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Volume 51--No. 4

# The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26 1922

READ THE ADS.  
This issue contains many bargain offerings. Don't miss them.

Whole No 2637.

**FARM FOR SALE**  
One hundred acres of lot 15, 3rd range south of Longwoods Road; pasture farm, with 10 or 12 acres of good, thrifty bush. Apply to Mrs. McCull, Komoka, Ont.

**FARM FOR SALE OR RENT**  
Seventy acres, part of lot 2, in 7th concession, Mosa; frame house and barn; first-class clay loam; easy terms if desired. Apply to J. K. McAlpine, Route 1, Walkers, Ont.

**HELP WANTED**  
MEN and WOMEN to sell to women in homes rubber-lined, waterproof Gingham Aprons for use in the kitchen. Can easily earn \$14 daily and more. Rapid seller and ready demand. Send 75 cents for sample apron and full particulars. Money refunded if sample returned.—BRITISH RUBBER COMPANY, 232 McGill Street, MONTREAL.

**EKFID MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
31st ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the thirty-first annual meeting of the Policy Holders of the above company will be held in the Town Hall, Alvin, at the hour of two o'clock afternoon of Wednesday, the 15th day of February, 1922, for receiving the officers' report for the year 1921, the election of two directors and transaction of such other business that may properly be brought before the meeting. A full attendance desired.  
A. P. McDougald, Secretary.  
Dated Jan. 24, 1922.

**NOTICE**  
The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Glencoe Rink Company, Limited, will be held at the rink in the rink building on Wednesday, February 8, 1922, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. All shareholders who have paid their stock subscriptions are entitled to vote at this meeting.  
A. B. McDonald, President; Frank Clarke, Secretary.

**FOWL WANTED**  
The Farmers' Co-operative of Mosa and Ekfrid will buy fowl opposite Frank Hayter's store on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday each week, paying the highest price. Fetch in your poultry at once.

**PEARLIE J. GEORGE**  
(Gold Medalist of London Conservatory of Music)  
**PIANO INSTRUCTION**  
Glencoe Studio—Symes Street.  
Newbury Studio—Mrs. Peter Galbraith's, Wednesdays.  
Phone 109, Glencoe.

**INSURANCE**  
The Great-West Life Assurance Co., sick and accident insurance, and The Ontario Farmers' Weather Insurance Co., Grand Valley—Mac, M. McAlpine, Agent, Glencoe, Box 41.

**ELMA J. KING**  
Organist and Choir Director of Glencoe Presbyterian Church  
**INSTRUCTION**  
Voice Culture and Piano  
Studio—Lecture room of the church. Class on Saturdays.

**DR. H. C. BAYNE**  
DENTIST  
Office now open above Parnall Store, Newbury

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

**LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.**  
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

**GLENCOE LODGE, No. 133**  
meets every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock sharp in the lodge room, opposite Royal Bank building, Main street. All brethren of the Order cordially invited to attend.—W. R. McEachern, N.G.; W. Brown, R.S.

**Great War Veterans' Association of Canada**  
(Incorporated)

Glencoe Branch meets 1st Friday each month at 7 p.m. in I.O.O.F. rooms, Main St. All Veterans Welcome.—W. B. Mulligan, President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

**J. B. COUCH & SON**  
Furniture Dealers  
Funeral Directors  
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE  
Phone day 23, night 109

**Chas. Dean**  
Funeral Director  
LICENSED EMBALMER, HORSE AND MOTOR SERVICE  
GLENCOE, ONT. - Phone 76

Old papers for sale at The Transcript office.

## CENTRAL GARAGE

This is the time of year all makes of Batteries need caring for. If you bring them in we will keep them through the Winter months and give them to you fully charged in the Spring.

We also offer special prices on all over-haul jobs on Cars through the Winter.

**G. W. SNELGROVE**

Ford Dealer

Glencoe and Rodney

## Glencoe Business College

OVER J. D. KERR'S STORE

Has the latest Typewriters, Adding and Bookkeeping Machines and gives instruction in all Business subjects.

Day and Night Classes. Tuition is \$14 per month.

## Satisfied Customers!

We have had more repeat orders for D. L. & W. Scranton Coal than ever before.

**LUMBER COAL CEMENT**  
**McPHERSON & CLARKE**  
Planing Mill Builders' Supplies  
Glencoe, Ont.

CAPITAL \$20,299,140 RESERVES \$20,763,503

THIS BANK solicits the business of the Farmer. When you sell any Cattle, Hogs or Farm Products, DEPOSIT the proceeds in a Savings Account with us. We appreciate your business and are always at your service.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

G. Dickson, Manager, Glencoe



## "Oh, It's Good to Hear Your Voice!"

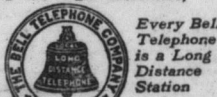
THE night wind rattled the sash as she sat on the bed in her drab hall bed-room. Lonely, discouraged, she seemed to have lost her grip of things in the big unfriendly city. And then—the telephone jingled imperatively. A cheery voice called up the stairway, "Miss Jackson, your mother's calling on Long Distance."

How many of us realize what that means to the girl in the little hall bed-room eating her heart out with loneliness?—to the boy at College or school plugging in a half-hearted way to make good in "exams"?—to the shy school girl surrounded by strange faces?—to the traveler deprived of home and dear ones?

Why don't you call her or him to-night?

She needs the encouragement that only your voice will give. He needs a helpful word, doubly welcome because it comes from you. A Long Distance call will give them a new outlook on life—stimulate them to new efforts—help them to make good. Their faces will glow with the light of a new courage, and, "It's good to hear your voice!" will be music to your ears!

Station-to-Station service with low Evening and Night after 8.30, has brought Long Distance within the reach of every one. After 8.30 P.M. Station-to-Station rates are about half the day rate. At midnight they become about one-quarter the day rate.



### DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Fire completely destroyed the store of Mr. Hule, south of Inwood, on Friday afternoon.

Alvinston is talking up a community hall as it lacks a suitable place for holding concerts.

Ross Archer, of Wardsville and Miss Edith Clarke of Harrison were united in marriage on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. Andrew Colven of Mount Brydges, sister of A. P. Evison of Euphonia, died on Monday, Jan. 9, the result of an operation.

A Rhode Island woman got a judgment for \$12,000 because she was taken from a hospital to her home in an undertaker's wagon.

William Broadhead, Stratford, was found strangled to death. He had tied a rope to his neck and after attaching it to the head of a bed, rolled out of bed.

Ireland voted by 64 to 57 for ending the Republic of Ireland and adopting the Irish Free State form of government, which grants Dominion status very much along the same lines as the Dominion of Canada.

The marriage took place at the Presbyterian manse in Alvinston on Wednesday afternoon of last week of Neil McLachlan, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McLachlan of Brooke, and Miss Mary Leitch, daughter of Neil Leitch of Euphonia.

Mrs. Henry Burr, aged 74, was found dead in her home at West Lorne by neighbors on Saturday. Natural gas escaping from an open fire in the room is believed to have produced heart failure which was the immediate cause of her death.

Claiming her professional reputation has been endangered by publication over her name of an incorrect recipe for making waffles, Mrs. Ida Bailey Allen Chapman, New York domestic science lecturer, is suing the Home Publishing Co. for \$100,000.

An old line politician was making an appeal to a farmer audience and to get in right declared: "I was born on the farm, reared on the farm—in fact, I was brought up between two rows of corn." At this juncture the benches spilled by a fellow at the back of the hall shouting, "A pumpkin, by gosh!"

Several hundred women from Western Ontario municipalities will gather in London on Feb. 24 and 25 for the first home and school convention ever held in this province and the second event of its kind in the Dominion. The purpose of the convention is to awaken the enthusiastic interest of Western Ontario women in educational matters.

Ontario Liberals will choose their new leader at a convention to be held in Toronto during the last week of February. The fixing of the exact date is to be left to the discretion of the executive. Between 500 and 600 delegates will be empowered to attend this gathering. Each of the 111 provincial ridings will be entitled to send four representatives.

The death occurred at the family residence in Thamesville on Jan. 13 of the widow of the late Abraham Hardy, one of the pioneer residents of that village. Mrs. Hardy's maiden name was Eliza Jane Black. She was born in Ireland and came to Canada with her parents when 13 years old and up to the time of her marriage lived in Canada.

A special meeting of Dutton council was held to consider the matter of employing a night watchman to patrol the streets for several months. The robbery that is almost daily reported have caused apprehension that Dutton may be visited and in order that some protection might be given against bandits a number of the business men agreed to pay one-half of the expense of a watchman, provided the council would bear the other half.

The year of 1921 witnessed one of the greatest slumps in shipping or the Great Lakes that has been recorded since the organization of the Lake Carriers' Association. The tonnage decreased nearly 40,000,000 tons from the averages of the six preceding years. The outlook for the coming year is described as problematical. Although the 1921 navigation season was marked by the worst storms in three years, association members escaped without the loss of a single life or vessel.

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### MOSA COUNCIL

The first meeting of the Mosa council for 1922 was held pursuant to statute on January 9th at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at the town hall in the village of Glencoe.

The following members made and subscribed to the statutory declaration of office: Reeve E. F. Reycraft, Councillors Edway Hurdle, Donald A. Mitchell, John A. Leitch and Fred J. James. The minutes of the last meeting of the council in 1921 were read and adopted and signed by the Reeve.

The treasurer's bond was read by the clerk, and on motion of E. Hurdle, seconded by E. F. Reycraft, was approved.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by E. Hurdle, that the court of revision to revise the assessment roll be held at the town hall, Glencoe, on May 27. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by E. Hurdle, that J. C. Simpson be appointed a member of the local board of health. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by John Leitch, that John A. Craig be appointed school attendance officer. Carried.

Moved by D. A. Mitchell, seconded by E. Hurdle, that Peter O'Malley, Esq., be appointed assessor for 1922 at a salary of \$130. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by E. Hurdle, that Robert W. McKellar be appointed assessor for 1922 at a salary of \$130. Carried.

Moved by J. A. Leitch, seconded by D. A. Mitchell, that Wm. H. Reycraft be appointed collector for 1922 at a salary of \$130. Carried.

By-laws were passed confirming the above appointments.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by F. J. James, that Saylor and Tunks be paid \$262 for work done on Tunks drain, and that J. T. Armstrong be paid \$30, his fees as commissioner on said Tunks drain. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by E. Hurdle, that by-law No. 65, to provide for the construction of the Lorenzo Kelly drain, be provisionally adopted, and the clerk is hereby instructed to have the by-law printed, and that he serve a copy of the said by-law on each owner assessed, and that the date for holding a court of revision on said by-law be set for Feb. 18th at the town hall in the village of Newbury at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Carried.

Moved by F. J. James, seconded by E. Hurdle, that Donald A. Mitchell be appointed commissioner for ward No. 1 and townships between Mosa and Zone and townline between Mosa and Euphonia; Fred J. James commissioner for ward No. 2; Edway Hurdle commissioner for ward No. 4 and townships between Mosa and Brooke; and Elias F. Reycraft commissioner on townline between Mosa and Ekfrid south of Longwoods Road. Carried.

Moved by E. F. Reycraft, seconded by F. J. James, that the expenditures of each commissioner be limited to \$1,000, any further expenditures necessary to be brought before the board for approval. Carried.

Moved by J. A. Leitch, seconded by D. A. Mitchell, that the following counts be paid: Municipal World, \$24.11, for election supplies and minute book; trustees school sections No. 1, 2, 5, 9, 7 and 8, \$5 each, for use of schools for polling places, and Charlotte Pettit and Simon Winger, \$5 each, for use of dwellings for polling places; E. Tunks, H. Fisher, Geo. C. Foy, Ed. Currie, R. J. Abbott, A. Douglas, W. Leitch and R. McLachlan, \$5 each, for services as deputy returning officers; A. E. Sutherland, \$67, for printing financial statements, etc.; C. C. McNaughton, \$56, express charges on election supplies; E. Hurdle, \$40, fees as commissioner on Stinson drain; David Snyder, \$4, refund of statute labor; D. Graham, \$5.25, Jas. Grover \$51, Wm. Stinson \$33.75, Wm. Stinson \$11.25, James Abbott \$64.50, G. T. R. \$16.5, W. McCutcheon \$15.50, John McEachern \$24, Frank Abbott \$15.50, Thos. Henderson \$30, rebate on Stinson drain; Robert W. McKellar, \$50, grant to Mosa and Ekfrid Agricultural Society. Carried.

Moved by E. F. Reycraft, seconded by J. A. Leitch, that F. J. James be hereby appointed commissioner on the Lethbridge drain in place of Isaac Waterworth (resigned), and that Isaac Waterworth be paid \$25, his fees as commissioner on the Lethbridge drain extension. Carried.

Moved by J. A. Leitch, seconded by E. Hurdle, that Archie Regis be paid \$6 for damages to lands, \$1 for ditch and \$10 for bridges, as set forth in by-law for construction of the Deacon-Windup drain. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at Newbury on Feb. 18th at 10 o'clock. C. C. McNaughton, clerk.

**ANOTHER REMARKABLE BABY**  
Newbury, Jan. 23, 1922.  
To the Editor of The Transcript:  
Dear Sir,—I noticed in your paper of Thursday, Jan. 19, of Mr. York's boy in London being so large. I think the baby mentioned below will surpass that of Mr. York's. This baby is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sitter (nee Rose Jeffery of Newbury) of Route 3, Newbury, and is surely a physical perfection. This baby is 15 months old, weighs 31 lbs., measures 33½ inches in height, is 33 inches from fingertip to fingertip, 17 inches from hip to foot and his arm is 13½ inches long. He is 19½ inches about the head, 21½ inches about the abdomen and 21½ inches about the chest and waist.

Music Between Acts.  
Hot Tea will be Served with the Lunches.

Keep your eye on the ad. column.

**BOX SOCIAL**  
— in —  
**S.S. No. 1, Mosa**  
TUESDAY EVENING  
**JANUARY 31**

**KILMARTIN DRAMATIC CLUB**  
will present their 3-act play  
**"The Puzzled Detective"**

Music Between Acts.  
Hot Tea will be Served with the Lunches.

Keep your eye on the ad. column.

**YOUTH CRUSHED TO DEATH**  
Clayton Johnson 17 years old, son of William Johnson, 6th line of Metcalfe, was killed on the farm of Andrew Beattie, townline of Metcalfe and Brooke, when he fell off a load of wood he was riding and the load fell on him. A doctor was called but the young lad only lived a short time. Besides his parents he is survived by one sister and three brothers.

**DEPUTY SHERIFF DISMISSED**  
After more than 27 years of service Benjamin F. Waterworth has been summarily dismissed as deputy sheriff by Sheriff Donald Graham, recently appointed sheriff for the county of Middlesex by the United Farmer Government. Miss Sybelle Grant, stenographer in the sheriff's office for the past eight years, has also been dismissed.

"When I began taking Tanlac I only weighed 98 pounds; now weigh 125 pounds and never felt better in my life," says Mrs. Chas. Peden, of Huntsville, Ala.—P. E. Lumley.

**MORE GOOD HOCKEY**  
Glencoe Juniors Win Round From London Manhattans

In one of the fastest and cleanest exhibitions of hockey which have been given the Glencoe people for some time, the Glencoe Juniors were successful in overcoming a three-goal lead, winning the round by one goal from the London Manhattans.

The game was exceedingly fast and clean throughout, there being only three penalties. To pick the star players would be difficult. Grey, McMillan and Saunders proved an able forward, with McLachlan and Davenport making a strong defense. Leitch, although in the net for the first time, did extremely well. McGeoch and Blackwell were the stars of the visiting team.

The game was witnessed by seven or eight hundred people. All the fans from the town and surrounding country, as well as those from the nearby towns, were present. The new Carman Arena afforded the spectators a clear view from any part of the rink.

Referee Wade of Woodstock handled the game in a very satisfactory manner.

The line-up:  
Glencoe (6)—Leitch, goal; Davenport and McLachlan, defense; McMillan, centre; Gray and Saunders, wings; McDonald and Quick, substitutes.

London Manhattans (2)—Tupholme, goal; Wilson and Milne, defense; McGeoch, centre; Sessions and Blackwell, wings; Graham and Needham, substitutes.

First Period.  
Glencoe, McMillan, 3 minutes.

Second Period.  
Glencoe, Gray, 6 minutes.  
Glencoe, McLachlan, 9 minutes.  
London, Blackwell, 17 minutes.

Third Period.  
Glencoe, McMillan, 5 minutes.  
London, Blackwell, 7 minutes.  
Glencoe, McMillan, 17 minutes.  
Glencoe, McMillan, 18 minutes.

**Glencoe Defeats Watford**  
Watford, Jan. 24—Glencoe intermediates defeated Watford by the score of 5 to 4 in an O.H.A. fixture here tonight. The teams were evenly matched and a good exhibition of hockey was given by both teams. Few penalties were handed out by the referee.

Davenport was the star for Glencoe, while Cowan and Bruce played remarkably well for Watford. The teams:  
Watford (4)—Rodgers, goal; Cowan and Trenouth, defense; Bruce, centre; Auld and Greer, wings; Dodd and Brown, substitutes.  
Glencoe (5)—Quick, goal; Calderwood and Wall, defense; Davenport, centre; Willis and Aldred, wings; McLachlan and McPherson, substitutes.  
Referee, Reg. Stone, Ingersoll.

**Whirlwind Game Ahead**  
Glencoe intermediates, who have yet to meet defeat this season, will play their first game with Sarnia at Glencoe on Monday evening next. This is bound to be an exciting event as Sarnia, although probably the strongest team in the group, has shown a disposition to evade a brush with the Glencoes.

**ELITE OF NEW YORK IN GREAT NUMBERS IN SCENES OF "EXPERIENCE"**  
The elite of New York was recruited for the big Paramount picture, "Experience," that comes to the Glencoe theatre on Saturday next. Vives of the most prominent business men of the city put aside their social duties for a day to appear in the gorgeous cabaret scene, which is an important feature of the picture.

As the habitués of cabarets along the Great West Way are, in a great number, society folk, George Fitzmaurice, the director, induced the social lights of the city to come to the Paramount studio on Long Island and appear before the screen as "extras." The response was most generous.

Never before, perhaps, in the history of motion pictures has there been such a showing of brilliant costumes and glitter of jewels as was apparent among the distinguished "extras" in this scene in "Experience."

**FIRE AT MELBOURNE**  
Public and Continuation School Completely Destroyed

The public and continuation school building at Melbourne was totally destroyed by fire which broke out about 5 o'clock yesterday (Wednesday) morning. The fire appears to have started in the furnace room. Loss about \$4,500; insurance \$3,300. The house of Arthur Gough, near by, caught fire but was saved through the good efforts of the villagers.

**WARDENS ELECTED**  
J. S. Cousins, reeve of Westminster township, was elected warden of Middlesex at the inaugural meeting of the county council in London on Tuesday. Other candidates for the position were C. C. Henry, Metcalfe; Thomas Elliott, West Williams; Albert Holman, Newbury; J. E. Harrison, Parkhill; Frank Nichol, Ekfrid. Nine ballots were taken. The candidate receiving the lowest vote after the fifth ballot retired automatically from the race. The vote on each ballot was as follows:  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Henry 8 8 6 6 6 6 7 8 9  
Elliott 1 4 2 3 3 2 7 10 11  
Holman 6 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5  
Harrison 2 2 3 2 2 3 3 3 3  
Cousins 12 11 9 11 12 11 13 14 20  
Nichol 2 3 3 4 1 4 2 2 2  
W. J. Davis, reeve of Euphonia, was elected warden of Lambton, and Emmerson E. McTaggart, reeve of Malahide, was elected warden of Ekfrid.

