Cameron Bayne and Fred Connelly, Toronto; Ed. J. Grant and family and Miss Dorcas Glennie, London; Gordon Haggitt and Miss Stevenson, Windsor; Walter Regis, Guelph; Albert Grant, Windsor; Melvin Watterworth and family, Glencoe; James Brennan, Sandwich; Miss Lillian Owens, Hamilton; R. Baldwin, London; Roy Babcock and family, Ringold; Chas. Rush, Windsor.

W. H. Parnall and family spent Christmas with Chatham friends.

Much credit is due a few of the young people for their sticketivities.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

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

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Wm. D. Fletcher

For Over 30 Years

CANTON COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

CAIRO

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Smith of Brimley, Mich., arrived home on Saturday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Smith and daughter, Muriel of Walkerville are enjoying their vacation among friends in Cairo.

A school concert was held in the town hall on Tuesday, 21st inst., by Miss O. Moore, teacher, and pupils of S. S. No. 10, which was well attended and proved a success. The pupils executed their parts in fine style, consisting of solos, dialogues and monologues, reflecting greatly on the ability of their teacher.

Mrs. Anne Smith of Detroit is visiting friends here at present.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith of Windsor spent Sunday at their former home here.

Miss Cassie McGugan of London is visiting at the parental home.

Nurse Mary McGugan of Detroit is enjoying a visit at her former home here.

Miss Velma Randles, London, is enjoying the hospitality of her parents and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Fraser of Walkerville are visiting at W. Young's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Thompson and family are visiting friends in Chatham.

Rev. J. M. Bell preached an inspiring discourse on Sunday last, a feature of the occasion being a solo rendered by Mrs. Bell.

W. Fred Burr and his bride arrived home on Friday evening after their eastern honeymoon.

The Best Liver Pill.—The action of the liver is easily disarranged. A sudden chill, undue exposure to the elements, over-indulgence in some favorite food, excess in drinking, are a few of the causes. But whatever may be the cause, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be relied upon as being as good a corrective as can be taken.

KILMARTIN

William and Alex. Moore of Walkerville are spending the holidays at their home here.

Mrs. Peter Munroe and Mrs. Murdock Reekie and family of Margaret, Manitoba, spent a few days last week at D. N. Munroe's.

Miss Edith McKellar of Detroit is spending the holidays here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack McAlpine of Alliance spent Christmas at Donald McGregor's.

Miss Edith Dewar of Detroit is visiting at Alex. Dewar's.

Miss Malcolmina Munroe of Belle River is spending the holidays at her home here.

Bob McAlpine of Detroit is spending the holidays in this vicinity.

Jim McPhail of Manistiquic, Mich., called on friends here last week.

The Christmas tree and entertainment of No. 17, Mosa, was the usual success. Much credit is due to the teacher, Miss Elizabeth Leitch, for the able manner in which the pupils took their parts. A play was well given by the young people of the section. The night was favorable and there was a large attendance. Proceeds at the door were \$42, which will be added to the library, and a Christmas tree also sent to the Sick Children's Hospital.

Rev. Mr. Robertson acted as chairman.

CAMERON

Looks as though we may have some sleighing now.

Among the Christmas visitors are Mr. and Mrs. James Granger and children of Zone at Mr. Gee's; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Baisdon and baby son, St. Thomas; Miss Winnie McVicar, Wilksport; Miss Jennie McVicar, Mosa; and Violet Plaine, London; Gordon McAllister, Detroit; Misses Ann and Edythe Braithwaite.

The people of Cameron remembered Ward Leitch and sent him a box of flowers on Christmas and hope to see him out again soon.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Expeller and it is excellent for driving worms from the system.

WOODGREEN

The Sunday school concert held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 22, was the best ever. Choruses, recitations, readings, dialogues and solos were much enjoyed by the audience. At

terwards Old Santa appeared on the scene and remembered the children and older folks. The crowd turned out splendidly for a winter night.

Among the Christmas visitors to the burg are Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin from Cherry Valley, Mrs. Zimmerman and son from London, Mrs. Kay from Windsor, Roy and Dan Watterworth from Hamilton and Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and children from the West.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Daum and R. S. Jackson left Friday to spend the holiday at Sibirville.

Mrs. Thos. Simpson returned home from Windsor on Thursday.

Bobby Voce left on Friday to spend the holiday in Detroit.

Ban Watterworth has a slight attack of chickenpox.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wing, a daughter.

There is enough snow on the roads now for cutters and sleighs.

Walter Clannahan left Friday to spend his vacation at Highgate.

Mrs. Clarke left on Thursday for London.

A number of people have been laid up with colds.

NORTH EKFRID

Laverne Laughton, who is attending Toronto Dental College, is home for the holidays.

The North Ekfrid Sunday school held their annual Christmas tree last week and had a very good time and big crowd, considering the night and roads.

We are glad to see Ernest Irwin's smiling face once more.

Mrs. Foster spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Foster of Komoka.

We are glad to know that Mrs. Orey Ramey is much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Chisholm spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Calvert Roycraft, Mosa.

"Keep up with Germany" is the new French slogan for aerial construction.

The Newbury CASH STORE

Our January Sale announcement will reach you through the mails this week.

W. H. PARNALL NEWBURY

ELMSVILLE

Christmas passed off quietly here without bells or balls, and we were forced to hug a bottle of Christmas cheer.

A number of our neighbors have deserted this fertile plain for the "banks and brass" of Mosa township and elsewhere.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Telfer, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Stuart and family, motored over here and spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander.

An observer says that the present wave of depression is due to the fact that this old world has been on a drunk for the last six years and this is the morning after, the greatest sufferers being those who failed to provide the proverbial "wee drapple," so necessary after carousals of this kind.

