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# The Glencoe Transcript.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

It pays to advertise in the Transcript, the local paper with a circulation. Try it.

Volume 48.-No. 11.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919

Whole No. 2457.

**PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD NOTICE**  
Owing to the overcrowded condition of the primary room of the Public School, the school board thought it advisable to ask the parents who have children to begin school after Easter not to begin them at that date but after the midsummer vacation, as the primary room will be relieved in June.

**FARMER WANTED**  
April 1, married man, without children, capable of looking after and doing all kinds of farm work. Good house, wood, garden, feed for cow and other extras. State wages and age.  
5711 ALFRED ALDRED, Glencoe.

**FOR SALE**  
Choice building lot with enough ground for a good garden. Situated at back of Methodist church. Four feet next sheds to be reserved. Tenders will be received up to March 22nd at 12 o'clock noon. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Apply to Wm. A. McCutcheon or W. H. Reyerat. 57-2

**FARM FOR SALE**  
North half lot 10, con. 3, Mosa; 100 acres; well improved, good buildings, tiled and fenced; good water supply; all seeded excepting a few acres of timber. For further particulars apply to J. J. McConnell, Route 2, Newbury. 59

**FARM FOR SALE**  
North half of lot 17, con. 4, Ekfrid, containing 100 acres more or less, with two-story brick veneer house with six bedrooms, bathroom, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and two pantries, frame summer kitchen and brick cellar; basement barn 77 x 30 ft., cement block foundation; straw shed 28 x 40 ft., with pig pen and henhouse under; hay barn 28 x 40 ft., with implements under; well fenced and partly tile drained; rich clay loam soil; splendid water, and good orchard; 3 1/2 miles to Appin, 5 miles to Glencoe, 1 1/4 miles to school, on good gravel road. For particulars apply to Edgar Munson, R. R. No. 4, Glencoe. 56-2

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**  
Six Registered Shorthorn Bulls, red and roan, from such noted Scotch families as Roan Lady's and Luster's, and sired by the old stock bull Pride of Treganna.  
Two good colts coming three years old, sired by Lord Harry, and one by Blackband coming one year.  
A quantity of good hay.  
About 10 acres to spring plow and put in on shares.  
D. TRESTAIN,  
Treganna Stock Farm.  
5511

**FARM FOR SALE**  
South half of lot 16, con. 3, Ekfrid, containing about 50 acres more or less, with a good house, barn 60 x 36 ft., on foundation, pig pen 45 x 20 ft., and drive shed 40 x 22 ft.; extra good spring well, never known to dry; situated close to village, church and railway station. For particulars apply to James Hawkins, R. R. 4, Glencoe. 5411

**FARM FOR SALE**  
Fifty acres, being the south half of lot 3, concession 5, Mosa; four miles from Glencoe; good roads; all under pasture. Address H. B. MacNeil, 260 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich. 54-4

**DR. L. W. M. FREELE**,  
at present on the staff of the Canadian Special Hospital, Witley, England, has bought the business and property belonging to Dr. Walker, and is expected shortly to begin practice in Glencoe.

**LORNE LODGE No. 282**  
A. F. & A. M.  
Glencoe Ontario

A regular communication of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, March 13, at 7:30 o'clock precisely. General business. Conferring degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.  
D. A. McALPINE, W. M.  
J. A. McKELLAR, Secretary.

**A. B. McDONALD**  
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74. 470

**McALPINE HOUSE**  
Licensed Standard Hotel

Opened for the accommodation of the travelling public.

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

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

NICHOL & SON, Props.

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

Now sold in a new waxed board package — a great improvement over the old lead package

## RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

## WHAT WE ARE NOTED FOR

**P** for Pails; sap time is here.  
**A**ugers and Auger Bits for the mechanic.  
**Y**ears of service and good values.  
**Y**es when you ask if we have what you want.  
**O**ils for Autos, Tractors and Machinery.  
**U**tsils for Kitchen and Garage.  
**R**ubber Goods, Tires, Tubes, Belts, etc.  
**A**xes and Handles.  
**C**ut Glass and Silverware.  
**C**ook Stoves, Ranges and Heaters.  
**O**ils, Paints and Varnishes, S. W. P.  
**U**ntiring service at all hours.  
**N**obby Tread Auto Tires.  
**T**inshop and Efficient Tinsmithing.

**GALBRAITH BROS.**  
APPIN - ONTARIO  
General Hardware and Auto Supplies

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

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

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager  
Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville and Dutton

## GROCERIES PROVISIONS CONFECTIONERY

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

## IN FOOTWEAR

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

**W. J. STRACHAN**  
GLENCOE

## Hard Coal

We have received a few cars of Egg, Stove, Nut and Pea Coal. Order early, as this will not last long.  
If you are going to build this year, let us figure with you. We can save you money.