**BETTER FISHING IN SIGHT**  
For the ten years previous to 1918 there were no commercial licenses granted for the Thames River. In the year 1918 the licenses were granted as a war measure, renewals of which were issued up until December last. Last year the department issued fourteen Seine Net Licenses between Chatham and mouth of river, good for the taking of carp and other coarse fish. This no doubt, is the cause of the depletion of all kinds of fish in our River Thames. The public will be pleased to learn that through the efforts of our local member and others, these licenses are not likely to be renewed for the year 1922.

**PREDICTS DRY SUMMER**  
James B. Bowes of Chatsworth has issued his 1922 prognostications as to the weather, which should be worthy of preserving for future reference during the coming months and seasons, as his predictions for the past few years have been notably accurate.  
The following are Mr. Bowes' predictions for 1922:  
January—Very mild until the last week, when it will turn decidedly stormy and cold.  
February—First 15 days cold with very strong winds, especially about the 9th. Balance of month very mild.  
March—First week average temperature; second week, high winds, rain and snow; last week, very high winds, rain, frost and snow.  
April—Very cold, high winds, with snow for about 10 days. Balance of month very mild.  
May—First 20 days very warm and likely very dry; rain, frost and probably snow about the 20th, 21, 22 and June—Very warm and very dry, with probably wind and frost about the 10th.  
July—Warmer than average and very dry, with rain about the 11th.  
August—Average temperature and rainfall. Rain the first week, rain with a sharp frost about the 20th.  
October—A very wet and very cold one, with stormy, persistent winds, especially at the end. There will likely be considerable snow.  
November—Decidedly warm until about the 25th, then heavy rains, strong winds, snow and frost.  
December—A record-breaker for being so warm.  
Mr. Bowes also predicts that the winter of 1923, with the exception of a sharp storm in the first week of January, will be the mildest possible. The coming summer will be one of the driest of the three—'20, '21, '22—and the summer of '23 will be a dry one.  
Thousands of thin, frail men and women have reported an astonishing and rapid increase in weight as a result of taking Tanlac.—P. E. Lumley.

**PLEASE NOTICE**  
Now is the time of the year to get your Plow and Harrows put in shape. In fact, any of your farm repairing done—as we can give you better attention and at a closer price than in the rush season, when we would have to put on extra help, for we expect a very busy year.  
We are better equipped than ever to handle your repair trade. Our new equipment and large stock, also a woodworker next door, puts us second to none.  
DON H. LOVE, "The Village Blacksmith," Glencoe.  
Fire completely destroyed the home of Frank Emerick of West Bothwell Saturday. The chimney caught fire and exploded before help arrived. The family narrowly escaped, and nothing was saved, leaving the parents and nine children destitute. The house was the property of George Willis.  
Tanlac's world-wide fame is due to its merit. It does the work.—P. E. Lumley.



# Soils and Crops

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

## Conservation of Manure.

Barnyard manure is one of the most valuable by-products of the farm. However, its value can easily be and ordinarily is greatly lessened by certain adverse conditions, improper treatments and modes of handling.

The value of manure lies not only in the fertilizing elements which it may contain—materials for which the farmer pays large sums when he buys commercial fertilizer—but also in the large percentage of organic matter and the great mass of bacteria. On the lighter soil types especially, organic matter may be the key to the scheme of improvement. The bacteria are of great value in that they are necessary for decay and resultant beneficial effects. A few ounces of rotting manure may easily contain a billion of these microscopic bits of life.

Carelessness and improper handling result in enormous losses, yet it is still no uncommon sight to see barnyards glutted with manure which has for months been exposed to the damaging action of rains, "fire-fonging," and the type of decay which spoils the word less in big letters. A farmer would not think of allowing a ton of commercial fertilizer to be washed by repeated rains—yet it is no small wonder who will day after day tramp through the barnyard and give no thought to more economical, sanitary and efficient methods of handling the farm fertilizer.

Leaching or washing out may cause the loss of large proportions of the phosphoric acid and potash, especially the latter, while improper fermentation generally results in the loss of large quantities of ammonia, the highest priced ingredient of commercial fertilizer. All three losses can be cut to a minimum by either hauling the fertilizer direct to the field as it is made, or by properly storing it in several pits with tight bottoms.

In the latter case, preventing loss of ammonia by excluding any large amounts of air, and thereby saving up the kind of rotting or decay which does not set free this valuable fertilizing substance.

Poor stall floors and the lack of sufficient bedding of the right sort to act as absorbents, are common causes of loss of liquid manure, which contains even a larger per cent. of nutrients than the solid. Any system which fails to take care of this is incomplete.

Under the adverse conditions of weathering and improper decay, just described, the loss may easily equal fifty per cent. of the nutrient constituents, and probably much higher with the ammonia and potash, which are most easily lost. Experiments and practical tests have shown that in six months' exposure, horse manure has lost as much as sixty per cent. of its nitrogen, forty per cent. of its phosphoric acid and seventy-six per cent. of its potash. Converted to actual dollars, this loss might represent a very large sum on many farms.

"Fire-fonging," an apparent burning of manure, is caused in dry, open heaps by the action of certain fungi. Manure thus attacked soon becomes of little value. Moistening and compacting, the remedies for improper fermentation, will also prevent this action.

It should no longer be necessary to caution farmers against placing manure in small piles in the field, to be scattered by heavy later. Loss of ammonia and uneven distribution of plant food are the two main reasons. A

manure spreader will pay for itself in a short time where there is any great amount of farm fertilizer to spread. Fineness, even spreading and saving of labor are but a few of its many advantages.

Manure contains a smaller portion of phosphoric acid than of potash or ammonia and is therefore an unbalanced fertilizer. The addition of rock or acid phosphate, at the rate of about forty pounds per ton of manure will greatly increase the effectiveness of manure. Conclusive results have been produced as to this point. The phosphate can be dusted over the manure spreader loads as they are hauled to the field.

## Ice Supply on the Farm.

One day last summer I met a farmer who had been to the station with his cream. He had just received his cheque for July and showed his account for the Company for the same month. It credited him with 52 pounds butter fat at 47 cents from first grade cream, and 224 pounds butter fat at 37 cents from second grade cream. When I asked him how he came to have so much sour cream, he said he had no ice and that his well water wouldn't keep his cream sweet, especially over Sunday. Then I asked him why he hadn't put up ice. "Well," he said, "it was too much bother."

A glance at the figures in this man's account will show that he lost \$22.40 that month by not having ice.

Outside of its use on the dairy, ice is essential in the farm home for supplying the refrigerator, in which meats, butter and other perishable foods can be kept fresh for a number of days.

To know how much ice to put up, the following is a safe rule to follow: If engaged in the city milk trade the farmer should put up two tons of ice per cow. If supplying cream, one ton per cow is sufficient, and four tons for household use.

In putting up ice, one foot below the ice, one foot along each side, and two feet above should be allowed for the sawdust. If the weather is cold, it is a good plan to pack damp saw between the cakes. This prevents the air from melting the ice.

Ice may be stored in the corner of a woodshed or outbuilding, but it is better to have a building especially built for the purpose, because the dampness is apt to rot sills and walls.

In building, two things are essential, drainage and ventilation. Unless the soil is sandy, a few inches of gravel under the ice, with a drain to carry off the water is necessary. By having openings in the gables a draught can be secured which will carry away the warm air under the roof. Plans and suggestions for farm ice houses can be obtained free from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, or from your nearest Experimental Station.

As ice often comes into direct contact with food and drink, it is important to secure it as clean as possible. It should never be taken from streams or ponds into which there is any drainage from houses or barns. Disease germs lying dormant in the ice may become very active if they get into man's food.

Good, clear ice, free from snow, harvested before it begins to melt, is the best.

Ice is free for the taking and requires only a little labor in harvesting, therefore, why shouldn't it be used on every farm, when it gives such good returns, not only as cash, but in convenience to the household.

## How to Tan Farm Hides.

First, remove hair. To do this, mix for an average-sized hide about a half-peck air-slaked lime in half-barrel of water and stir briskly. Then immerse the hide and let remain from three to five days, stirring two or three times daily. Try from time to time to remove the hair with any blunt tool, such as the back of a case-knife; remove all the hair, then rinse in clear water. Then make a solution of three pounds of crushed alum, half-pound of salt-petre, and one or two pounds of salt. Put these into enough water to fully cover the hide. Let remain two weeks, stirring, once or twice daily. At the end of two weeks the hide will be tanned. Tack the hide out on a smooth place, such as a barn door, stretching in all directions. Get out all the wrinkles and when nearly dry rub it with tallow, and, if at hand, good cod-oil, rubbing it in well. Then roll it up for a few days, keep in a warm place, not hot, away from the sun. Soften by rubbing well, and if necessary, use more tallow. This makes a light-colored leather. If it is to be blacked, do so before any tallow is put on. Use four ounces nut-galls, eight ounces copperas, dissolved in one quart of vinegar or cider, soaking the hide over night, or twenty-four hours if necessary. This method can also be used for cowhides and calf-skins.

**Tanning Hides with Hair on.** Make a mixture of three pounds of carbonate of soda; three ounces each of nitrate of potash, common salt, prussiate of potash, sugar of lead and pulverized copperas; nine gallons of water.

Place the hide in this solution for two hours, remove carefully and rinse in cold water. If the hide is stiff, dip it repeatedly in this mixture: One gallon of soft soap, one quart of fish-oil, one ounce of borax, four ounces of soda, four ounces of alcohol and two quarts of hot water. This method is especially for hides to be used as rugs.

To tan any kind of skin with hair or wool on, or without: Take one pound of alum, one pound of Glauber salts, one-half pound of salt, one-quarter pound of saltpetre. Dissolve in warm water. Soak, work and dress. Once used skunk skins to make a robe, with success.

**Sheepskins with Wool On or Off.** Remove all fat meat from the skin

by scraping with a blunt-edged knife. Soak the pelt in a bath composed of one pound of alum and a quart of salt, with enough water added to cover the pelt. Put the vessel away in a warm place and turn the skin in the liquid daily. After a week, remove the skin and dry it. When partly dry, rub and stretch the skin to complete drying.

If you want sheepskin for leather, remove the wool before putting into the alum and salt bath. To remove wool, place pelt with flesh side up and sprinkle with quicklime. Moisten the lime and leave for twenty-four hours, after which the wool can be pulled. The lime can be put on wool side of pelt, but injures the wool more than if placed on flesh side.

## Tanning for Robes and Rugs.

To tan hides with hair on for robes, mats, or rugs, wash the skin and remove all fleshy matter by scraping. Then wash hair side with warm water and soap and rinse. Take one-fourth pound each of salt and pulverized alum, one-half ounce of borax, and dissolve in hot water. Add enough eye meal to make a thick paste and spread on flesh side of skin. Then fold lengthwise, flesh side in. Let remain two weeks in an airy and shady place, then unfold, shake well, wash flesh side in water, and scrape with a dull scraper. Pull and stretch and work until dry. The amounts mentioned are enough for sheep skin; for larger skins use more in proportion. Farmers can make good robes from sheepskins treated as above and sewed together.

## A Few Suggestions to Poultry Shippers.

Receivers of poultry in the consuming centres are having their usual trouble with dressed poultry. This is caused mainly by a discoloration of the poultry due to improper preparation. When shipments in this condition are received the commission house has great difficulty in disposing of the product and then only at a reduced price. This usually brings a complaint from the shipper because of the low price, which is often unjustified.

It is by far preferable to ship poultry alive, for then, if it should arrive at a time of the week which would necessitate its being kept over a few days, it could be done without detriment. It can also be prepared just before sale by the butcher so that

## The Noon-Hour Lunch at School

There are many mothers in the land who pack dainty and wholesome lunches for their children, but there are also many busy and work-hard mothers, or perhaps a few careless mothers, who deem any lunch satisfactory if it satisfies the child's appetite, even though it is unwholesome and not at all well balanced.

Whichever may be the case, the child's dinner can not be complete without an appetizing hot dish or drink for lunch during the long winter day. Fortunately indeed, the child who carries to school a Thermos bottle filled with hot milk or cocoa, but all can not afford even these little necessities.

Last year the teacher in our district school noticed that the children did not study well after the noon hour. A little keen observation showed her the reason. Their food was heavy and unbalanced, and at best was nothing but a cold lunch; of course, the result was a sluggish brain, as might be expected. So our teacher began to make plans. After she had them all completed, she laid them before the parents, who heartily approved.

A little equipment consisting of the following, was donated or bought: A second-hand table, a second-hand cupboard, an eight-quart kettle, a tin dishpan, a quart cup, a soup ladle and enough soup bowls and teaspoons to go round. The dish towels were hand-knitted by the sewing class, as were the hot-pan holders.

The next thing was to decide who was to do the cooking. It was a small school and had but few older pupils. The older boys were appointed to empty dish water, get in water and help serve. There were two fourth class girls and two third class girls. One girl from each class was put on the same committee. Committee No. 1, under the strict supervision of the teacher, cooked for one week, and committee No. 2 did the dishwashing. The next week they changed about so that each committee had a chance to show its culinary skill. The teacher helped serve and taught the children how to do the cooking.

Closing account was kept of everything, and at the end of the month a statement was sent to each parent. The total expense for each month was divided by the number of pupils; thus

it will have a fresh and clean appearance.

But if it is desired that dressed poultry be shipped, the following suggestions can be followed to advantage: After killing and bleeding, dip the fowl in boiling water to loosen the feathers. Then following the lay of the feathers, wipe them off; do not pull them off for that loosens the skin, and any break in the skin will produce a green spot in a few days.

After the feathers are off dip the fowl in boiling water several times again, holding it in a second or two. This is to tear over the outer skin slightly and to make it cling to the inner skin. Immediately after put the body in running cold water, or ice water, and leave it there for at least four hours. This is to take out all of the animal heat and besides will give the fowl a nice plump appearance. It is very essential to have the fowl properly chilled before shipping.

Another essential to consider, especially in the shipment of dressed poultry, is the time of shipment. Poultry can be sold to advantage if it arrives at the market not later than Thursday morning. If it arrives Friday night or Saturday morning, it comes after all the butchers have been supplied for the Sunday trade. As it is difficult to keep dressed poultry over several days the commission man then has to force a sale at a sacrifice price, which causes extra work for him and invariably results in a kick from the shipper.

Chickens are more susceptible to discoloration in keeping than ducks, dressed turkeys, however, are not. Therefore, they should be shipped alive, or greater care should be used in dressing them.

## The Children's Hour.

Much fun on the ice can be had with a "make-shift ice-boat," one that any boy handy with tools, and who is the owner of a sled and a pair of skates, can readily make.

This small ice-boat has its limitations, and when it comes to beating to windward (close-hauled on the wind), it will not do much, neither can it develop the flying railroad speed of the real ice-boat. Yet for all that, with the wind blowing fair, or even on a tangent, the "make-shift ice-boat" is quite the wonder; and if rightly made, the way it can skim over the ice in a good strong breeze, is thrilling enough for any speed lover.

To make our "make-shift," take a sled—the lower the better—a pair of stout skates, and two boards, the first, say, ten feet long by eight or ten inches wide. Then we will need a handful of good-sized wire nails, some small, strong rope, and a mast and a sail.

For the mast, any tight, stout pole will do, as it is guyed with the rope to strengthen it. For the sail, common drilling will do, or any good, strong cloth around the house; in emergency, mother's bed-sheets can be commandeered. In making the sail, one known as the "dog-eared" style is best, and as the mast will be ten or twelve feet high, and some six

setting the expenditures to the satisfaction of everyone.

It was not long before the teacher began to notice a change for the better, by the added zest and aptitude of the children for their after-dinner studies.

The week's menu for twenty children was as follows:

Monday—Rice boiled in milk.  
Tuesday—Bean soup.  
Wednesday—Milk toast.  
Thursday—Cocoa.  
Friday—Potato soup.

The potatoes for potato soup were prepared the previous night or in the morning before school, and left in cold water. The recipes we used follow:

## Rice Boiled in Milk.

Wash one quart of rice through several waters or until water is clear. At ten o'clock put it on to boil in four quarts of salted water. At 11:45 add a quart of whole sweet milk and one-half cup of fresh butter. This will need occasional stirring but is well worth the trouble involved.

## Bean Soup.

Put one quart of navy beans, with one level teaspoon of soda, on to boil at 8:45 o'clock. When they start to boil, drain and add fresh water. Put on to cook again. If a soup bone is to be used, it should be put in at once and if not, two squares of sweet milk and one-half cup of fresh butter should be added at 11:30. Salt to taste.

## Milk Toast.

We found it handiest to let each pupil bring its "quota" of toast from home, ready made. Four quarts of whole milk should be put on to heat at 11:30 o'clock. When it boils, add salt to taste and pour over the toast. Leave closely covered until ready to serve. This proved a favorite dish.

## Cocoa.

At 11:30 o'clock put on three quarts of milk and three quarts of water to heat. Mix one teaspoon of cocoa and one and one-half cups of sugar to a paste with water. Stir the paste in to the hot milk and water. Let come to a boil and stir well before serving.

## Potato Soup.

At 11:00 o'clock put two quarts of peeled and diced potatoes on to cook in four quarts of salted water. Let it boil until 11:30 o'clock. Then add two quarts of whole milk and one-half cup of fresh butter.

across the beam, the sail should be made to fit accordingly.

Now that we have everything, first make one end of the longer board round (this is to be the bow). Then take the shorter board, some nails, and fasten a skate cross-wise on its underside, at each extreme outer end; they will be the runners, and must be fastened solidly, pointing ahead.

After nailing the skates on securely, take the short board and nail it cross-wise of the longer board, using four-inch cleats edgewise between the two, and place the short board about one-third of the distance from the bow. This cross-board must be fastened very firmly to stand the strain. Then take the sled and place it at the other end of the long board (rester style) and fasten it there with a light rope, so that the sled can be swung to the right or left, or run under to steer with. A cleat may be found necessary to make it even with the front. Next, in the long plank, and directly over the middle of the cross-board, we must bore the mast-hole, and step our mast, and then guy it taught with the small rope to outer ends of cross-board. Then attach the sail and when this is fastened on with good strong twine, the ice-boat is ready to use, and we can well remark: "Now for a race!"

## The Busy Bee in Winter.

In winter, bees should be disturbed as little as possible. Nothing is gained and frequently much is lost by needlessly exciting them. Sometimes, however, an unforeseen condition may arise that makes it imperative to look after the bees even in mid-winter, but since these occasions are rare, it is best to follow the general rule to let them severely alone.

Instead of disturbing the bees, the spare moments of winter had better be employed in getting together the new hive bodies, sections, and a score of other things which, during the swarming time, we will wish we had done at our leisure.

If the surplus honey has not yet been disposed of, get rid of it at once. Liquify the granulated extracted honey by heating and bottling it in receptacles that are as air tight as it is possible to make them.