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

CASHMERE

Miss Clara Tanks of Pontiac is visiting her mother, Mrs. Chas. Tanks.

Miss Rhoda Taylor of Walkerville is spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Taylor.

The Christmas tree and concert held on Thursday, 23rd, was splendid. There was a fair attendance.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Tuks and son Walter spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stiller, Bothwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Smith of Walkerville are spending the Christmas holidays with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Taylor.

Miss Edith Duckworth is visiting with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Duckworth, during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Stiller and baby Franklin spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jeffery, Newbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Wed. Dark and son Charlie spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Ted Knöwler, Bothwell.

PARKDALE

Mrs. W. Tretheway of London spent the Yuletide with her parents here.

Frank Campbell of Windsor is spending the holidays at his home here.

Well Martin recently arrived home with his bride from England. They are spending some time with his parents here prior to leaving for their future home in Springfield, Ohio.

Mrs. Thos. Haggitt entertained the Haggitt family on Christmas day.

DAVISVILLE

The U. F. O. of No. 7 had a very good turnout to their concert which they held on the 22nd of December. All had a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Armstrong of Detroit spent Christmas with his father, Joseph Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lumley and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Watterworth and Mr. and Mrs. Morton Tomlinson spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Durley.

Sorry to hear that Mrs. Robert Armstrong is confined to her bed again. She took a dizzy spell Christmas morning and fell over and hurt her back.

SHIELDS SIDING

The next social evening of the Winghamdale U. F. O. Club will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 7. Mrs. R. L. McAlpine and Mrs. A. D. Ferguson have charge of the program and have secured J. G. Lethbridge, M. L. A., to address the audience.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McLachlin spent Christmas day in Thameville.

Mrs. Clayton Wilson of Windsor spent a few days last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John F. McTavish.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ferguson spent Christmas with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Bowie, Brooke.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McBride and little daughter of Windsor spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McBride.

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Remover offers a speedy, sure and satisfactory relief.

WARDSVILLE

The euchre club was entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mulligan last Tuesday evening. An enjoyable time was spent, dainty refreshments bringing to a close a very pleasant evening. The club is filling a long-felt want in the village and all look forward with pleasure to the meetings.

LeRoy Weer of Monroe, Mich., is spending a week with his parents.

The children of St. James' Sunday school are preparing a concert to be given in the town hall on Friday, New Year's eve.

The A. Y. P. A. of St. James' Anglican church held a Christmas meeting in the basement of the church. Contests and games were enjoyed by all present.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cornell and family spent Christmas at Will Switzer's.

The Christmas tree and entertainment of No. 4 was a decided success.

Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Cornell and family spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Laughton.

Miss Annie McLean of Jackson, Mich., is visiting at her home here.

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

THE END OF THE JAZZ

Johnnie wrote his father, "He was getting lots of pay and he didn't have to bother."

"About a rainy day. Roaming round the city. Wonderfully clad. How he used it. All the hicks like dad."

Boon! Boon! The big bass drum. Got to wear a \$20 shirt or be a bum. Spend it when you're getting. Getting good and fast. What's the use of fretting. If the job will last!

Johnnie wrote his father, "Will you send me 50 bucks. Father wrote 'I'd rather You would ride the trucks. Not a place to borrow. Nobody to give. Heading back to-morrow. Where the hicks all live. Bang! Bang! The rods are hard. Bumping through the switches in a railroad yard. Wiser, some, but thinner. Back to Daddy now. If he'll stake me to a dinner I will kiss the cow."

Mosa Election

To the Electors;

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I heartily thank you for your kind and generous consideration of me in the past, and trust that you will see fit to support me for the office of Councillor for another year.

Yours sincerely,
J. D. McNAUGHTON.

CORN SHOW WEEK AT CHATHAM

January 25-28, 1921

A bumper Corn Year—Let's make it a bumper Corn Show

First-class Corn and Grain
Excellent Stock and Poultry
Good Speakers

January 26—Shorthorn and Angus sale, Jamieson's Sale Barn, at 1.30 p. m.

January 27—Hog sale: Berkshire, Durocs and Polands at 1 p. m.
8 p. m., sale of Chester Whites and Yorks.

For Catalogue, Prize Lists, etc., apply J. L. Dougherty.

PREST-O-LITE

LAST TO RAISE FIRST TO REDUCE

BACK TO PRE-WAR PRICES

On all types of Prest-O-Lite Starting and Lighting Batteries

EFFECTIVE AT ONCE

No Reduction or Alteration in the Quality

This is the Presto-O-Lite contribution to reconstruction, made with the idea of re-establishing industrial activity and giving employment to Canadian workmen.

That new storage battery your car needs—can now be bought at a big and substantial saving. You will think the good old days have really come back when you see what Prest-O-Lite has done to restore the low cost of motoring.

The Electric Shop W. B. MULLIGAN

Sugar Down

Cape Cod Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Celery and other seasonable goods in stock.

Sugar, Soap, and many lines of Staple Groceries, much lower in price.

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

W. A. CURRIE

CENTRAL GROCER

TELEPHONE 25

WOMEN'S and MISSES'

Quality Coats

at \$49.50

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

Straight line belted models and dolman-like wraps in street and afternoon styles emphasizing the newest effects revealed in collar arrangement, sleeve and pocket detail. Obtainable in Duvelyn, Veldyne and Velours. Nearly all have deep fur collars. Trimmings include fancy cable silk stitching and unique embroidered effects. Every new modish color.

We Accept Canadian Money at Par

B. SIEGEL & CO.

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