**McPHERSON & CLARKE**  
PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS  
GLENCOE, ONT.

**COUNTER CHECK BOOKS**  
Order your next lot of these at The Transcript office

## Administratrix' Sale

Real and Personal Property

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID

The undersigned administratrix of the estate of Duncan Congdon, late of the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction on the east half of the north half of lot number 13 in the third range south of the Longwoods Road in the Township of Ekfrid, on Thursday, the 20th day of March, 1919, commencing at 1.30 p.m., the following personal property and real estate, viz.:

Personal Property.—3 milch cows, coming in; 1 three-year-old heifer, coming in; 2 two-year-old heifers; 1 two-year-old steer; 3 yearling heifers; 2 working horses; 1 brood mare; 1 yearling colt; 1 brood sow; 1 fat hog; 2 shoats; 1 binder; 1 set disc harrows; 1 set iron harrows; 1 lumber wagon; 1 plow; 1 set single harness; forks, shovels, etc.; about 200 bushels of oats.

Terms of Sale of Personal Property.—Ten dollars and under, cash; on all sums over \$10, eight months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes. A discount of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed for cash on all sums over \$10.

Real Estate.—Parcel No. 1.—The east half of the north half of lot 13 in the third range south of the Longwoods Road in the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex, containing fifty acres more or less.

Parcel No. 2.—The west half of the south half of lot 14 in the said third range south of the Longwoods Road in the Township of Ekfrid, containing fifty acres more or less.

This property is all good farming land well situated in the Township of Ekfrid. Parcel No. 1 is all cleared and fenced and has on it a frame dwelling-house and other improvements. Parcel No. 2 is pasture land and has on it a quantity of good timber.

Terms of Sale of Real Estate.—The lands will be offered in separate parcels, subject to a reserve bid. One-tenth of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within one month thereafter.

For further particulars apply to LUCY CONGDON, Administratrix, Appin P. O., or to L. L. McTAGGART, Auctioneer, ELLIOTT & MOSS, Solicitors, Glencoe, Ont.

WE SELL

## The Famous NEWCOMBE PIANO

Phonols and other TALKING MACHINES  
(for \$25 up, on cash or monthly payment plan)

and the SINGER SEWING MACHINE  
as well as all lines of Farm Implements and Machinery.

W. A. HAGERTY

Phone 57-12 Glencoe

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

In the Estate of Ellen Elliott Douglas, late of the Township of Mosa in the County of Middlesex, spinster, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the said Ellen Elliott Douglas, who died on or about the twenty-second day of September, 1918, at the said Township of Mosa, in testate, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to The Canada Trust Company, 444 Richmond Street, London, Ontario, the Administrators of the property of the said deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the 24th day of March, 1919, the said The Canada Trust Company will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice.

Dated at London, February 22, 1919.  
THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY,  
By Cronyn & Betts & Coleridge,  
their Solicitors herein, London, Ontario. 55-5

## Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe House, 302. Store, 89.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Henry Ford is said to be planning a new automobile to sell for \$250. Thorold has raised the transient trader's fee from \$50 to \$500 a year. Navigation was opened at the western end of Lake Erie on Monday, sixteen days earlier than last year.

The death occurred at her home in Brooke on March 3rd of Bessie Frost Randall, wife of Levi Oke, in her 62nd year.

It is noteworthy, says an exchange, that every man in the present Ontario Government, with one exception, was born and brought up on a farm.

Rev. Peter Jamieson of Melbourne has accepted a call to St. Helen's Presbyterian church, near Lucknow, and his induction will take place there on March 27th.

An exchange says:—Harold Currie of Kerwood will probably be the United Farmers' candidate in West Middlesex. Peter McArthur has the endorsement of a number of local clubs.

The barns of Sam Kelly, concession 14, Aldborough, were burned by lightning in the recent big storm. The stock and implements were saved, but considerable grain was consumed.

Members of the House of Commons have fallen in line with the rest of the workers and want \$1,000 a session increase in indemnity. They now get \$2,500 and are not able, they say, to make both ends meet.

Mrs. Jane Patterson, one of the oldest residents of Elgin county, died recently at her home in Dutton, aged 98 years. She and her husband, the latter dying sixty years ago, were pioneer settlers in Dunwich.

The recent electrical storm was particularly severe at Watford, where the spire of the Presbyterian church was struck by lightning and set on fire and damaged to the extent of from \$300 to \$500. Damage done to the electric light and telephone systems was considerable.

Since county council appointed a delegation to wait on the Ontario Government asking that dog taxes be pooled with the county so that villages and towns will be compelled to pay a portion of the cost of sheep killed by dogs. It is claimed that many of the sheep killed are by dogs from villages and towns.

The law has a long arm was proved the other day when a young farmer of Howick township got married, and when the marriage certificate was forwarded to the registrar-general it was found that he had not registered on June 22nd last, and as a consequence he is under arrest and will be prosecuted.