Now that the bees are not flying, melt up all old combs and cappings, as beeswax is worth money.

On warm, sunny days in winter bees come out of the hives for a flight, even if there is snow on the ground, and if they alight on the snow, as they sometimes do, being torpid from long hibernating, they may become chilled so that they can not return to the hive.

It is well to cover the snow for ten or fifteen feet in front of the hives with a thin layer of straw, or litter from the hen house. They will alight on it and be saved from being chilled and disabled.

Every now and then we hear of some new strain of bees being exploited as possessing certain desirable characteristics apart from the old standby Italian bee, and it is well for the beginner to move slowly in adopting new methods and bees.

## How They Make Roosters Crow in the Movies.

This tale is about a rooster. On several occasions during the filming of rural pictures, in which "barnyard atmosphere" is an essential effect in the pictures, directors and their slaves have been confronted with one of the most troublesome problems that could possibly be conceived by the people who strive to make the public laugh.

No doubt you have sat in a theatre seat and watched a rooster crow on the silver sheet. You probably smiled and gave the matter no serious consideration. Or perhaps you said: "Simple enough," and let it go at that.

But just try to make one of the stubborn fowls crow. You would, without a doubt, wish that crazy creations never existed. It is with this difficult feature that members of the movie profession have to deal. In most cases they have to resort to a dummy for the purpose of producing a desired effect in pictures, and dummies are easily detected. The substitution of dummies for the real thing in pictures only causes picture patrons to turn up their noses in scorn and wonder what the manufacturers of screen stories take them for. One director of comedies was recently humiliated by several letters, which asked him if he thought he was really getting away with the idea of putting one over on the public. Why, a new-born baby could distinguish a dummy rooster from the real one. Where did he get the idea that movie fans were absolutely dumb?

The gentleman in question is one who has an international reputation for handling animals and fowls in pictures. He has frequently been styled, "the man who makes animals act." Evidently he realized that there could be nothing that could take the place of a natural actor, whether human or animal. He began a puzzling study of what he called "chickenology." For several days he wondered how he could make his rooster crow in his next picture. Every means that he resorted to proved useless.

The cameras were set and the cameraman wasted many thousands of feet of film waiting for the rooster to crow. But to no avail. It was absolutely useless. It couldn't be done. The director had given up the idea entirely, when one morning he saw his troublesome rooster walk proudly out of the coop in which he had been enclosed. Some sympathetic fellow had felt sorry for the fowl and unfastened the door for the abused rooster to seek freedom.

The director watched the rooster strut from the coop and stop, stretch his wings and crow as if his very life depended on it. Now why in the world wouldn't the rooster do that for him? The proud king of fowls was put into the coop and kept for several hours, then turned loose again. The same procedure was followed several times. Invariably the rooster would crow after being imprisoned for several hours.

The psychology of making the rooster crow was finally determined by the fact that the coop had a low roof. The rooster while in it could not hold his proud head up. When liberated after a few hours of being in the coop he naturally had to stretch, and then his stretching was followed by the familiar sound which every one knows, the song of a rooster.

This means of making a rooster crow in a picture has been a great help to directors who like to make everything appear natural. When a picture is filmed that requires a rooster in the act of crowing, the fowl is procured and placed in a coop constructed so that he can not raise his head. When the time is ready for his part in the picture, he is placed before the camera and there he never fails to please the director with his "Cock-a-doodle-deo."

Now, you may be inclined to doubt this tale of a rooster in movieland. If you do, just try it on your own barnyard prince.

Good bookkeeping is very important on a poultry farm, and this is the time to begin.

It is a risky business to begin a season's work with only one plow point, and an old one at that.

If the earth is not frozen too hard and you have stumps to pull, you'll 'em out now.

"I had rather have the care of cattle than be the keeper of the great seal of the nation."—John Burroughs.

The largest duck farm in the world is located at Spoon, Long Island. It is claimed that 150,000 ducks are quartered on it.

An egg-eating campaign would be of the highest value to the people of Canada, both from a financial viewpoint and from a health point of view.

In fattening chickens a low grade of wheat flour is a very economic feed, surpassing oatmeal in this respect. Oatmeal fattening is liable to be disastrous both for the hen and her owner. Flock fattening is best.

It is a maxim universally agreed upon in agriculture, that nothing must be done too late; and again, that everything must be done at its proper season; while there is a third precept, which reminds us that opportunities lost can never be regained.

## The Welfare of the Home

### Lessons in Mother Nature's Kindergarten

BY MARY FRANCIS DAVIS.

One of the greatest privileges which a mother can enjoy is awakening and developing a love of nature in her children. This can be done by devoting a small amount of time each day to the concentrated observation of flowers, trees, birds, clouds, snow and other beautiful offerings of nature. Mother Nature herself will outline the yearly program to be followed.

During the winter months, when much time is spent indoors, the hours may be improved by telling stories of animals, birds, ants, and bees, and showing pictures of these useful friends. There are many interesting things to be seen outdoors on winter walks. It is easy then, when trees are bare for children to learn to recognize them by their barks. This is a good time to discover and examine nests which the birds deserted when Jack Frost told them to fly to the warm Southland. When snow comes, catch some hard dry flakes on a slate, and let the children examine the beautiful crystals. Speak of the snow as a soft, white blanket covering the tiny seeds which are down in the ground, waiting to grow.

Then comes Spring with her helpers, the March winds, the April showers and the warm sunshine. The children can be outdoors more at this time, and love to romp with the strong March wind, which is sweeping and blowing the dead leaves about. Watch for the first green shoots as they creep through the ground, followed soon by crocuses, daffodils, bloodroot and the tiny woods flowers. It is a great joy to be able to take children for walks in the woods at this season, but the little city boys and girls need not be denied the fun of seeing the little seeds awake. Try this interesting experiment.

Give each child a sponge, and have him moisten it and place it in a saucer in a sunny window. Then sprinkle it full of ordinary mixed grass seed, or if you keep a canary, and have bird

seed, use that. Do not tell the child what will happen, but let him watch for the changes that will come. Bring pussy willow stalks, and branches from other bushes into a warm, sunny room, and observe the budding of the flowers, trees, birds, clouds, snow and other beautiful offerings of nature.

Lead your little children to think of the April rains as kind helpers, and repeat to them "Come listen to the pitter patter of the April showers." In these verses we have the thought of the April showers bringing out the sweet May flowers.

As the Spring and Summer birds and flowers come, tell the children their correct names. It is a splendid plan to collect pictures of familiar birds and flowers, and paste them in scrap-books on rainy Summer days. These books will help the children to remember their Summer friends when Jack Frost and Winter come again.

As Autumn comes on, notice the party dresses of gold and red which the leaves put on, and watch the flowers change. Many seeds are falling from the flowers and trees to the ground.

Then the Autumn leaves flutter down and warmly cover the little seeds, which are ready for a long sleep, after their happy summer. Notice that most of the birds have gone, the squirrels have finished gathering their nuts, and are staying in their warm hollow trees, and the little woods animals have found cozy nooks for their long winter nap. Watch for the first signs of frost on the grass and ice on the puddles. Then with the first snowfall, Winter has surely come and our cycle of the seasons is complete.

In addition to the physical benefits gained by spending more time outdoors, children will gain a broader understanding of the processes of Nature in these lessons, and more important, a new bond of sympathy and interest will be formed between the mother and her little ones.

## The New Roof Is Fine—But The Foundation Is Rotten



## Canada's Dairy Competitors.

In addresses given recently at the conventions of Ontario Dairymen, the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, drew attention to the increasing competition that Canada has to face in marketing dairy products. He pointed out the enormous strides that Argentina has made in recent years, the aggressive attitude that New Zealand has assumed, and the coming to the fore of South Africa. From Argentina, for instance, the export of butter previous to 1914 was never more than ten million pounds per year, but for the eleven months ending November 30, 1921, it was 41,818,572 pounds to the United Kingdom alone. From New Zealand, the exports, also principally to Great Britain, were, in 1915, 47,055,128 lbs. butter and 91,532,896 lbs. cheese, and in 1921, 72,894,752 lbs. butter and 151,688,304 lbs. cheese. The last mentioned has risen from 9,691,920 lbs. in 1904. South Africa, it is true, has hardly yet become a serious rival in the export of dairy products, but it has made a start and may be expected to expand. In 1913 that country imported nearly four million pounds of butter and more than five and a half million pounds of cheese and exported nothing. In the first nine months of the present year the exports of butter exceeded the imports by 1,762,000 lbs. and the exports of cheese the imports by 210,000 lbs. These figures represent a transfer and increase of trade of 5,658,000 lbs. of butter and 5,796,000 lbs. of cheese for nine months as compared with a whole year in 1913. Canada's figures show an increase in value of dairy products from \$21,193,168 in 1914 to

\$52,863,867 in 1921, or close upon 150 per cent. There was a decrease in the quantity of cheese exported, but a large increase in butter and in condensed milk, evaporated, and powdered milk. In the latter the United States has in years gone by practically a monopoly.

Some of the conclusions reached by Mr. Ruddick are, first, that Canadian dairy producers do not interest themselves so much in marketing problems as do the dairymen of other countries; second, that the dairy situation is critical owing to conditions arising out of and following the war; third, that Canada is the only country not exercising definite control over its exports; fourth, that future competition in the world's markets will be keener than in the past; fifth, that while dairymen's organizations cannot absolutely control prices, they can do much in securing the fullest possible returns to the producer; sixth, that producers should study world conditions in order to adjust their business to changing circumstances, and, seventh, that Canadian dairymen instead of taking the initiative themselves, thus increasing their own power and self-reliance, have depended too great an extent upon government action.

A professional cistern cleaner says that at least once a year each housewife should put a cupful of common baking soda into her cistern. It not only kills all insect life that may be within the water, but renders it softer and better for all purposes, even for drinking. It will make cleaning unnecessary, unless trash has been dropped into the cistern.



## Push Boats a French Marine Novelty.

The pushing boat is the latest suggestion in improved means of water transportation. This novel project, the invention of an official of the French mercantile marine, is designed to take the place of a tug and also of the motor portion of a self-propelling barge. It consists of a powerful motor boat, built on the same lines as the barge or cargo boat and shaped in the fore part like a wedge. The cargo boats are to be built with a corresponding stern portion of V shape, into which the stern of the motor boat will roughly fit. When in that position the two—cargo boat and motor boat—have the appearance of one boat, and they move as one. When the cargo boat has been laid alongside the wharf to load or discharge the motor boat backs out and picks up another cargo boat, one motor boat being, it is said, sufficient to keep three cargo boats at work. Hence, like a sailing in a relatively low cost of maintenance relative to boats provided with their own propelling engines.

## Bean That Is a Cow.

Cultivation of the soy bean has developed in China to such an extent that it now represents the principal agricultural industry of that country. Immense areas of the great plains of Southern Manchuria are devoted to this crop. The world's demand for soy beans is steadily increasing, and China's export of them bids fair soon to surpass in value that of its silk output. There are more than 1000 varieties of soy beans, from which an experiment station at Kung-chung, in Southern Manchuria, has chosen one as the best of all. It is nearly spherical, yellow in color and of the biggest of a small size. A yield of 22 per cent of oil is obtained from it. The soy bean yields milk and butter (or products equivalent for table use), as well as a great variety of other edibles, including a famous sauce. Taken all in all, the five-ounce bean is one of our most versatile vegetables.

## Test Your Breathing.

How long can you hold your breath? Two French doctors have been making experiments, and they have discovered that the period during which a normal person can hold his breath is not more than from forty to forty-five seconds in a state of rest and a little longer when being down.

The most important result of these experiments is the discovery that the capacity of holding the breath is affected by diseases of the air passages or heart. In the case of chronic bronchitis the patient is rarely able to hold his breath for more than twenty seconds; while in cases of lung disease this time is reduced to fifteen seconds.

## British Forestry and Forestry.

Great Britain, having been aroused during the war to the need of adequate timber supplies within the Empire, is determined not to permit things to drop back into the old rut. First she called an Empire forestry conference, at which Canada was represented, and took stock of the situation; next, she entered upon a definite planting programme in the British Isles, calling upon Canada, through the Dominion Forestry Branch, to secure about a ton and a half of tree seed per annum for this purpose; and lastly, to keep up the work and give people information on this most important subject, she has established an Empire Forestry Association with headquarters in London, which will link up the work of Dominion associations, like the Canadian Forestry Association, and, as Lord Lovat expressed it, "pool the resources of their knowledge." It is expected that conventions will be held in different parts of the Empire and that Canada will be one of the first Dominions to be thus honored.

## New Forests for Old.

Field work on the Potawawa forest experiment station and the other stations carried on by the Forestry Branch of the Department of the Interior ceased about the middle of December, and the officers have returned to Ottawa to make a record of the work of the field season. Just as the farm experiment stations have aided agriculture by discovering new methods of growing plants and indicating the best varieties, so the forest experiment stations are assisting forestry and lumbering by studying and putting on record the best methods of harvesting the timber crop and also of handling cut-over or burned-over areas in order to get a new crop started containing the best species of trees. The forest is Canada's second most important natural resource and whatever assistance in the development and utilization of this great resource is of importance to every Canadian.

Fog in a city is composed of particles too small for chemical analysis, but none the less harmful to the lungs of those breathing them in.

An English firm is building a giant monoplane for transatlantic flight. It is to have a speed of 130 miles an hour, a wing spread of 400 feet and a carrying capacity of 150 passengers. Its proposed time table is London to New York from one noon to the next.

## KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one day bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or grippe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds, and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cts. a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### Pat's Answer.

A motorist who was touring in Ireland one day met a native who was driving a donkey and cart. Thinking he would have a little fun at his expense, he began:

"What is the difference, Pat, between your turnout and mine?"

The native looked at the questioner a minute or so, and then replied:

"Not a great deal. The donkey's in the shafts in the one, and on the seat in the other."

The motorist asked no more comments.

### MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

### Sure of It.

Mrs. Jones was entertaining some of her son's little friends. "While," she said, addressing a six-year-old, who was enjoying a plate of cold beef, "are you sure you can cut your own meat?"

The child, who was making desperate efforts with his knife and fork, replied:

"Yes, thanks. I've often had it as tough as this at home."

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

## Surnames and Their Origin

**ARBuckle**  
Variations—Bucklen, Bucksmith.  
Racial Origin—English.  
Source—An occupation.

Theoretically, it would be possible to build up a good argument connecting the family name of Arbuckle with the contrivance known as a buckle, and assume that the first Arbuckles, or Bucklers, were makers of these contrivances.

A study of those historical lists in which so many of the names of the middle ages have been preserved (both those which already had become hereditary and those which were still merely descriptive) shows that this view would be in error.

True, one who made or sold buckles might naturally have been called a "buckler." But for the most part he wasn't. The records show that it was the maker of "bucklers" who was called first a "buckler," shortened later into "buckler" or "bocker." "Buckler" is a word almost obsolete to-day. It meant a shield.

It has been shown in preceding articles how just the "ar" of "arrow" is contained in the name of Arsmith. The same is the case in Arbuckle. The "ar-buckler" made a certain type of shield designed to ward off arrows, and in the course of time the name has become shortened from "Arbuckler" to "Arbuckle" "Bucksmith" was "buckler-smith."

## Clever Rescue of Workman Marooned 150 Feet in Air.

While repairing, single-handed, the top of a smokestack, 125 ft. above the roof of a 30-ft-high building in the plant of the American Bridge Company, Chicago, the workman lay drop the line which was his only means of returning to the roof, and thence to the ground. There was no possibility of conveying a line to that height with any appliance in the plant, and so appeal was made for help from the fire department which has a line-throwing gun in appearance exactly like a military rifle, for use in such an emergency. Several futile attempts were made to fire the line within reach of the marooned workman, and finally this method of rescue had to be abandoned. Fortunately, as the stack had not been in use, it was cold, and finally a fellow workman climbed from the level of the roof up the first 30 ft. of the inside of the stack, to which a 3-in. steel ring, on the top of the asbestos, the rescuer stood, with his legs astride the stack. In the meantime some long, light wooden templates, that had been cut and drilled for work, as used in all structural work, were obtained and passed up to him. He pushed upward, and the line, to the top of which a line was made fast, and to the bottom of that scattering he attached, with the aid of the holes, another, and so on, canting after another, until the top one came within reach of the stranded workman. This did not happen until the poor fellow had spent four hours in his perilous position, 150 ft. above ground, in the frosty December atmosphere. Once he grasped the end of the line, it was a matter of only a few minutes before he had hauled it to the top of the stack, and slid down to safety.

### Johnny Spills the Beans.

Johnny was entertaining his sister's caller and said, "Helen told me yesterday you were a born politician."

"Indeed," said the young man, pleased as he could be. "Why does she think that?"

"That's just what me wanted to know, and Helen said it's because you can do so much talking without committing yourself."

## \$25.00 FOR A LETTER

### CAN YOU WRITE ONE?

### Thirteen Prizes to be Awarded in a Letter Writing Competition.

Some years ago the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., offered a series of prizes to residents of the Province of Ontario for the best letters describing the benefits derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, either in the case of the writer of the letter, or some member of the writer's family. Hundreds of letters were submitted in this competition, and yet there must have been thousands of other users of the pills who did not avail themselves of the opportunity to win a prize. To all these another letter writing competition is offered. There are thousands who have experienced great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, whose cases have never been reported. These will furnish the material for the letters to be written in this contest. There is no demand upon the imagination; every letter must deal with facts and facts only.

### The Prizes.

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., will award a prize of \$25.00 for the best letter received on or before the 15th day of February, 1922, from residents of the Province of Ontario on the subject: "Why I Recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." A prize of \$10.00 will be awarded for the second best letter received; a prize of \$5.00 for the third best letter and ten prizes of \$2.00 each for the next best ten letters.

### The Conditions.

If you are describing the benefits you have derived in your own case, or that of some other member of your family, the symptoms of the illness should be fully described, and the letter signed with the full name and correct post office address of the person sending it in. If the case relates to some person other than the writer of the letter, it must also be signed by the person whose case is described, as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

The writer of each letter must give the name and date of the paper in which he or she saw this announcement.

Five writing will not win a prize unless you have a good case to describe. The strength of the recommendation and not the style of the letter will be the basis of the award.

It is understood that The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. shall have the right to publish any letter entered in this contest, if they desire to do so, whether it wins a prize or not.

This contest will close on February 15, 1922, and the prizes will be awarded as soon as possible thereafter. Do not delay. Write your letter now. Observe the above conditions carefully or your letter may be thrown out.

Address all letters as follows:  
The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,  
Brockville, Ont.  
Letter Contest Department.

## Gigantic Armored Mammal of Past Ages.

Surely the strangest mammal that ever lived was the "glyptodon," which carried its house with it, being encased in a mighty shell somewhat resembling that of a turtle but far more massive. The carapace, furthermore, was almost dome-shaped, and all parts of the creature's body, including even the tail, were heavily armored.

This remarkable animal seems to have been exclusively American, and until recently none of its fossil remains has been discovered north of the Rio Grande, barring a few fragments of bones. A big one was dug up recently, however, not far from Tucson, Ariz., by Dr. Gileley, a paleontologist of the United States National Museum. It is a complete skeleton, representing a specimen which in life must have weighed about half a ton.

The glyptodon was so sluggish that a mile a month must have been just about its best racing speed. It fed on herbage, presumably, and possessing no weapon of defense, it would have been easy prey for carnivorous enemies if its armor had not afforded adequate protection. When attacked it had only to withdraw its head, which was covered by a heavy bony sheath, and to retract its legs beneath the shell, in order to become invulnerable. The assailant might as well tackle a boulder.

The specimen found in Arizona probably lived not less than 1,000,000 years ago. Its tribe (contemporary with the megatherium or giant sloth) has no descendants to-day, but is represented in a way by the modern armadillo, which is likewise an armored mammal and one of the curiosities of nature.

### Might Have Been Worse.

An Irishman named Pat (uncommon name, that) was making a wood pig-stye, when he missed a nail and hit his thumb, breaking it.

After having it wrapped up he met one of his friends, who naturally asked him what he had been doing.

"Sure," said Pat, "I hit me thumb with a hammer. It's bad now, but I'd had no thumb left at all if I'd been striking with both hands."

Health is a jewel, the most wonderful beautifier known to man. Guard it, wear it, love it, because without it, life itself is the dreariest, cruellest gift you own.

## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

### The Floor Held.

"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?" asked one man of his friend.

"Sure," was the reply. "Did you think it would go through?"

### The Only Time.

"What is a honeymoon, pa?"

"A honeymoon, my son, is that time in a man's life when his wife is really supplied with all she wants to wear."

### The Young Genius.

Mother—"Willie, how is it that no matter how quiet and peaceful things are, as soon as you appear on the scene trouble begins?"

Willie—"I guess it's just a gift, mother."

### Must be Dr. Cupid.

"I don't like your heart attack," said the doctor, applying his stethoscope. "You've had some trouble with angina pectoris, haven't you?"

"You're partly right, doc," answered the young man, sleepily. "Only that ain't her name."

### Corrected.

"James, have you whispered to-day without permission?"

"Only Wunst."

"Larry, should James have said 'wunst'?"

"No'm; he should have said 'twit'."

### At the Laundry.

Laundryman—"I'm sorry, but one of your shirts is lost."

Customer—"But I paid for having it laundered."

Laundryman—"That's all right. We did it up before we lost it."

### Truth Will Out.

Ethel (to her dearest friend)—"I put my foot in it so dreadfully when Edwin proposed, I meant to say, 'This is so sudden,' you know, but I was so flustered that instead I exclaimed, 'At last!'"

### Always Supplied.

The son of a well-known physician loves to "play doctor."

The little fellow makes the rounds of neighboring houses, inquiring as to the health of the inmates. Usually he has with him an assortment of dolls—his "patients" in lieu of larger ones.

Recently he called at a home and asked, "Anybody sick here?"

"No," was answered in the negative.

"Oh, well," he said with professional nonchalance, producing two of his dolls, "guess I'll leave a couple of babies, anyway!"

### "Cascarets" To-night for Liver, Bowels.

You're bilious! You are headachy, constipated, your eyes burn, skin is yellow; your stomach is sour, gassy, upset. No wonder you feel miserable. You need a thorough physic with "Cascarets" to-night to cleanse the stomach of sour, fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the system all the constipated poison in the bowels. Get a 10-cent box now and let "Cascarets" straighten you out by morning.

### Plain Facts for Stomach Sufferers

Digested food makes us strong, vigorous, healthy. Dyspepsia is invariably weak and ailing. All they need to make them strong and well is the power to digest food, and that is just what Mother's Syrup gives. It helps the stomach, liver and bowels to do their work efficiently. Sold in 50c. and \$1.00 bottles in drug stores.

### COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots  
TORONTO SALT WORKS  
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

### America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

Book on DOG DISEASES  
And How to Feed  
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,  
H. Clay Glover, Co., Inc.  
115 West 57th Street  
New York, U.S.A.

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## Heredity.

Our apish forebears cling to trees, in times far antedating these—In sleep would cling with hands and toes—They wore no high heeled pumps nor hose—So Darwin says—I guess he knows.

If they had lost their hold, you see, And toppled down from out their trees, Wild animals were all around To grab them when they hit the ground, With teeth all primed and set to gnash Through cutlet, steak or fresh ape hash—Careers were ended with a crash!

But those who wakened with a start Did not become Ape a la carte, They locked their toes in tighter hold—The fit survivors, we are told, Lived to become both gray and old.

We dream of falling, while in bed; We waken with a start instead. The instinct that our forebears knew Is handed down to me and you. We might have missed the whole Big Show If Grandpa, Ape, so long ago, Had not waked just in time, you know—Violet McDougall

### Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

A short temper and a long head rarely go together.

Every discord may be regarded as a part of the great endeavor to adjust one's self to the beauty of the universe.

## ACHES AND PAINS—SLOAN'S GETS 'EM!

AVOID the misery of racking pain. Have a bottle of Sloan's Liniment handy and apply when you first feel the ache or pain. It quickly eases the pain and sends a feeling of warmth through the aching part. Sloan's Liniment penetrates without rubbing. Fine, too, for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains and strains, stiff joints, lame back and sore muscles. For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all drug stores—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

## Sloan's Liniment

### Mother! Open Child's Bowels With California Fig Syrup

Your little one will love the "fruit" taste of "California Fig Syrup" even if constipated, bilious, irritable, feverish, or full of cold. A teaspoonful never fails to cleanse the liver and bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the sour bile, and undigested food out of the bowels and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful to-day saves a sick child to-morrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may mean imitation fig syrup.

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PATRICK J. HALEY, Syracuse, N.Y.

"I'm feeling like a new man since Tanlac soothed and toned up my stomach, and for the first time in forty years can eat a hearty meal and suffer no distress afterwards," was the remarkable statement of Patrick J. Haley, 107 Prospect Ave., Syracuse, N.Y., a well-known iron and steel worker.

"Only those who have had stomach trouble in a bad form can know what I suffered during all those years. I was almost a nervous wreck, too, and for years I didn't know what it was to get a good sound sleep at night. I got new life and energy from each dose of Tanlac and now I'm a well and happy man. Instead of a sick and miserable one, as I was for so many years, I'll vouch for the merit of Tanlac at any time."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere. Adv.

### Classified Advertisement.

CANADIAN MATRIMONIAL PAPER. No other fee. A. McCreery, Guelph, Ont.

### BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cable, hose packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO., 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

One of the best known guides in Nova Scotia gives this testimonial of 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 ailments, such as sprains, bruises and all kinds of wounds. Also it is a great remedy for coughs, colds, etc., which one is liable 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.

### THIN, FLAT HAIR

### GROWS LONG, THICK AND ABUNDANT

"Danderine" costs only 35 cents a bottle. One application ends all dandruff, stops itching and falling hair, and in a few moments, you have doubled the beauty of your hair. It will appear a mass of soft, lustrous, and easy to do up. But what will please you most will be after a few weeks use, when you see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair growing all over the scalp. "Danderine" is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. This delightful, stimulating tonic helps thin, lifeless, faded hair to grow long, thick, heavy and luxuriant.

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## We're Turning the Corner

ROGER W. BABSON, the famous financial statistician, says: "We're turning the corner for better conditions."

He says 1922 will be a prosperous year for practically every line of business, and he is in a position to know.

We will meet returning prosperity with a glad hand and an aggressive sales effort, not among those to 'sit tight' and let business go elsewhere.

The outlook for good business is extremely promising. Even right now it is not so bad if you take a broad-gauged view of it. In fact, business is good—when we go after it.

Our business is going to be just about what we ourselves make it—in spite of conditions. Cheer up! Smile! Be up and doing! Remember, many a man has missed a picnic because he thought a cloudy day meant rain.

**New Spring Goods This Week, With Prices to Make You Smile.**

**Getting Back to Old Quality.**

New Plaid and Check Gingham at 25c, 30c, 35c.  
New Madras Suitings at 35c and 40c.  
New Sheetings, wide, good quality, 48c, 55c, 65c.  
Wide Cotton; good quality, 15c, 18c, 22c, 25c.  
Shirting, Apron Gingham, Ticking, Cottonade, Denims, Galateas—all down about half or more.

**Wonderful Values in Botany Serges**

Less than one-third of last year's prices now—\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.25.  
Fine All Wool Serges at 85c, 90c, \$1.25.

**The New Designer Patterns for Spring Just Opened Up**

**J. N. CURRIE & CO.**

## Attractions of Country Versus Those of City

The Farmer's Sun says that one of the outstanding differences between town and country is the presence of bright lights in the former and their absence in the latter. Therefore, to stop rural depopulation, brighten up the country by the introduction of hydro.

By all means, let the country be made as bright as it is possible to make it; still it is very doubtful if rural depopulation will be stopped by any process of imitating the ways of the city. The country cannot hope to compete with the city in regard to certain attractions, nor should it try. The mere attempt at imitation is more likely to stimulate than to satisfy a desire for city life. The country has attractions of its own, attractions in regard to which the city cannot compete. Would it not be better for dwellers in the city to develop the attractions peculiar to the country and to cultivate a keener appreciation of them, than to seek for things that are impossible?

It is possible to make a strong case for the advantage of country life; it would be possible to make a much stronger case if rural people were more alive to their opportunities. There is much misery in the cities of which the country dwellers are happily ignorant. It is not all a scene of joy that the city lights reveal; far from it. The average of human happiness is probably far greater in the country than it is in the city, and it might be made much greater still.

## LIBERTY, SWEET LIBERTY

Liberty, sweet Liberty! Why float it out in space?

Our fathers died long years ago

Our homes you might engrave,

Liberty, sweet Liberty! Must we submit to war

And give to God souls unprepared

To meet Him on yon Shore?

Liberty, sweet Liberty! "Thou shalt not kill," He said,

Then why should we our brothers slay—

By mortal man be led?

Oh Liberty, sweet Liberty,

Wake up and slumber not.

Thou wilt not hear when men must fear

The mighty hand of God.

Liberty, sweet Liberty!

Send prayers unto thy God

That He may guide the souls of men

In the path the Master trod.

Liberty, sweet Liberty!

May some righteous soul arise

To live the life the Master lived:

The life of Sacrifice.

Liberty, sweet Liberty!

O God, Thy power bestow

Upon some child of Thine

To burn within the soul of man

The Truth of Love Divine:

To teach the law of love and hate

And the price that must be paid

For taking the life of a brother man.

Of a creature God has made.

In His own image created He man,

While here His will to do—

To establish His kingdom of Peace

on earth.

And to God and himself be true.

—EDITH WENMOTH.

## SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 6, Ekfrid

Names are in order of merit.

Those marked with an asterisk

were absent for all or a part of the examination:

Sr. IV.—Dorothy McIntyre, Lorna

Hodgson, Kenneth Webster, Ernest

Lotan, Archie Johnston and Garton

Chisholm and Merwyn Webster equal,

Harold Brownlee, Murray Webster.

Jr. IV.—Jean McIntyre, Hazel Lo-

tan, Ethel Lotan and Alice Brownlee

equal, Dorothy Johnson, Henry Chis-

holm.

Sr. III.—Donald McMaster.

Jr. III.—Harry Stocks, Henry Mead,

Vera Laughton, Lloyd Galbraith, An-

abel Sweeney, \*Margaret Lockwood.

II.—Mary Stocks and Jean May

equal, Helen May, Johnie Johnston,

Jean Sweeney, Frank Mead and Don-

ald Webster equal, Howard McIntyre,

\*Dorothy Hughes, \*Edison Hughes,

\*Murray Sweeney.

I.—Vera Hill, Alex. Chisholm,

\*Ruby Arscott.

Pr.—Willie May, Allen Johnston,

Robert Stevenson and Bert Root

equal, \*Rene Hill, Truman Sweeney,

Mary McIntyre.

Dollie Galbraith, Teacher.

## DETROIT—WINDSOR BRIDGE

The financial editor of the Toronto

Saturday Night says: "So far as I

know, the R. T. Scott Company are

the promoters of the American Trans-

it Company, which as you say will

launch the Detroit-Windsor bridge

project. The sum involved is a huge

one. If the Scott company finds the

public in a properly receptive mood,

the Scott company should make a

small fortune out of the sale of the

securities. After the securities are

sold and the bridge erected (if as and

when) our old friend time will then

demonstrate whether the holders of

the bridge securities have in their

possession a good security or a poor

one. I think you would be well ad-

vised to allow others to face the un-

certainty. You remember the fiasco

of the Quebec bridge, and the large

amounts of money lost there before

actual completion. I can scarcely

think of a more dead "investment"

than a bridge.

If you are troubled with Lumbago,

Rheumatism, Neuritis, etc., T. R. C.

will positively relieve you, likewise

RAZ-MAH for Asthma and Bronchitis.

—H. I. Johnston.

## TORTURED BY KIDNEY TROUBLE

Quickly Relieved By Short Treatment With "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MADAM LALONDE

170 CHAMPLAIN ST., MONTREAL, P.Q.

"I am writing to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. This fruit medicine relieved me when I had given up all hope of recovering my health."

"I suffered terribly from Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia and Weakness. I had these troubles for years and all the medicine I took did not do me any good."

"I read about 'Fruit-a-tives' and I tried them. After I had taken a few boxes, I was entirely relieved of the Kidney Trouble, and Dyspepsia, and had gained in strength."

"I hope those who suffer with Kidney Trouble, Dyspepsia and Weakness will take 'Fruit-a-tives' to recover their health."

JEANNETTE LALONDE.

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

## PLACE FOR THE FARMER!

The newly-founded Dominion Gov-

ernment should lose no time before

giving overdue consideration to Can-

ada's fundamental industry.

Something must be done about the

marketing conditions of agricultural

produce, in the interests of consum-

ers as well as of producers.

Surely there can be no reason,

other than sheer ignorance, for

permitting the presently existing

state of affairs to continue, under

which manipulators and speculators

acquire huge profits from those who

buy as well as from those who sell to

them.

Grain prices are low enough in Liv-

erpool in all conscience, but growers

in the West would rejoice if they

were getting Liverpool rates less only

legitimate freight and elevator rates.

It is the same with the selling of

meats and meat animals, wool, dairy

products and eggs.

The whole marketing problem cries

aloud for speedy solution. Low

wages and much unemployment in

the cities are directing much nervous

attention to food prices, and toilers

desire to work. It increases the abso-

lute conditions which permit a

greedy few to accumulate wealth at

the expense of their comfort, some-

times of the little lives in their

homes.

There is the matter of fertilizers,

also, of which the country is increas-

ingly feeling the need, and of which

the prices are far too high. Farm

implements and implements have not

declined in price as have farm pro-

ducts, nor have boots, clothing and

groceries. To the farmer it appears

that everything he has to sell has

come down to starvation prices, while

all he has to buy is at very far above

pre-war rates.

The live stock situation is much

more serious than most people imag-

ine, or that could appear possible to

those who have to buy carcasses or but-

chers' meats. In fact, there are farm

sections where the people on the

land could not put through the win-

ter, and kindly charities which are

ministering to them.

It is well known now that some por-

tions of the West ought never to have

been laid out for homesteading, until

at least irrigation plants on a large

scale had been installed.

Then there is the new Fordney Tar-

iff and the British cattle embargo to

complicate matters. And overshad-

owing all is the need for some gen-

eral and comprehensive plan for

preserving for all time the native fer-

tility of our soil, and for developing

Canada's farming lands.

A Royal Commission, similar to

that which achieved such wonderful

results in Great Britain, would prob-

ably accomplish equally wonderful re-

sults for this Dominion.

Let the new Administration give

Canadian Agriculture the first, not

the last place in its consideration!

Put the producer, not the trader, in

the forefront as common sense would

suggest, and then, with first things

first, other things would doubtless fall

into their proper proportionate

places.—Family Herald and Weekly

Star.

## Gracefully Placed

A British railway official tells of a

tourist in Ireland who left the train

at every station and went ahead to

the luggage van to ask if his trunk

was safe. After the sixth time the

exasperated guard replied: "Bogorra,

I wish the Lord had made you an

elephant instead of an ass, and then

you'd always have your trunk in front

of you."

Don't Submit to Asthma. If you

suffer without hope of breaking the

chains which bind you, do not put off

another day the purchase of Dr. J. D.

Kellogg's Remedy. A trial will drive

away all doubt as to its efficiency.

The relief that comes will convince

you more than anything that can be

written. When help is so near, why

suffer? This remedy is sold by deal-

ers everywhere.

## THE FOODS OF PLANTS

Like Human Beings, They Need a Balanced Ration.

Poor Plant Growth Without Nitrogen—Phosphate Also Required for Best Results—The Dilemma of Plants Explained.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Plants, like animals, require food. Their food consists of simpler substances, but it is none the less necessary. In general farm practices we do not feed plants; but we grow them in a soil, from which and the surrounding air, we expect them to gather their food. In nearly every instance there is an abundance of food around the plant, but it is not always in a form that it can be absorbed. Sometimes there may be an abundance of some of the food constituents and very little of others. We recognize the importance of a balanced diet for man, but fail to realize that it is just as important for the plant.

The Soil Must Have Nitrogen.

Fortunately, while there are quite a number of essential parts to the

balanced diet of a plant; there are only three or four that it has diffi-

culty in getting, and, of these again

there are two that are more fre-

quently deficient than others. These

are nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

There is a great store of the for-

mer in the gaseous form in the air

around us, as much as approximately

70,000,000 pounds over every acre

of land. Yet, because the plant

takes its nitrogen in a soluble form

through the roots of the plant, this

inert, gaseous nitrogen is of no use

until it is taken into the soil and

rendered available. Among other

methods of getting this nitrogen into



## Opera House - Glencoe

Saturday, January 28th—starting 8 p. m. sharp

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY  
**"EXPERIENCE"**  
 TAKEN FROM THE FAMOUS STAGE PLAY WITH  
 RICHARD BARTHELMLESS AS YOUTH  
 A DRAMA OF NEW YORK AND THE GREAT WHITE WAY  
 HUNDREDS OF BEAUTIFUL WOMEN—SCORES OF GORGEOUS SCENES  
 Note—The Feature Picture Will Be Shown At 8.45  
**ADULTS 37c CHILDREN 22c**

Coming Saturday, February 4th  
**JACKIE COOGAN IN PECK'S BAD BOY**

## Tompkins' Hired Man

One of the Best Plays Published  
 will be given in the

**TOWN HALL, NEWBURY**  
**Wednesday, February 1**

By the Appin Dramatic Club

**IN 3 ACTS -- LASTS 2 HOURS**  
**Cood Program Between Acts**

Admission, 35 cents and 25 cents  
 Under auspices of Newbury Skating Rink

### Railway Trains at Glencoe

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

##### Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3.30 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 9.37 a.m.; No. 18, express (daily) 3.00 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6.05 p.m.; No. 114, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 10.40 p.m.  
 Westbound—No. 21, Detroit express (daily, no local stops) 4.45 a.m.; No. 75, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7.25 a.m.; No. 117, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12.35 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 6.37 p.m.; No. 115, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 9.52 p.m.

##### Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 9.37 a.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4.10 p.m.  
 Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9.10 a.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2.50 p.m.

##### Kingscourt Branch

Leaves—7.30 a.m., 6.40 p.m.  
 Arrives—7.10 a.m., 5.30 p.m.

#### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p.m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 6.06 p.m.  
 Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.45 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.27 a.m.; No. 633, 8.16 p.m.  
 Trains 22, 634, 635 and 636, Sundays included.

#### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.00 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 5.00 p.m.; London and East, 6.45 p.m.  
 Mails received—London and East, 8.00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7.00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 9.45 a.m.  
 Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

#### Card of Thanks

The family of the late Mrs. Weaver desire to express their deep appreciation of the sympathy and kindly assistance extended to them in their recent bereavement, and also would extend their thanks for beautiful floral offerings sent.

#### Card of Thanks

Mrs. Mary Huston and Mr. John Hisecox and family of Melbourne wish to thank their kind friends and neighbors for their kindness and sympathy shown them in their recent sad bereavement. Please accept their sincere thanks.

#### Card of Thanks

Dr. L. W. Frede and Mrs. McKinnon wish to thank relations and friends for their sympathy and beautiful floral offerings in their recent sad bereavement. Special thanks to Rev. Mr. Charlton for his consoling words.

Its Quality Sells It—The fact that so many thousands of intelligent people continue to use Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil speaks volumes for its healing efficiency. Ever since it was first introduced it has grown steadily in public favor, owing entirely to its manifold usefulness in relieving and healing sickness. As a specific for cuts, burns, scalds and various inflammatory pains its record is beyond reproach.

## CASTORIA

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

### TOWN AND VICINITY

J. D. Brown is seriously ill.  
 Master John McMurchy, who has been seriously ill, is slowly improving.

Negotiations are under way for establishing a grain elevator and flour and chop mill in Glencoe.  
 Duncan J. Crawford of Campbellton received over \$2,000 for his last year's crop of clover seed.

John Hick has returned from Victoria Hospital, London, and is making good recovery after a surgical operation.  
 Christopher McRae, son of Duncan R. McRae of Strathburn, is in Victoria Hospital, London, undergoing treatment.

Bob McLean has been transferred from the Glencoe branch of the Merchants Bank to the branch of the same bank at Alvinston.

The young men of Glencoe have issued invitations for an informal dance to be held in the town hall on Monday evening, Jan. 30. Loughton Four will furnish the music.

The ladies of St. John's church will hold a TALENT TEA in the school room, at 8 o'clock, Saturday afternoon, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock. Homemade cooking for sale. Cup of tea and cake, 10c.

Dr. J. W. Coyne, who died last week at Ridgeway, was born in the township of Mosca and was 76 years of age. He practised dentistry in Ridgeway for about 35 years, previous to which he had an office in Wardville and Glencoe.

Alvin Huston, youngest son of the late R. W. Huston, and Margaret and Marion McLachlan, daughters of Dr. Duncan P. McLachlan, were prize winners in a recent competition held in connection with the "De-What-You-Can" Mission Band of St. Andrew's church, Windsor.

The death occurred at his home in Glencoe on Sunday, Jan. 22, of Levi Annett, a well-known and esteemed citizen, in his 73rd year. The funeral service was held at the family residence on O'Mara street Tuesday afternoon and interment was made at Oakland cemetery.

Mr. Gardhouse of Weston will address the students of the short course at Appin on the afternoon of Thursday and Friday, Feb. 2 and 3, on "The heavy horse; breeding and fitting for market, etc." All who are interested are invited to be present, whether students taking the special course or not.

Glencoe Presbyterian missionary organizations were represented at the annual convention of the W. M. S. held in London on Tuesday and Wednesday by the following delegates:—Mrs. A. B. McDonald, Mrs. Alex. McAlpine, Mrs. D. G. Paton, Mrs. H. J. Jamieson, Mrs. R. C. Troyer, Mrs. John Strachan.

Mrs. Atkinson received word on Tuesday of the death of Mrs. (Dr.) Black at Moosejaw, Sask., following the birth of a son. Mrs. Black was formerly Miss Hallie Johnston, at one time a teacher in the Glencoe high school. The remains are being brought to her former home in Woodstock for interment.

The death occurred at Duluth on Jan. 20th of Wm. Davidson of Holly wood, Cal. Mr. Davidson was on a visit to friends in Duluth when he was taken ill with pneumonia. He was a former Ekfrid township boy and brother of the late Col. A. D. Davidson. Deceased was 69 years of age and leaves one daughter, Martha May, who is now in Duluth.

To complete the steel laying program carried out by the local division of the Grand Trunk-Wabash railroad, a gang of men commenced work on Thursday laying new 100-pound rails between Lawrence and Ekfrid, a distance of about 13 miles. When this important stretch of the system has

been relaid, the entire road will have been equipped with the heavier rail.  
 It is expected that two new trains will be added to the passenger service on the Wabash railway the first of February, which, besides adding to the through service accommodation, will benefit local travellers. It is planned to have an eastbound train leave Windsor at 8.10 p.m., arriving at Buffalo at 2.30 a.m., and a westbound train to leave Buffalo at 12.40 a.m., arriving in Windsor at 7.30 a.m.

An enjoyable time was spent in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church on Monday evening. After a short business meeting the social committee of the Guild took charge of the program. The musical numbers consisted of vocal solos by Ethel George and Lee Diggon; piano solos by Irene Reith and Mildred Morrison; and selections by the orchestra, which included violins Eleanor Sutherland and Cecil McAlpine; cello (Hazel McAlpine) and piano (Lorna Luckham). Contests proved to be a very interesting feature. Lunch was served under the direction of the committee.

The "Onward" Young Men's Class of the Methodist Sunday School met on Friday evening, Jan. 20th, at the home of their teacher, Don H. Love. The class was reorganized and the following officers were elected for 1922:—Honorary president, C. G. Yorke; honorary vice-president, M. Reyecraft; president, Wm. Gardiner; vice-president, H. McLachlan; secretary, R. Walker; corresponding secretary, A. Trestain; treasurer, D. Hicks; librarian, Wm. Reyecraft; membership committee—K. McLean, M. Squire, E. McCutcheon and W. Stuart; social committee—L. Reeves, W. Walker, W. Thomson and Wm. Gardiner.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Jessie Humphries was home from Toronto over the week-end.  
 —Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davidson and family spent the week-end in Chatham.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Anderson of Windsor are spending a few days with their daughter, Mrs. A. E. Sutherland.

### SPECIAL NOTICES

Came to the box social in No. 1, Mosca, on Jan. 31st.

Great reductions in all winter goods. See Mayhew's ad.

Chestnut coal for sale at North Ekfrid, \$16.—W. R. McDonald.

All kinds soap 4 for 25c, and best cornstarch at 9c each, at Mayhew's.  
 Bruce McAlpine, dealer in flour, feed, coal, wood, salt, cement, etc.

Wait for Lamont's big dollar sale, Feb. 2nd, 3rd and 4th. See ad. next week.

Am still buying wheat at North Ekfrid.—J. D. McKellar; phone 623 ring 22.

Millinery opening on Saturday of this week at Mrs. Currie's Millinery and Ready-to-wear Store.

Balance ladies' coats and men's and boys' overcoats all to be cleared out at half price, at Mayhew's.

For sale—1 bedroom suite, 1 oak commode, 1 chamber dresser and commode, rockers, stands.—Mrs. Huston.

Upholstering, fine cabinet work, carpenter work, furniture finishing.—J. D. Brown, second floor Graham's garage.

A special meeting of the South Ekfrid U. F. O. will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 31st, to discuss Rural Credits Act.

Flour, bran and shorts for sale at our warehouse, opposite Frank Hayter's store.—Mosca & Ekfrid Farmers' Co-operative.

North Appin U. F. O. social and literary evening, Tuesday, Jan. 31st, at No. 6, Ekfrid. Excellent program; all welcome; all free.

We have a good range of winter underwear, hosiery, shaker flannels, etc., just received, and are selling at the lowest prices.—The Keith Cash Store.

One of the famous Helena dresses—the Adrienne—\$14.50, catalogued in Every Woman's World and Canadian Ladies' Home Journal, for sale at Mrs. Currie's Ready-to-wear Store.

A few R. C. Rhode Island cockerels for sale. Won first, second and third prizes at Ekfrid Winter Fair, 1922, out of a c. of eight birds. Price reasonable.—Russell Walker, Route 1, Glencoe.

Millinery and Ready-to-wear Parlor.—A new shipment of ladies' dresses and children's dresses; a beautiful assortment of new blouses; a beautiful striped sport skirts.—Mrs. W. A. Currie.

A box social will be held in the school house of No. 1, Mosca, by the Battle Hill U. F. O. and U. F. W. O. on Tuesday, Jan. 31st. Kilmartin dramatic club will present their 3-act play entitled "The Puzzled Detective." Come all!

For sale—first-class Barred Rock cockerels, bred-to-lay strain, \$3 each.—Alfred Gould.

Watford's new skating rink has been opened.

Some men leave their finger-prints with the police, and some leave them on the books you lend them.  
 A certain tailor, whose customers showed no particular inclination to pay their bills, sent around the following concise note to the worst of offenders: "Man is dust. Dust settles. Be a man."

When a certain farmer a few years ago sold his registered Holstein bull to his local butcher no records had been made by any of the bull's daughters. Within a year eleven of the daughters freshened at the ages of two and three. Records were made of milk and butter-fat production, and to the astonishment of everybody the average milk production was 14,502 pounds and the average butter-fat production was 573 pounds.

But before these records were available the bull was dead and his hide had become leather. Because there were no records, a \$5,000 bull had been sold for \$50.

## Honor Memory of Jenny Lind

ON October 6, there was a remarkable musical event in New York City, one of the most unusual that the city

has ever staged. It was given in honor of the centenary of Jenny Lind, and those in charge of the undertaking did their best to recreate the scene of the first concert the Swedish Nightingale gave in the United States. Her old songs were sung by Mme. Freida Hempel, of the Metropolitan Opera Company; the tickets were reproductions of the old tickets; the ushers were in costumes such as they wore seventy years ago. We do not recall that any other singer was accorded such posthumous honor as was planned for Jenny Lind; and no doubt the reason is that there never was a singer quite like her. Whether she was greater than Patti, whether she was the greatest singer ever heard, are questions for debate among musical critics. That she made a popular appeal such as no other singer ever made in this century is not to be denied. Great as she was as a singer, she was greater as a human being.

Her career was one of the most remarkable ever recorded of an artist. Born in Stockholm, on October 6, 1820, she was one of nine children. Her father appears to have been incurably afflicted with a desire to sing in the little rooms back of hotel bars, and the consequence was that her mother had to support the family. The strain became too great for her and finally Jenny was handed over to her grandmother, who made a living as a charwoman, but who gladly promised to provide for the little girl. From babyhood, Jenny Lind had a voice of unusual quality and sweetness, and she loved singing. One day when her grandmother was away at work, Jenny was singing to her cat as was her wont, when a member of the chorus at the Royal Opera went by and was struck by the beautiful voice of the unseen singer. She made it a point to seek her out, and then brought her to the notice of Crolius, the music master. He in turn introduced her to Count Pucke, director of the Royal Opera, and after great difficulty induced him to accept her as a pupil in the music school.

She was nine years old at the time, and for five years more she studied and sang, and at the end of that time had attracted much attention in Stockholm. Then, suddenly, she was broken. No reason was apparent, and it seemed that Jenny would have to go back and help her grandmother scrub floors. But she had saved up enough money to take her to Paris, where she consulted the greatest vocal coach. He said her voice had been ruined by overwork, but promised if she would rest for three months and then he would pronounce a final verdict. He came back and then he told her that he was willing to give her lessons, but that she never would be anything more than a second-rate chorus girl. Jenny accepted the offer and resumed her studies. Three years later she was back in Stockholm in the chorus, and there one evening her great opportunity came.

One of the numbers of the concert to be given was a solo from the role of Alice in Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable," but the advertised singer, angered at the smallness of the part, stayed away, and when the time came for the song there was only Jenny Lind who appeared to know the music. She later described her sensations as she stood in the wings waiting for the opening bars of the orchestra, feeling certain that she would miserably fail. Then she stepped on the stage, opened her mouth, and with the first note knew that her voice had returned as miraculously as it had disappeared. Despite the small part she made a tremendous sensation. From that day she never looked back. Her career thereafter was a series of triumphs almost unparalleled. She was feted at the courts of Europe, and could command any amount she asked for her services.

When she came to the United States under the direction of P. T. Barnum she received an average of \$1,000 a concert, with all her expenses paid. Jenny Lind received \$176,675.09 for that series of concerts, and it is said that she spent \$50,000 in charities in the United States, having spent \$60,000 the year before in England. Nobody appealed to her in vain. She was as generous with her purse as with her voice, and of the latter it may be said that one of the conditions of her contract with Barnum was that she should be free to sing for charity as often as she chose. On the other hand, she agreed that her first concert in any city was not to be for charity. It was her love for humanity that made Jenny Lind beloved over every other great singer, and that is largely responsible for the remarkable tribute to her memory that was held in New York City.

### Rubber Clocks.

The newest thing in clocks is made of rubber and is meant especially for travelers.

This kind of clock, being encased in rubber, has an almost insubstantial tick. If it falls it bounces and suffers no injury. It is, in fact, proof against ordinary shocks.

This characteristic makes the rubber clock suitable for mounting on an automobile, a motorboat, an airplane or wherever vibration or shock might disturb the mechanism of an ordinary timepiece.

### An Automatic Switch.

Two English electricians have invented an automatic switch to cut off the current from electric motors used in mines if the deadly fire damp be present.



## MODERN SHOE STORE

Phone 103



## Bulletin :

We have in stock wonderful evening slippers in black suede with the new Spanish heel. Also beautiful kid slippers, hand turned sole and covered heel. These are some of the well-known Georgina make, one of Canada's greatest productions.

SERVICE.—With every pair of hockey shoes sold in this store, we put on your skates free of charge.

# HOCKEY

Carman Arena, Glencoe

Monday, January 30

At 8 o'clock sharp

## SARNIA VS. GLENCOE

This should be the whirlwind game of the season

### POPULAR PRICES

CHILDREN, 25c; LADIES, 30c; GENTS, 50c.  
 (War tax included)

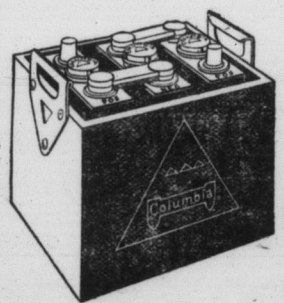
SKATING AFTER THE GAME

### A FEW THINGS ABOUT

## Massey-Harris Engines

Easy to start.  
 Easy on fuel.  
 No packed joints or gaskets to leak.  
 Four-ring piston gives good compression.  
 Extra heavy crank-shaft and fly-wheels.  
 Large water space around cylinder and valves.  
 Valves set in easy removable valve cage.  
 Storage tank in cast-iron base.  
 No pumps to get out of order.  
 All engines supplied with magneto.  
 Call and see one before buying.

D. M. McKELLAR  
 MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT  
 GLENCOE



## Motorists :

Be sure that your Battery is a

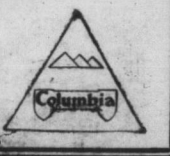
## Columbia

if you would avoid cold weather troubles. We sell them.

Batteries of all makes repaired and recharged.  
 Also stored for the winter.

## McAlpine's Garage

McRae Street





## To the Treasurers of all Municipalities

COUNTIES, TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES

WE WILL BUY YOUR BONDS

Send full details

EDWARD CRONYN & CO. CRONYN BUILDING, TORONTO



A MOST STRENGTHENING BEVERAGE

## THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queue

### Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

The outbreak of war sends Ronald Ewart, a young London barrister, to the Highlands to say good-bye to his fiancée, Myra McLeod. On the train he meets Hilderman, who calls himself an American and a stranger in those parts, but later Ewart finds that he has built a hut on a cliff above the falls opposite General McLeod's lodge. While fishing in the river Myra is suddenly blinded by a flash of green light. Gen. McLeod tells Ewart of a strange experience at the same place, known as Chemist's Rock. Hilderman is very curious as to the cause of Myra's blindness. The famous London oculist holds out no hope and Ewart, after taking Myra home, brings Dr. Garnesk from Glasgow. In the meantime Sholto is also blinded, then chloroformed and stolen. Garnesk asserts his belief that Hilderman knew of Sholto's affliction. The next morning the two men find footprints and keel-marks on the beach.

### CHAPTER VIII.—(Cont'd.)

"What makes you say 'sea-boots'?" I asked. "You can't tell a top-hat by the footmarks."

"Indirectly you can," Garnesk replied, puffing thoughtfully at his pipe. "That boat was pulled in and pushed out by a man who exerted hardly any pressure, although the beach only slopes gently. His companion did not lend a hand by pushing her out with an oar; if he had done so we should have seen the marks, and I couldn't find any. The only other way to account for it is that our friend, who exerted so little pressure, was wearing sea-boots and walked into the water with the boat. Had he been alone, the jerk of his final jump into the boat would have left a deeper impression on the beach. The tide was going out; it would have no time to wash this mark away. I looked for the mark, and it wasn't there; so I came to the final conclusion that two men arrived in the cove shortly after seven last night in a small open boat. One of them—a tall, left-handed man in sea-boots—pushed the boat out again and went ashore."

"I am afraid I was rude enough to shout with laughter at this very definite statement; but it was mainly with excited admiration that I laughed—certainly not with ridicule. Garnesk turned to me apologetically."

"I know it sounds far-fetched, my dear chap," he said, "but we shall have to think a lot over this business, and I am simply thinking aloud in order that you can give me your help in my own conclusions."

"My dear fellow," I cried, "don't, for heaven's sake, imagine that I am laughing at you. It was the left-handed touch that made me guffaw with sheer excitement."

"Well, I think he was left-handed, because the footmarks were going ashore on the right-hand side of the keel-marks, and going seawards on the left-hand side. Jump out of a boat and push it out to sea, and notice which side of the boat you stand by instinctively—you were doing as he was, pushing on the point of the bows. The fact that his feet obliterated the keel-marks in one place proves that. So now we want to find a left-handed man in sea-boots who knew Sholto was blind—and he laughed in a half-apology."

"What about these sea-boots?" I asked. "And the place we are to find where he left them?"

"We'll look for that now; and if we find it we can be pretty sure our mariner stole the dog."

"You seem to be taking it for granted already," I pointed out. "The easiest way to prove he didn't is to satisfy ourselves that there's no evidence he did," said the oculist. "But I fancy he did."

"From the way you've sized it up so far I should be inclined to back your fancy," I admitted frankly. "I take it, from your diagnosis, that our nautical friend came ashore here, went up on to the cliff, and glued his eye to the dining-room window. When he saw we were at dinner, and it was getting dusk—in fact, almost dark—he took off his sea-boots and slipped up to the lodge in his stocking-socks. So if we climb the cliff, we expect to find the spot on which he deposited his boots."

"If we expect that," Garnesk replied, "we should also expect to find his boots; and he wouldn't be likely to leave such incriminating evidence in our hands as that. No, my dear Ewart; when he left the cliff he was wearing his boots, and he left them at some point on the path between the house and his embarkation place. Come—let's look."

"I was intensely interested in my friend's deductions, and I felt convinced that he was right. So we climbed the cliff, he by one route and I by another, in order to see if we could find any traces of last night's visitor. But that was impossible; the rocks were too stern-swept to harbor any sort of lichen which would have shown evidence of footmarks. Still, we were not disappointed when we reached the top, and Garnesk looked at me with a charming expression of boyish triumph when we came across a patch of ground where the heather had obviously been trampled about and worn down by someone recently lying there."

"I don't think we'll worry about tracing him from here just now," said the specialist. "It would be a very difficult job, and we may as well make for the most likely spot to embark from."

"Right you are," I agreed. "I think there can only be one—that is a secluded little inlet, almost hidden by the rocks on the other side of the house."

"Come on, let's have a look at it," my companion urged; and we blundered down the side of the cliff and hurried along the shore. But when we came to the small bay which I had in mind there was certainly some sign of disturbance among the rough gravel with which the shore was carpeted; and that was all the evidence we could find."

"It is such an ideal spot for the job that this almost knocks our theory on the head," murmured Garnesk ruefully. "There are no boatmarks, or anything."

"Which, in a way, bears out your diagnosis," I cried, suddenly hitting on what I thought to be the solution of the difficulty."

"How, in heaven's name?"

"Our old friend the tide," I declared, with returning confidence."

"Of course," he almost shouted. "I've got you, Ewart. The boat came in here while the tide was going out;—when, in fact, it was some distance out, possibly nearly an hour after it ran into the other cove. Since then the tide has come in again and obliterated any marks the men may have made."

have made. If we find any evidence on a line running between the place and the house, we can call it a certainty."

In feverish excitement we hurried towards the house, casting anxious glances to right and left, but the stubborn heather showed no sign of any recent passenger that way. At last Garnesk, who was some distance to my right, hailed me with an exultant shout. There, sure enough, was a broad path bearing marks of recent occupation, much the same as the other at the top of the cliff. We were able easily to distinguish the exact spot where the thief had laid the unconscious dog while he put on his boots. The discovery of an unmistakable footprint in a more marshy spot, which could only have been imprinted by a stockinged foot, completed my friend's triumph."

"My dear fellow," I cried heartily, clapping my companion on the back. "I congratulate you. If you go on like this we shall have the dog and the thief in no time."

"It will be some days, even at this rate," he warned me solemnly. "I've got as far as that. Now, back to the embarkation point, and see if we can reconstruct the thing fully."

So we retraced our steps, and studied the shingle once more, but failed to discover any more objects of value. Then we sat down, and the oculist drew a vivid picture of the journey the thief had made. At last, feeling more than satisfied with our work, we rose to go in to breakfast."

"Ewart, I want you to wire for that friend of yours before you do anything else. You may want him soon. I will leave by the morning train tomorrow, but I shall continue on this case till the mystery is solved. In the meantime you will need someone you can trust at your side all the time."

"I'll go into Glenelg and wire immediately after breakfast," I promised. "Hallo, more reflections!" I laughed, and pointed to a small, bright object some distance away on the rocks, which was catching the glint of the sun."

"We seem to be surrounded by a spying army of glittering objects," laughed my companion, as we strolled on. We had walked some forty yards when some instinct—I know not what—prompted me to investigate the affair. I turned back, and went to pick up the shining object, though for the life of me I couldn't have told you what I expected to find."

"Garnesk!" I bawled. "Garnesk! Come here!"

"What is it?" he shouted to me, as he came hurrying over the rocks."

"Look at it," I replied tersely, and placed it in his outstretched palm. He glanced at it, and then at me."

"That settles it," he said, and whistled softly, for I had found a small piece of brass, and on it was engraved:—

"Sholto, The Douglas, Invermullach Lodge, Inverness-shire."

It was the name-plate from Sholto's collar."

### CHAPTER IX.

The Mystery of Sholto. We discussed our discovery of Sholto pretty thoroughly on the way back to the house, and both agreed that it left no doubt upon one aspect of this strange affair—the man who stole Sholto was no ordinary thief."

The General was standing on the verandah, looking about for us, as we came up the beach path. It told him of Garnesk's deductions, and the interesting result, and the old man was greatly affected."

"I never dreamt I should live to see the old dream abused in this shocking manner," he grunted. "Pon me soul, it's—it's the biggest disgrace I've lived here all my life, on and off, and I've never been troubled with anything like this, scarcely so much as a tramp even. I hope to God it'll soon be over, that's all."

"Thanks to Mr. Garnesk, we're moving along in the right direction," I tried to reassure him. "And we have the satisfaction, in one way, of being able to tell Myra that Sholto is still alive, even if we don't know where he is."

"Seems to me, Ronald," said the General, "you don't know that, or anything about the poor beast, except that he has been stolen, and probably taken away in a boat. Judging by Mr. Garnesk's theory, they probably threw him overboard in deep water."

"No one who intended destroying a dog would take the trouble to wrench the name-plate off his collar," pointed out. "The dog is alive. I've lived here all my life, on and off, and I've never been troubled with anything like this, scarcely so much as a tramp even. I hope to God it'll soon be over, that's all."

"But you must fish the river, have a day on the loch. Ron, you take you in the motor-boat up to Kinlochbourn. Then you've simply got to see Scavag and Coruisk—oh! and a hundred other things besides."



### Fabric Tests.

Buying cotton goods and paying linen prices, that is what fifty per cent. of the women shoppers are doing every day, simply because they have not learned a few of the simple tests for linen fibre."

Linen is much more expensive than cotton and when linen prices are paid, linen should be demanded. Since the two fibres are rather hard to distinguish, especially when heavily starched and given a good finish, it is quite easy to deceive the buyer. Linen collars are frequently marked linen, often to have a thread of linen, as is apt to be the case with the rather inexpensive embroidered handkerchiefs. Table linen sold in some shops is often mercerized cotton, cotton and linen, or even just ordinary cotton."

If the shopper would guard herself against cheap imitations she must remember that the linen fibre is long, smooth and quite lustrous when spun into a thread. That is very strong and does not have so many fuzzy ends as are found in cotton. To distinguish linen from cotton the buyer must examine the threads carefully. Cotton is made up of short fibres which project from the surface of the thread and become fuzzy when the thread is rubbed between the fingers."

When broken, cotton has a tufted end, while the linen fibres break more evenly, and leave a more pointed end. The linen thread should be stronger than the cotton, it has more lustre and is usually more uneven. Some kinds of linen have flat threads, but cotton is frequently finished in imitation of flat thread linen."

The old test of moistening the finger and putting it under the cloth is not always a sure one, as the moisture will not come through a heavy linen, or one with much starch in it, and will come through a sheer lightly twisted cotton. A good test but impractical one to use while shopping is to put a drop of olive oil on the cloth and press between blotting papers. The linen will become more transparent than the cotton. Another thing that is well to remember when buying table linen is that a good linen has a peculiar leathery feel which cotton does not have."

In buying linen it is also well to know the different weaves most appropriate for various uses. The typical weaves used for linen are damask, satin, or sateen weave, used for table linens and towels. This is especially good for the former, because of the very smooth lustrous surface it affords. However, it is not so good for towels as it does not readily absorb moisture, although it is very attractive."

Huck, an uneven weave, giving a good surface for the absorption of water, makes splendid towels, and decorated with designs in damask weave, may be very handsome. Many linens in plain weaves are available for clothing, embroidery and the like. Course Russian crashes are popular for decorative purposes."

### Temperatures in Cooking.

Temperature and time play a very important part in successful cooking, and for this reason the young and inexperienced housewife has many failures."

The manufacturers of stoves and ranges to-day realize that the housewife demands more accurate methods of cooking and that thermometers or thermostats to measure and regulate the heat are necessary. Many inexpensive thermometers are to be had in the house-furnishing departments and will save their cost in a few weeks. Oven temperatures are as follows: Slow oven, 250 deg. Fahr.; moderate oven, 350 degrees and hot oven, 425 degrees."

To bake potatoes it will require fifty-five minutes at a temperature of 250 degrees, forty-five minutes at a temperature of 300 degrees."

Higher temperature than this will make the potato very dry and also cook the skin so that it will be hard. Cooking meats by temperature will prove economical and satisfying. Pour boiling water over meats that are to be boiled and boil for five minutes, then cook at a temperature of 180 deg. F. for required time. Rapid boiling hardens the connective tissue and makes the meat dry and flavorless. The time allowance for cooking meats by this method is as follows: Small pieces, about one and one-half to three pounds weight, allow two and one-half hours; larger pieces the usual time allowance is one-half hour for the meat to heat to cooking point, and then one-half hour per pound. Place all roasts in oven with a temperature of 400 deg. F. for one-half hour, then reduce the heat to 300 deg. and cook, allowing one-half hour per pound for small roasts, counting the time from change in temperature. Large roasts, the time allowance is fifteen minutes to the pound, counting the time from the change in temperature. This means that it requires one-half hour for meat to heat through and start to cook. Chickens without filling, one-half hour at a temperature of 400 deg. F. for two hours. Ten to twelve pound turkeys with stuffing will require a temperature of 400 deg. and then two and one-half hours in a temperature of 300 deg."

Baste all roast poultry once every fifteen minutes, using boiling water. Fish weighing from two and one-half to three and one-half pounds will require to bake 400 deg. of heat for twenty minutes and then finish cooking with 300 deg. for three-quarters of an hour. Baste fish same as meats and poultry. Planked or broiled fish will require about three-quarters of an hour and should be basted with cold water every ten minutes after once the fish has started to brown. Season all meats, poultry and fish twenty minutes before removing from the oven."

Thoughts for Our Girls. The moment a girl recognizes her duty, it becomes binding on her to do it. Duty is not always something to do, sometimes it is something to leave undone."

The closer we keep to Jesus, the clearer we see right and wrong, and the stronger our consciences become. Every hour brings some duty that belongs to it, though it be but the duty of being pleasant under difficulties."

Kindness is a beautiful gift, and no girl is too poor to give it daily to many. If shadows stretch darkly before you it is because you have turned your back to the Light."

Changing the Basis. "Mr. Smith," a man asked his tailor, "how is it you have not called on me for an account?"

"Oh, I never ask a gentleman for money."

"Indeed! How, then, do you get on if he doesn't pay?"

"Why," replied the tailor, hesitating, "after a certain time I conclude he is not a gentleman, and then I ask him."

### Electrifying Finland.

In the interior of Finland is an enormous area of crooked lakes, occupying tortuous valleys, from which many rivers run to the Gulf of Bothnia, the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea. It is a region rich in available waterpowers, from which in the course of time it will derive industrial importance."

Most important of these sources of power is the Upper Voksen River, which has a series of considerable falls. By suitable damming and joining of falls it could be made to yield 350,000 horsepower. Comparatively simple engineering operations will enable the stream to develop 120,000 horsepower, and on that basis a power plant is to be established at Instra which will suffice to electrify the whole of Finland. The annual output of power expected is 80,000,000 kilowatts—equivalent to what could be obtained by burning 8,600,000 cubic yards of wood or 2,000,000 tons of coal in a steam plant. The Finnish railways use wood for fuel, consuming about 2,200,000 cubic yards annually."

A Cynic's View. The less you know about people the longer you will retain their friendship."

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

## NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' course of training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This Hospital has adopted the eight-hour system. The pupils receive uniforms of the School, a monthly allowance and traveling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

## Unlucky Brides.

Most of the married women in Mulekula, one of the largest islands of the New Hebrides, have two front teeth missing. They have been removed by the old women of the village. Instead of getting a wedding-ring, the unfortunate bride has her teeth knocked out."

Another quaint custom is that of winding a strong cord around the head of each baby-bird, in order to alter the shape of the head. The cord is wound over a piece of matting placed on the child's skull. The girl whose head is conical in shape will marry well; whilst should her parents have neglected the winding and her head be of normal shape, she will be likely to remain an old maid."

Rabbits as a Protection From Mosquitoes. Careful observations have been made, in France, of the extent to which mosquitoes are attracted to domestic animals in preference to human beings. It was proved experimentally that mosquitoes have a strong predilection for the blood of rabbits, stronger than that of any other domestic animal. The discovery has been practically applied in many parts of France as a protection from mosquitoes, and particularly from those that carry germs of malaria, and similar diseases."

Every right action and true thought sets the seal of its beauty on person and face.—Ruskin.

Minard's Liniment for Colds, etc.

INVENTIONS Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet free.

HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS 511 BANK STREET OTTAWA, CANADA

WHEN THEY PAY! This guaranteed health tonic costs you nothing, the hens pay for it in eggs.

It supplies Nature's egg-making elements. Pratts Poultry Regulator

ADVISE FREE! Let us help you Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto

## CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Men of Metal. Many curious substances are found in the human body, and it has been discovered that, among other things, it contains a large quantity of metals of various kinds."

Some years ago a famous chemist announced that he had found iodine in the thyroid gland, and this led scientists to believe that other equally unexpected elements may find their way into the human organs through some exceptional circumstances."

They discovered that there was iron, and in some cases copper, in the blood, and that copper and other heavy metals occurred in considerable quantities in the liver. Some scientists have reported that they have found even arsenic in small quantities."

Bromine is found in the nerves and muscles of some animals, as well as men, but there is never more than one part in a hundred thousand. Although bromine and iodine are very similar in their chemical behaviour, they are not found in the same parts of the body."

Artificial Arm Overcomes Cripple's Handicap. During the medical exhibition in Central Hall, Westminster, Eng., a demonstration was given which showed the great possibilities of a new artificial arm. This appliance makes it possible for a person who has lost one arm to do almost anything which he was able to do before his loss. The principal feature of the demonstration was the playing of a violin by a one-armed man."

Query. Lives there a man with soul so dead Who never to himself has said "Regardless what expenses are Of course I can afford a cat?"

## Women should Insist

No matter what you buy in kitchen utensils, demand that each article carry the SMP trade-mark shown below. SMP Enamelled Ware is safe to use; acids or alkalis will not affect it; it cannot absorb odors; cleans like china; wears for years. Tell the storekeeper you want either

## SMP Diamond WARE or Pearl WARE

Diamond Ware is a three-coated enameled steel, sky blue and white outside with a snowy white lining. Pearl Ware is enameled steel with two coats of pearl grey enamel inside and out.

THE SHEET METAL PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED MONTREAL TORONTO EDMONTON VANCOUVER WINNIPEG CALGARY





## C.P.R. ENGINEER DIES IN WRECK NEAR OTTAWA; EIGHTEEN INJURED

Prescott-Ottawa Train Runs Off the Track—Engineer H. E. White Scalded to Death in Locomotive Cab—Fireman Saved His Life by Jumping.

Ottawa, Jan. 22.—Engineer Holland, Edward White of Prescott was instantly killed and 18 others injured when the Canadian Pacific passenger train from Prescott to Ottawa plunged over an embankment one mile south of Elwood Station and seven miles from Ottawa at 4.45 yesterday afternoon. Trapped in the cab of his locomotive when it overturned on the downward plunge, Engineer White was scalded to death by escaping steam and water. Fireman George E. Scott, Prescott, saved his life by jumping.

The injured were: Fireman George Elliott, Prescott, cut face and hand and injured back. Clare Purdy, Smith's Falls, head badly cut and groin injured. Arthur Naud, Smith's Falls, injured about chest, shoulders, arm and head. Mother Superior Sister St. Clement, House of Providence, Kingston, scalp wounds and bruised. Sister Mary Charles, Kingston, badly bruised. R. P. King, Ottawa, fractured ribs. Mrs. Robert Green, Smith's Falls, cut head and arm. Miss Verna Greer, Smith's Falls, cut head.

## SOUTH UNIONISTS TO AID FREE STATE

Will Give Support to the Dublin Provisional Government.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The Irish Post Office is now in the hands of the Provisional Government, J. J. Walsh, Minister for the Postoffice, having formally assumed control on Thursday afternoon of the General Postoffice in Sackville street. Walsh has had a good deal of postoffice experience, having been for some years a postal official in Cork. Shortly after the outbreak of war he was dismissed from the postal service because of his political views. In 1916 he fought in Dublin and was sentenced to death, the sentence being commuted. He was elected for Cork City in 1918 and again in 1921. To Walsh will fall the task of arranging the issue of the Irish Free State postage stamps.

A meeting of Unionists of the South and West of Ireland, convened by the Earl of Mayo, was held Thursday afternoon in Dublin. There was a representative attendance. Lord Mayo pointed out that their duty was to take their part in building up their country and to take part in the affairs of the country. With the new Government the Castle had been given over in its entirety to the Provisional Government, and there could be no falling back or shirking.

The Earl of Dunraven moved that we, the Unionists of South and West Ireland, recognizing that the Provisional Government has been formed, desire to support our fellow-countrymen in this Government, in order that peace may be brought about and the welfare of the community secured.

A bad compromise is better than a good lawsuit.

## TWO AIRMEN ESCAPE IN WAR TO MEET COMMONPLACE ENDS

A despatch from London says:—Two famous British airmen noted as stunt fliers and war pilots by the irony of fate, met death this week through causes far removed from their dangerous calling. M. G. Smiles, who before the war was one of the champion trick aviators at Hendon, was killed at Edgeware on Thursday, when he fell from the window at his place of business. He once held the loop record and was a flying instructor during the war. Recently he had been conducting a chocolate factory. Group Captain Alan "Jack" Scott, who during the war lived an "Odyssey of hazards," was buried on Wednesday. He caught cold while on a visit to Scotland and pneumonia ensued. Capt. Scott was one of the greatest

Mrs. Edward Harvey, Perth, left arm cut and bruised. Miss Rose Wright, Monmouth, cut face and bruises. John Elliott, Perth, injured to hip. Mrs. Ben Patterson, Kemplville, crushed leg. Ben Patterson, Kemplville, head cut and leg bruised. Robert Motherwell, Perth, cut face and arm. William Campbell, Ottawa, cut on head, shoulder and arm.

Miss E. McCrory, Oxford Station, cut arm, hand and leg. Mrs. E. R. Helmer, Ottawa, badly bruised. Mrs. A. Lane, Ottawa, crushed hip.

A relief train from Ottawa brought the injured into the city and they were immediately removed in ambulances to local hospitals. Although the exact cause of the accident was not determined, it was believed to have been due to a spread rail. A peculiar feature of the crash was that while the engine, mail and baggage cars fell one way down the fifteen-foot slope, the next car, a passenger, remained on the track, while the two other coaches went over the embankment on the opposite side.

## Prince Welcomed at Bangalore

A despatch from Bangalore, India, says:—The Prince of Wales reached here Wednesday from Madras. The town was profusely decorated, and great crowds everywhere attended the numerous ceremonies. He left in the evening for Mysore.

## Favorable Turn to Irish Situation

London, Jan. 22.—The Irish situation took a surprising and unexpected turn yesterday with the announcement that Michael Collins, head of the Irish provisional Government, and Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, had arrived at a mutual agreement, which holds out the promise of a peaceful settlement between the North and the South.

John Milne Barbour, Sir James Craig's Deputy Finance Minister, described the news of the agreement as "the best we have had yet and the most cheering."

## Huge Whale Severed by Ship's Prow

A despatch from New York says:—Passengers on the Italian liner Presidente Wilson, which just arrived here, were thrown into a near panic when in mid-ocean and while making seventeen knots, the vessel bumped into a sunken object, trembled and stopped.

When the ship was backed away from the obstruction it was found to be a huge bull whale which had been cut almost in two by the sharp prow.

## VISCOUNT BRYCE DIES SUDDENLY

Noted Man of Letters, Statesman and Scholar Was a Noted Public Figure.

London, January 22.—Viscount Bryce died at Sidmouth today. The end came peacefully and somewhat suddenly. Viscount Bryce had been staying at Sidmouth for the past three weeks and was extremely energetic to the last.

Viscount Bryce was sent to Washington in 1907 as Ambassador from Great Britain. His success in negotiating the fisheries treaty was a diplomatic triumph. The treaty grew out of the constant conflict between the Canadian and American fishermen in the Cape Cod region, which caused considerable friction and annoyance to both governments. The treaty not only served to end these disturbances, but it also operated to enhance friendly feeling between the Canadian and United States authorities.

Born in 1857 in Glasgow, the late James Bryce practiced as a barrister for some years at Lincoln's Inn. He was elected M.P. in 1880 and entered the Cabinet later. He was the author of many historical and political works, including "Modern Democracy," "The American Commonwealth" and "Studies in History and Jurisprudence."

## STATE FINANCED BY BANK OF IRELAND

Troops Rapidly Leaving Country at Dublin and Queens-town Ports.

A despatch from Dublin says:—At a meeting of the Governors of the Bank of Ireland on Friday, Chairman Cairnes announced it had agreed to act as financial agent for the Provisional Government. The bank's premises, formerly the Irish Parliament House, will probably be taken over by the Free State later. On Saturday the Provisional Government's headquarters were transferred to the City Hall from the Mansion House. The military authorities have evacuated the City Hall, which they had occupied for years.

Evacuation of the country on a large scale began on Friday, when trainloads of troops arriving at Dublin and Queenstown quays began embarking on troopships. It is estimated that 4,000 soldiers boarded the transports during the day, while a number of airplanes were despatched to England in the morning.

## UNITED STATES MAIL IN LOCKED CARS

Government Takes Means to Ensure Safety from Bandits.

A despatch from New York says:—Chicago mail Friday night was loaded for the first time into new "bandit proof" container cars, introduced by the New York Central Lines. The United States Government, beset by mail bandits, contracted for use of the cars in the regular mail service.

The containers, each with a capacity of 438 cubic feet, were locked at the General Post-Office. Then they were taken to the station on motor trucks lifted by cranes and then lowered into grooves on the container cars.

Loaded, the cars look like a solid block of steel safes set inside, protecting steel ends and sides equipped with a device which makes it impossible to open the container doors while in transit.

## Rumored Betrothal of the King's Second Son

A despatch from London says:—At the wedding of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles next month, the announcement will be made of the engagement of the Duke of York to Lady Mary Ashley, daughter of Lady Shaftesbury, who is Lady in Waiting to the Queen, persons in high standing at the court say. Lady Mary is a great favorite of the Queen. She is a beautiful brunette and is twenty years old. The approaching betrothal of the Duke of York is especially significant because it shows an heir to the throne may marry a girl of the British nobility.

He: "If we get married, I wonder if you can make pies like mother used to make?" She: "And I'm wondering if you can make money like father used to make!"



Mrs. James Elliott  
Of Cardale, Man., who was elected President of the United Farm Women of Manitoba for this year at a Convention of that organization held in Winnipeg recently.

## POPE BENEDICT'S BODY LIES IN STATE

Dignitaries of Church Remain in Attendance at Prayer in Vatican.

Rome, Jan. 22.—Arrayed in full canonicals, with golden mitre, gloves and ring, the body of Benedict XV. lies in state in the throne room; on the floor immediately below the apartment in which he died.

For many hours to-day to the room where the Pontiff had made his fight for life came a continuous stream of officials, the representatives of foreign nations, high prelates and others. Then late in the afternoon in gorgeous procession, escorted of Palatine Guards, gentlemen, the Swiss Guards, secret chamberlains and honorary chamberlains, the body was solemnly transported down the royal staircase, the Count Clementine half, into the throne room, where it was placed on a raised catafalque before which the whole diplomatic corps paid devout reverence.

The Sacristan Zampini gave absolution and the Cardinals sprinkled holy water, while the penitentiaries unceasingly chanted prayers, answered by the kneeling onlookers. Immediately afterward the doors were opened to the multitudes desirous of looking for the last time upon the departed Pontiff.

The Sacred Congregation convened this morning, when the Cardinals were informed of the Pope's death. With the exception of Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State, they gathered in Benedict's private apartments. Gasparri, in due and solemn form, escorted by the Swiss Guards in full-dress and accompanied by the prelates and acolytes of the apostolic chamber, entered the apartments a few minutes later. He will administer the Holy See during the interregnum.

Pope Benedict breathed his last at six o'clock Sunday morning. The cause of death was infectious pneumonia of a particularly malignant type.

Pope Benedict XV. was born in Pegli, in the diocese of Genoa, Italy, November 21, 1854.

## University Tutorial Classes.

Something new in the extension service carried on by the University of Toronto is the commencement of a fortnightly class in community singing in Beeton. The plan arranged for the district of which Beeton is the centre is to have the tutorial class meet every Tuesday evening, the study of English literature alternating each second week with the practice of group singing. It will be an interesting experiment and one that would not have been possible, were it not that the Toronto Conservatory of Music is affiliated with the provincial university.

## Prince of Wales Visits Historic Tombs in India

Mysore, India, Jan. 22.—The Prince of Wales yesterday visited the ancient and historic stronghold of Seringapatnam, where he viewed the tomb of Roderick Ail and Tippoo Sahib, Sultans of Mysore. Afterwards the Prince visited Krishnana-Jasagara, where the second largest dam in the world is being constructed.

## BRITISH DOMINIONS ALL EXCLUDED FROM ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY

New Departure in the Constitutional History of the Empire—Canada and the Other Dominions May Contract Themselves in if They Wish to do so.

A despatch from London says:—Canada and the other Dominions will be specifically excluded from the Anglo-French pact, the negotiations for which are now being conducted by Lloyd George and Poincare. This step marks a departure in the constitutional history of the British Empire. Ordinarily, in the conclusion of treaties or agreements of this kind, the Dominions are automatically included. If Britain, for instance, signed an agreement to-morrow with Angola, Canada would be understood to be committed. In the pact which Lloyd George and Briand almost signed, however, the Dominions are specifically left out until the contract themselves in if they wish to do so. This is believed to constitute a precedent, and is a logical consequence of last summer's conference of Empire Premier in London, when the feeling of the Dominions was tested as regards many issues of foreign policy and some of them were rather critical of the course which France was taking. Canada has been asked whether she

desires to attend the Genoa conference and should she and the other Dominions express a wish to participate, they will all be formally invited. As the principal object of the meeting will be the economic reconstruction of Russia, Canada with her direct ocean communication with Siberia, has a much more vital interest in it than have most of the smaller European countries who will be represented. Japan will be there and so will the United States as a large creditor of Europe. Canada is also a creditor to the extent of about \$50,000,000 owed by France, Belgium, Greece and Roumania in trade credits. Canada is moreover a large supplier of foodstuffs, raw materials and even manufactured articles to the countries of post war Europe. A Russian trade delegation will shortly visit the Dominion with the object of re-establishing commercial relations and ultimately Canada will be asked for Russian credits. On all these grounds, Canada is deeply concerned in the Genoa meeting.

## Wheat Wizard to Produce New Type

A despatch from Saskatoon says:—Dr. Seager Wheeler, wheat wizard of Rosthern, speaking here on Thursday, intimated that he is working on a new type of wheat free from rust affliction. Dr. Wheeler gave an interesting account of how he creates new seed by hand-rubbing and hand-picking selected heads of grain.

## Canada is Free from "Flu" Epidemic

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Influenza is not epidemic in any part of Canada, according to the Federal Department of Health. There is the usual number of bad colds, which Winter brings, and perhaps isolated cases of "flu," but no epidemic. In view of the fact that influenza is said to be epidemic in England, the news is reassuring.

## CHINA AND JAPAN AGREE ABOUT CABLES

Question of Former German Cables Terminating in Shantung.

A despatch from Washington says:—The Chinese and Japanese delegations at the armament conference on Thursday night reached an agreement on the question of former German coastwise cables, terminating at points within Shantung Province. These cables were taken over by the Japanese when they captured Kaichow. Under the agreement, the cables between Tsingtao and Chefoo and between Tsingtao and Shanghai are to be turned over to China without compensation. The line from Tsingtao to Sesebo will be arbitrated according to an existing contract. Wireless stations seized by the Japanese from the Germans at Tsinanfu and Tsingtao also will be given over to China, payment to be worked out by a joint commission.

## Weekly Market Report

Toronto.  
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.28 1/4.  
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 55c; extra No. 1 fed, 53c; No. 1 feed, 52c.  
Manitoba barley—Nominal.  
All the above, track, Bay ports.  
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 68c; No. 3 yellow, 66c; No. 4 yellow, 67c; track, Toronto.  
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.  
Ontario wheat—Nominal.  
Barley—No. 3 extra, test 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60c, according to freights outside.  
Buckwheat—No. 2, 78 to 80c.  
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.  
Man. flour—First patents, \$7.40; second patents, \$6.90, Toronto.  
Man. flour—90 per cent. pat., bulk, seaboard per barrel, \$5.  
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$28; shorts, per ton, \$30; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.  
Baled hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.  
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.  
Cheese—New, large, 20 to 20 1/2c; twins, 20 1/2 to 21c; triplets, 21 to 21 1/2c. Old, large, 25 to 26c; twins, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; triplets, 26 to 27c; Stilltons, new, 25 to 26c.  
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 28 to 35c; creamery, prints, fresh, 40 to 45c; No. 2, 36 to 38c; cooking, 25 to 26c.  
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 30 to 38c; roosters, 20 to 25c; fowl, 28 to 32c; ducklings, 32 to 34c; turkeys, 50c; geese, 30c.  
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 28c; roosters, 18c; fowl, 30 to 28c; ducklings, 32c; turkeys, 40 to 45c; geese, 20c.  
Margarine—23 to 25c.  
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 40 to 45c; new laid straight 50 to 52c; new laid, in cartons, 52 to 55c.  
Beans—Can. hand-picked, bushel, \$3.30 to \$3.50; primes, \$2.80 to \$3.10.  
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gals., \$2.35.  
Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22c.  
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 14 1/2 to 15c per lb.; 5-2 1/2-lb. tins, 16 to 17c per lb. Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.  
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 25 to 27c; cooked ham, 30 to 32c; smoked rolls, 23 to 24c; cottage rolls, 25 to 26c; breakfast bacon, 26 to 30c; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35c; backs, boneless, 32 to 36c.  
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 13 to 20c; clear bellies, 18 1/2 to 20 1/2c.  
Lard—Pure tallow, 13 1/2 to 14c; hubs, 14 to 14 1/2c; pails, 14 1/2 to 15c; prints, 16 1/2 to 17c. Shortening tins, 13c; tubs, 13 1/2c; pails, 14c; prints, 15 1/2c.  
Choice heavy steers, \$8 to \$8.25; do. good, \$7 to \$8; butcher steers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.50; do. good, \$6 to \$6.50; do. med., \$5 to \$5.75; do. com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher heifers, choice, \$6.75 to \$7.25; do. med., \$5.50 to \$6.50; do. com., \$4 to \$4.25; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$6.50; do. med., \$3.50 to \$4.50; canners and cutters, \$2.50 to \$3; butcher bulls, good, \$4.50 to \$6; do. com., \$3 to \$4; feeders, good, \$5 to \$6; do. fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$5; do. fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$60 to \$80; springers, \$70 to \$80; calves, choice, \$12.50 to \$13.50; do. med., \$9 to \$11; do. com., \$3.50 to \$7; lambs, choice, \$12.50 to \$13.50; do. com., \$7 to \$8; sheep, choice, \$5.50 to \$6.50; do. good, \$4 to \$5; do. com., \$1.50 to \$3; hogs, fed and watered, \$11.75; do. f.o.b., \$11; do. country points, \$10.75.  
Montreal.  
Oats, Car. West., No. 2, 59 to 60c; do. No. 3, 57 to 58c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat, firsts, \$7.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$2.85 to \$2.95. Bran, \$28.25. Shorts, \$30.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28. Butter, choice creamery, 33 to 35c. Eggs, selected, 42c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.05 to \$1.10.  
Com. dairy cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; com. dairy bulls, \$3.50 to \$5; canners, \$2; veal calves, \$10 to \$11; better quality, \$11.50 or better; good lambs, \$9.50; med., \$8 to \$8.50; sheep, good young ewes, \$5; hogs, selects, \$13.

## IMPOSSIBLE TO AVERT U.S. STRIKE

Bituminous Coal Miners May be Joined by Anthracite Workers.

A despatch from Washington says:—"A strike in the bituminous coal fields, beginning March 31, appears to be inevitable," said Mr. Hoover on Thursday.

The Administration, after conferences with representative operators and leaders of the mine workers, perceives no feasible means of averting the threatened strike of the union persists in demanding a renewal of the present wage terms.

As in the case of the bituminous fields, the contracts of the anthracite workers expire on March 31, and a strike of the hard coal miners is also a possibility. Increased wages are being demanded by some of the organizations in the anthracite fields.

If the United Mine Workers strike they will be plunged into a life-and-death struggle for the preservation of their union. The operators of unionized mines positively assert that they will not renew the present wage contracts, and that they cannot continue to operate except on the basis of a lower wage scale.

They will endeavor to operate with non-union workers, however, if the strike materializes.

Many operators of union mines assert that if the union rejects a decrease in wages they will demonize their mines, and close down if they find it impossible to operate on a non-union basis. They say that the union mines cannot continue to compete with non-union, and will be compelled to close, in any event, unless wages are reduced.

According to the operators, about 80 per cent. of the bituminous mines are non-union. Wages are lower in the non-union mines, and employment is steadier. The non-union undercuts the union product, and hundreds of union mines already have been closed as a result of this competition, it is asserted.

## REICHSTAG FACES BIG DAILY DEFICIT

Problem of Straightening Out Germany's Domestic Economy.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Reichstag opened on Thursday confronted with the pressing necessity of solving the enormous daily deficit of 440,000,000 paper marks, but the members showed no unity in this purpose. If Germany is going to straighten out its domestic economy, it needs to strike about 1,000,000 names off the state pay-roll and to stop the presses that are printing billions of "money."

Having already on the books hundreds of laws imposing taxes which are two years behind in collection, the Reichstag devised its opening session to discussing further tax laws. Even the fate of the Wirth Government hangs on the question of taxation.

Chancellor Wirth's Centre party is inclined to support the demand of Herr Stinnes, that the deficiency be solved by cutting the state payroll, while the other chief party of the Wirth Coalition, the Social Democrats, want confiscatory taxation and insist that the state collect 65 per cent. on all loose capital, which would prove practically confiscatory.

## GERMAN PAYMENT EVERY TEN DAYS

Reparations Commission Also Changed System of Coal Delivery.

A despatch from Paris says:—Germany has made her first payment of 31,000,000 gold marks, in accordance with the recent decision of the Reparations Commission at Cannes, providing for such payment every ten days pending a decision on the whole reparations issue.

The Reparations Commission announced payment, adding that it was paid in foreign currency to banks designated by the Committee of Guarantors.

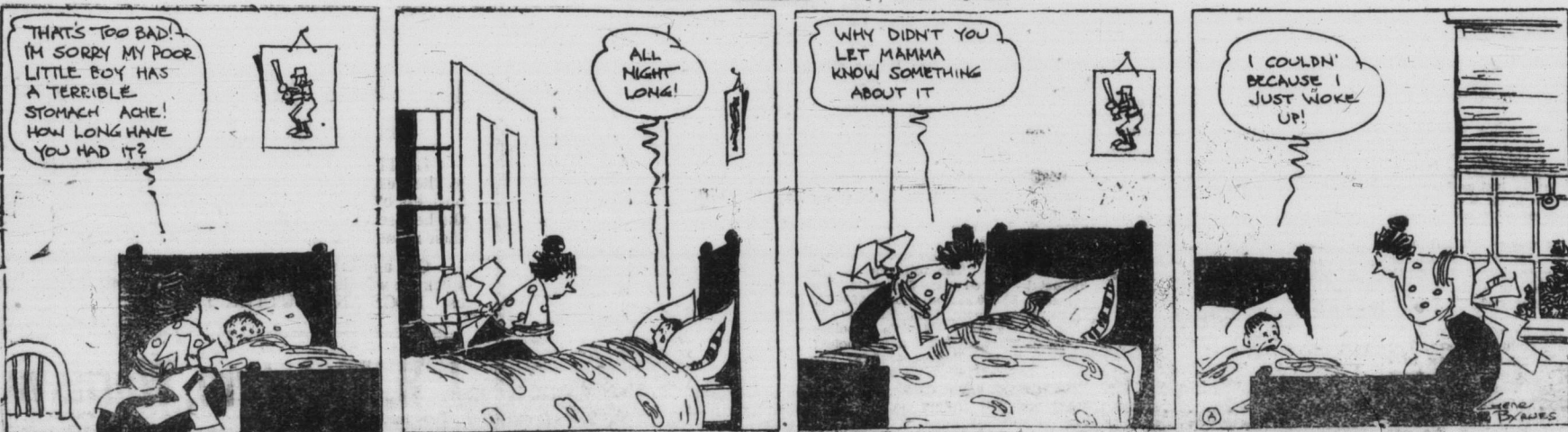
The Reparations Commission has decided to change the system of the monthly program of coal and coke for a total to be delivered in three months, namely, 5,750,000 tons. The German delegation has formally accepted this change.

## The Happy Man.

Who bears in mind misfortune gone Must live in fear of more; The happy man, whose heart is light, Gives no such shadows power; He bears in mind no haunting past To visit his week on Monday; No graves are written on his mind To visit on a Sunday; He lives his life by days, not years, Each day's a life complete, Which every morning finds renewed With temper calm and sweet.

## Rustless Plastic Steel Now Made in England.

Steel that is both rustless and plastic has been produced at Sheffield, Eng. It has perfect rust-resisting properties, and can be stamped, pressed, or engraved cold. When bent cold to a radius equal to its thickness, it shows no sign of fracture. It will retain a silver-bright polish in any atmosphere.





## THE WEEK WHEN PRICES REACH THEIR VERY LOWEST LEVEL AT THIS STORE MAYHEW'S

Biggest Bargains of the Season Here This Week  
Tremendous savings can be made of practically every line of merchandise in this great store

### Wool Scarfs Reduced

Lovely Knitted or Brushwool Scarfs clearing regardless of cost 98c.

Penman's Best Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers 89c per garment.

Penman's Best All Wool Scotch Ribbed Shirts and Drawers 95c per garment.

Heavy Wool Socks, clearing at 29c per pair.

50 per cent. off all Ladies Winter Underwear.

14 Ladies Coats to be cleared at less than half price.

All regular stock and we handle High-Grade Qualities Only.

Men! Our Entire Clothing Stock on one Big Clearance 50c on the Dollar.

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats.

Visit our Staple Department for real values.

Shelves filled with new Spring goods. Do your Spring sewing early. We have the goods at right prices.

**E. A. Mayhew & Co.**

### NEWBURY

The death occurred recently at Kirk field of Rev. M. A. Linday, a former minister here.

R. M. Hansen of Detroit spent the week-end at W. C. King's.

R. J. Haggitt left a few days ago for a visit at Harrow and Detroit.

Dr. Robert Owens and daughter Mary of Yorkton, Sask., are visiting Mrs. Owens.

The marriage of Henry, son of Hugh Armstrong, and Irene, daughter of John T. Armstrong, was performed on Wednesday last at the rectory, Wardsville, by Rev. R. J. Murphy, at 4 o'clock. The bride looked very pretty in a brown crepe de chine gown. She was attended by Miss Nellie Smoke, who wore blue silk. The groomsmen were Will Macaulay of Aughrim. The groom's gift to the bride was a set of furs, to the bridesmaid a brooch and to the groomsmen gold cuff links. After the ceremony the young people motored to the home of the bride, where the wedding dinner was served at five o'clock.

Among the guests were four generations—the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Isabella Armstrong, Mrs. M. A. Macaulay, Mrs. Wright and her baby daughter. In the evening a large crowd met at the home and showered the bride with a beautiful lot of presents. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong took the morning C.P.R. train for Cooksville. On their return they will reside on the groom's farm, north of the village. The bride has been organist of the Anglican church here.

Miss Lillian King is home, having completed her course at the Chatham business college.

At the annual vestry meeting held in Christ church, Jan. 16th, the following appointments were made: Rector's warden, W. C. King; people's warden, W. J. Armstrong; vestry clerk, A. Burr; treasurer, A. McCready; lay delegate, W. C. King; substitute lay delegate, D. J. Batsner; scribesmen—J. F. McVicar, W. F. Binkson, Robert Haggitt, L. Haggitt, P. Shred, Joe Brennan, George Winslip, Wm. Robinson, W. McCready, A. Burr.

Miller's Worm Powders attack worms in the stomach and intestines at once, and no more worms come in contact with them and live. They also correct the unhealthy conditions in the digestive organs that invite and encourage worms, setting up reactions that are most beneficial to the growth of the child. They have tested their power in hundreds of cases and at all times are thoroughly trustworthy.

### WARDSVILLE

The annual vestry meeting of St. James Anglican church was held on Tuesday evening. Rev. Mr. Murphy presided and the following officials were appointed: Rector's warden, Chas. Mimma; people's warden, J. F. Henderson; delegates to Synod, Wesley Willis and Wm. Randles, secretary, Chas. Mimma; vestry clerk, Mrs. J. F. Henderson; scribesmen—Peter O'Malley, Gerald Randles, Ford Murphy, Jack Walker, Willie Randles, Harry Skit, James O'Hara, Murphy, Elmer Snarey, Wm. Tomlin and Albert Constant. The financial report of the treasurer, Women's Guild and A.Y.P.A., showed every branch of the church to be in good standing, and the hope is expressed that the present year may be yet more successful. The auditors are Mrs. W. R. J. Blott and Mrs. J. F. Henderson. Votes of thanks were passed to the various societies which had assisted in making the splendid showing for the year.

Several Aldborough and Wardsville boys gave a dance Wednesday evening in the town hall here. About 75 couples took advantage of the opportunity and danced until midnight, when a dainty lunch was served by the boys, after which dancing was resumed. Biddell's orchestra of Chatham furnished the music.

A union meeting of the young people's societies of the three churches was held Thursday evening at the Methodist church. A program was

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Ask to see and showing eight different shades.

H. I. JOHNSTON

DRUGGIST - GLENCOE

Dora Sutherland, 193 Spadina Ave., Toronto

## The Wardsville Cash Store

(late J. A. Mulligan)

Is now open for business.

All lines are being filled up as rapidly as possible.

We extend a hearty welcome to all the old customers.

## W. H. Parnall

given by the young people. The third union meeting will be held next Thursday in the Presbyterian church. Mrs. George Richards of Melbourne has returned home after visiting Mrs. Douglas.

Miss Mary Snarey is on the sick list.

The W.M.S. of the Methodist church of Wardsville met at the home of Mrs. George Cornelle on Thursday, when Mrs. Husser gave the Bible reading, while the topic for the day was taken by Mrs. Isaac Wilson.

Mrs. Douglas and Miss Gardiner. A financial statement was given by the treasurer, who urged the members to keep up this year to the high standard attained in 1921. Mrs. Husser, Mrs. Brimmon, Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Joe Simpson were appointed a committee to arrange a program for a public meeting.

Mrs. Potter was in Ingersoll last week visiting Mrs. Cora Yorkie. Mrs. Yorkie's father, Mr. Heyward, is very ill.

The sale of farm goods and household effects of Lawrence Harvey came out fine. Mr. Harvey is in St. Thomas, where he has taken a position with Mr. Mulligan and Mr. Foulde. Mrs. Harvey and children will follow later.

Mrs. D. G. McPherson of Rodney is visiting Mrs. Archer.

Mrs. Wm. Henderson is spending a few weeks in London.

Mr. English suffered a stroke on Monday and is very ill.

Miss Agnes O'Malley spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Margaret Atkinson is visiting her brother, Rev. George Atkinson at Motherswell.

Mrs. McCracken of London is visiting relatives and friends here.

Miss Gilbert of Glenoe is visiting Mrs. George Pauls.

Whit Stinson is in London attending county council.

The following books have been added to the Wardsville library:—"The New Jerusalem," G. K. Chesterton; "Purple Springs," Nellie McClung; "The Window Gazer," Isabel E. McKay; "The Hickory Stick," Nina M. Jamieson; "Locusts and Wild Honey," John Burroughs; "Later Poems," Bliss Carman; "The Girls of Miss Cleveland," Beatrice Embury; "The Quest of Allister," Robert Allison Hood; "Beulah," Angusta Evans; "To Him That Hath," Ralph Connor; "Great Books as Life Teachers," Dwight N. Hillis; "Helen of the Old House," Harold Bell Wright; "Her Father's Daughter," Gene Stratton Porter; "The Little White Bird," J. M. Baird; "The Boy Scout's Book of Camp Fire Stories," Franklin Matthews.

The Young Ladies' Circle met at the home of Mrs. Douglas on Saturday afternoon. A most interesting program was given.

George Keys was taken very ill on Saturday.

Robert Yates is cutting ice on the pond here. The ice is very good this year, being about 12 inches thick.

Lawrence Willis is on the sick-list.

Miss Eastman of Glenoe is visiting Miss Ward.

A number of young people gathered at the home of Mrs. Jack Sloan for the purpose of presenting Miss Edith Clark with a shower of useful articles on the eve of her marriage.

A Remedy for Earache—To have the earache is to endure torture. The ear is a delicate organ and few care to deal with it, considering it work for a doctor. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil offers a simple remedy. A few drops upon a piece of lint or medicated cotton and placed in the ear will do much in relieving pain.

### MELBOURNE

The Epworth League held a very successful bean supper and concert on Thursday evening. William Lewis occupied the chair. Dr. Brown gave a splendid address on "The Bells," which was very helpful and interesting. As the chairman remarked, if all the people present would follow the advice given in the address we would have better homes and a happy community. Mrs. Sparham, Mrs. John Little, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Shell, Miss J. Robinson, Miss W. Wallace and Miss Warren all took part in the program. Much sympathy is being expressed here for Mrs. Huston in the loss of her little daughter, Alice, who passed away yesterday morning. Alice was four years of age and a great favorite in the village. Her twin brother is ill, but every hope is held for his recovery. The father, Jacob Huston, passed away at their home near London a few years ago with the flu. After his death Mrs. Huston with her little family of three boys and one girl came to live here, as she was a Melbourne girl, daughter of John Hiscott.

### SHIELDS SIDING

The Ferguson Crossing Needle Club met at the home of Mrs. Effie Walker on Jan. 18. There were 15 members present. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Alfred Quick on Feb. 2, the roll call to be answered by the letter D.

A number from here attended the U. F. O. oyster supper at Neil McLarty's on Friday evening.

The U. F. O. shipped a car of hogs from here this week.

The Ferguson Crossing dramatic club put on their play, "The Young Country School Ma'am," in McCready school house on Friday of last week.

Alton McVicar and sisters sang and Gertrude Purcell gave several readings.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dewar are visiting at Thomas Hall's.

Glad to say that Mrs. George F. Anderson is much improved in health.

Mrs. John F. McTavish visited last week at the home of her brother, Neil Campbell, Euphemia.

### WOODGREEN

A number of the young folks spent a most enjoyable time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Winger on Wednesday evening last.

Mr. and Mrs. David Perrin entertained a number of friends on Wednesday evening.

Wm. Tilson is on the sick-list.

Miss Gertrude Lumley, who spent some time with her father, has returned to her home in Detroit.

Frank Schellenberg, who spent a week with his sister, Mrs. A. Daum, has returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. John Whitlock entertained a large number of the young folks on Friday evening.

Wm. Webber, who spent a week in dancing and cards, and lunch was served at midnight.

### NORTH EKFRID

Mrs. George Mills, formerly of Ekfrid, passed away on Jan. 19.

The Kilmarlin play was held at North Ekfrid, with a good attendance. The proceeds amounted to about \$35.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hardy and Mrs. Harry Hardy attended the funeral of their son, Mr. Abraham Hardy, at Thamesville last Monday.

Drawing gravel around North Ekfrid is the order of the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nichols spent an evening last week with Mr. and Mrs. Webber.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Pierce entertained a few of their friends last week.

A few from this vicinity attended a party at George Pettit's.

Mrs. George Chisholm spent a week in Windsor.

Miss Lila Roemlele is visiting in Windsor with her sister.

We are sorry to hear that Ed. Klemm is on the sick-list.

Oney Ramey paid a short visit to North Ekfrid Saturday.

### DAVISVILLE

Glad to hear that Mrs. Russell Smith is gaining after a long illness.

Leonard Hillman is spending a week or so with Shetland friends.

Mrs. Mary McLevin is on the sick-list with a bad cold, but is improving.

Mrs. James Brown has returned home after visiting Toronto friends.

The U. F. O. of S. S. No. 7 held an oyster supper and dance on Friday evening last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McLarty. All report a big time.

Glad to hear that Thomas Duffey is able to be up after his long illness.

### CAIRO

We are pleased to see Mrs. Ila Hayward in the post office again after her severe illness.

Miss Elsie Patterson visited at the home of Alex. Armstrong during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Munroe spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Robert Huffman.

Russell Eddie visited G. L. Smith during the week.

Wm. Leng has bought a house from Leonard Smith and has moved it on to his property.

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

## Rheumatism?

Or Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago? The remedy is simple, inexpensive, easily taken and harmless.

## Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

Your druggist will supply you. Write for free trial to Templeton's, 56 Colborne St., Toronto.

Sold by H. I. Johnston

### APPIN

One of the most pleasing amateur dramatic plays ever presented before an Appin audience was staged here on Wednesday evening last, when the Appin dramatic club presented their 3-act drama, "Tompkins' Hired Man." The splendid crowd which greeted the players was delighted with the ease and originality displayed by them. The leading parts were taken by Mrs. James Pele and John Macfie, sustained by J. D. McDonald, Anna Parrell, Gertrude Lotan, Chas. Black, Nimmie McDonald and Ronald Macfie. The laughter orchestra gave just the proper swing to the evening with their excellent music. Two solos by Master Earl Edwards and Harold Lotan deserve special mention. Rev. M. C. Parr in a few well-chosen remarks introduced the drama and gave a short synopsis of the plot. When ever this dramatic club present another drama they may feel sure of a splendid reception.

The death of Mrs. George E. Mills occurred on Thursday after an illness regarded as serious for only a few days. Besides her husband, two sisters and several brothers survive her. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon to Appin cemetery.

The Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. John Macfie. Over 40 members were present and a great deal of important business was dealt with. The nursing course to begin on Jan. 30 was fully arranged for, and anyone wishing to take advantage of this well-worth-while course may apply to either Mrs. John Macfie or Mrs. D. McColl. The agricultural course to be held in the town hall begins on Jan. 30 also, and applications should be sent to Chas. M. Macfie. These courses are supplied by the Department of Agriculture for Institutes.

A meeting of the ratepayers of school sections Nos. 13, 6 and 4 was called for Monday evening to discuss the advisability and necessity for building a continuation school. Since the Adolescent Act has come into force, it seems to necessitate some action being taken to meet the requirements. A large crowd were present but the inspector, Mr. Johnson, not being able to be present, nothing definite could be done. After considerable discussion the meeting adjourned to meet again when more information had been obtained. The chairman and secretary of the meeting were instructed to have Mr. Johnson attend the next meeting, and to appoint the time and place of meeting.

### MODEL CENTRE

(S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid)

W. W. Gordon paid a flying visit to friends here last week.

Mrs. Wm. Carruthers spent a few days last week visiting relatives in London.

We are pleased to hear that Mrs. Will Eddie is able to be around again after a serious attack of quinsy.

High Clarke of Biggar, Sask., is spending the winter with his mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Sutton have returned home after spending a few days with Mr. Sutton's parents at Talbotville.

The local dramatic club staged their play in North Ekfrid last Friday night to a fair crowd.

The U. F. O. Club met, with a record attendance, and held their annual meeting and election of officers.

The following are the officers elected for the coming year: President, Archie Leitch; vice-president, D. Munro; secretary-treasurer, Richard Moore.

Delegates appointed to the Mica and Ekfrid Co-operative Club, Glenoe, were Richard Moore and Dan Graham. The club decided to hold a literary society for the rest of the winter, the date of the first social evening to be announced later.

### CASHMERE

The buzz-saw is busy in this vicinity.

Basil Stiller spent a few days last week in Bothwell with his parents.

Thos. Dark of Bothwell is spending a few days with his son, Wed.

We are glad to note that Mrs. Calvin Stiller is better and able to be up and about again.

There was an oyster supper held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Archie Paterson on Tuesday, Jan. 17. It was the outcome of a sparrow match, of which Lloyd Saylor and Clifford Tunks were captains, the former winning by a narrow margin. There was a good program, consisting of solo, quartette, songs, violin selections and speeches. Everyone reports a good time and lots of oysters.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stiller of Bothwell spent a few days with their son, Calvin.

The Ladies' Aid will hold a meeting at the home of Mrs. Chas. Tunks on Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 25.

### KILMARTIN

Misses Anna Dewar, Christina Little and Wave Campbell left for Detroit on Saturday last.

Kilmartin hockey, hockey teams played two games last week on John McLauchlan's rink. Walkers won the first game and Kilmartin the second. The final will likely be played next Saturday.

Mrs. Mary McLarty returned to her home in Bothwell last Friday after visiting friends here.

A number of friends and neighbors spent a most enjoyable evening at Neil Munroe's on Tuesday, Jan. 17th.

The annual congregational meeting of Burns' church, Moss, was held on Wednesday, Jan. 11th. There was a good attendance of both men and women.

Secretary, Colin A. Munroe; organist, Wilhelm McMorris; treasurer, R. N. Campbell, re-appointed. Duncan Gillies, D. C. McTavish and Duncan Ross were the newly-appointed managers. The following is the financial statement:—Received for revenue, \$2,800.25; missions, \$600.35; forward movement, \$444; Ladies' Aid, \$586.04; Young People's Society, \$267.69; Women's Missionary Society, \$196.86; Sunday School, \$146.28; Mission Band, \$40.33; Bible Society, \$91.28—making a total of \$5,175.61.

The most obstinate corns fall to resist Holloway's Corn Remover. Try it.

## THE FARM CISTERN

A Good Supply of Soft Water a Household Boon.

The Farmer's Wife and Daughter Will Appreciate It—Location of the Cistern—Advantage Given for Local Installation.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Lucky indeed is the farmer who can boast of a never-failing supply of pure and fresh water from well or spring on his premises. Its value cannot be reckoned up in dollars and cents. Another source of water supply on the farm is the rain water caught on the roofs of the buildings and stored in large underground tanks, called cisterns. It is commonly called soft water in contrast to the hard water of wells and springs.

A Supply of Soft Water a Boon.

Every housewife who is fortunate enough to have a plentiful supply of soft water for washing dishes, clothes and woodwork, and for use in the bath, knows well how much superior it is to hard water. It saves a lot of soap, and the operations are more easily carried out and the results more satisfactory. This valuable supply of water comes down from the clouds in fairly copious amounts month by month, and costs nothing except a small outlay, probably \$150, once in a lifetime for cave-troughing and a storage tank or cistern.

Over Ontario the average rainfall from April to December is about 2½ inches per month, and in all the buildings, or an average-sized farm were provided with cave-troughing, no less than four barrels of water per day on the average over the whole year would be collected. This quantity of water will serve efficiently a family of six living in a home equipped with modern plumbing fixtures. The only draw on the well, or hard water, supply would be the amount required for drinking and cooking purposes.

A Good Cistern a Necessity.

To safeguard against a shortage of soft water in times of drought and during the winter season when rains are scarce, the cistern should be large enough to hold a two or three months' supply. This would require a storage tank at the very least 10 feet square and 10 feet deep, or its equivalent in different dimensions, or two average-sized barns having together this capacity. It is well to remember that the tank built in the cubical form, say 10x10x10, is more economical than one of the same size but oblong in form (8x2x15x10), for example. The cylinder form takes even less material than the cubical, but it may be a little slower and harder to build. Sometimes the bottle form is constructed. Either the cylindrical or bottle type is usually built of brick laid in a rich concrete mortar and finally well coated on the inside with a rich mixture of cement, preferably super cement, and fine sand. The 10x10x10 size will hold 6,250 imperial gallons, or approximately 200 barrels. In U.S.A. gallons the capacity would be 1-5 more, or 7,500 gallons. To build the cube-shaped cistern (10x10x10) it would require 12 cu. yds. of concrete, the walls, bottom and top being six inches thick. Using a 1-4 mixture it would take approximately 18 barrels of cement and 15 loads of gravel. For the cylindrical shape it would take about 11 cu. yds. of material, and for the oblong shape (8x2x15x10) about 13 cu. yds. With a knowledge of local prices of material and labor, it would be an easy matter to estimate the cost of a 6,000 to 7,000 gallon cistern.

The Location of the Cistern.

The house cistern may be located in the cellar, or outside underground, according to conditions. If the cellar be large and provided with good drainage for the overflow of the cistern, there can be no serious objection to having the cistern in the cellar. If the roof of the house is not large enough to collect sufficient rain water for the water service of the house, the roofs of barns and other buildings may be connected up to another cistern at these buildings and the two cisterns connected for joint service if necessary. In this case probably the best arrangement would be to build one very large underground tank, 12 or 15 feet square and 10 feet deep, at a point where rain water from both house and barns would gravitate and collect. Between the barns and this cistern it would be advisable to build a settling basin to intercept dirt from roofs. The water system would be connected to this large cistern to supply the house or barn as required. The same water system could be used to supply the house or barn with water from the well or other source used for drinking and cooking purposes.

In building a cistern do not make the serious mistake of making it too small. Then install some form of water system in order to have the soft water, both hot and cold, on tap throughout the house. In subsequent articles I will describe various types of water systems for the farm house.

The Department of Physics, O.A.C., Guelph, Ont., is prepared to advise you without charge regarding installation of water systems, plumbing, sewage disposal, etc.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Every farm and country home should feed itself, and to do this it is necessary for each family to grow garden vegetables and small fruits.

All corn cribs and grain bins should be carefully inspected to see that they are rat and mouse proof. A concrete foundation for storage buildings is advisable whenever it is practicable.

## Don't Pay Twice



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