Albert Welch, a well-to-do farmer residing near Dutton, committed suicide by hanging himself in his barn. Welch, who was a bachelor, about 40 years of age, lived with his mother, and was apparently in good health. After returning home from the village he telephoned a neighbor farmer to come over and see a sick horse. When the neighbor arrived at the barn 20 minutes later he found the unfortunate man dead, hanging by a rope from a rafter.

## FORTY YEARS AGO

Grange flourishes. Deaths.—Colin Campbell, James Gardiner.

W. D. McDonald retires from management of McArthur House.

D. B. McCall and A. P. McDougald, Ekfrid auditors; salary \$10 each.

Glencoe brass band gives street concert in honor of St. Patrick's Day.

Death of General Sherman, distinguished for his march through Georgia to the sea in civil war.

Many patronize excursion to Manitoba via Great Western Railway to Detroit, etc., fare \$22.25.

Two children of Wm. Neale, living between Newbury and Glencoe, die from eating wild parsnips.

Three saws, four men to each saw, cut 40 cords of 2 ft. hardwood in five hours on John Graham's farm in Ekfrid.

Licensed tavern-keepers.—Ekfrid—Messrs. Cornell, McRae, Mullins, Holman, Glencoe—Messrs. McRae, Clark, Bodman, Mrs. McRae; Newbury—Messrs. Beattie, Graydon, Regis; Wardsville—Messrs. Markall, Ward, Prickett; Metcalfe—Messrs. Gillies, McBride, Gough.

Some Glencoe business-men—F. F. Quinn, hardware, tinware; T. W. Evans, flour and feed; Stephen Thomas, bricklayer; J. W. Campbell, conveyancer; W. W. Paine, undertaker; Harrison & Rathburn, bankers; W. Swaisland & Co., bankers; H. C. Dixon, saddler; George Wilson, division court clerk; E. A. Blackwell, veterinary surgeon.

## GLENCOE RED CROSS

Shipped to Hyman Hall—6 pairs of men's socks, 46 pairs of stockings, 8 mattress pads and 1 suit of underwear.

The sum of \$5.55 was realized from the sale of crocheted baskets kindly donated by Mrs. Reeves. Mrs. Farrell and Mrs. Beckton held the winning tickets.

Notice to knitters—There is still yarn on hand.  
The Red Cross sincerely regrets the death of Miss Flora McMillan, one of our most faithful and enthusiastic workers.

## WESTERN WEDDING

A very pretty wedding was solemnized on February 19th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan McCracken of Jenner, Alberta, when their daughter, Rebecca Elizabeth, was united in marriage to George Freeman Lewis, also of Jenner.

## GLENCOE COUNCIL

The regular monthly meeting of Glencoe council was held on Monday evening. Members present—A. J. Wright, reeve; Messrs. Keith, Roome, Hagerty and Lumley, councillors.

A communication was received from the manager of the Royal Bank requesting that the council take some action to have the store adjoining the bank put in shape so that it will not cause any damage to the bank. On motion of Messrs. Keith and Roome the clerk was instructed to write to Mr. Mills, the owner of the store, regarding the matter and endeavor to have him repair the building.

Several accounts were ordered paid, including \$66.25, part appropriation for the public library.

Owing to his going to the West, J. E. Hull tendered his resignation as member of the board of health, and on motion of Messrs. Roome and Hagerty his resignation was accepted.

Dr. J. Y. McLachlan and Fred Gough submitted their report as auditors, showing a reduction of the village debt of \$211.73, the smallness of the reduction being due to the failure of the electric light plant towards the end of the year. On motion of Messrs. Roome and Keith their report was accepted, and the clerk was instructed to have 50 copies of same printed, and to issue orders for the payment of the auditors.

On motion of Messrs. Lumley and Hagerty the clerk was instructed to prepare a by-law giving the council authority to pull down the old building in the village which are considered unsightly and dangerous.

On motion of Messrs. Hagerty and Keith the council agreed to accept from the Woodburn Milling Co. the sum of \$233.06 as taxes for 1917, and to refund the said company the sum of \$88.67, the amount of same for the five months of the year after the fire. On motion of Messrs. Roome and Lumley, Dr. J. Y. McLachlan was appointed medical officer of health pro tem, owing to the severe illness of Dr. Walker.

At a special meeting of the council on Monday, March 10th, John Oldrieve was appointed a member of the board of health in place of Mr. Hull, resigned.

## CONGREGATIONAL MEETING

On Monday evening the annual congregational meeting was held in the lecture room of the Methodist church. Every seat was occupied. The program was interspersed with the items of the Christmas entertainment which had to be postponed at the time owing to the influenza. The young people did their part in a splendid manner.

To the delight of parents and teachers during the meeting the heads of the different church organizations were called upon to present their reports. J. N. Currie, the up-to-date treasurer, presented a most encouraging report of the finances. Mrs. Thomas Stinson and Mrs. (Dr.) Mumford, president and treasurer respectively of the Ladies' Aid, spoke for that organization. The ladies of this branch of the church had a particularly good showing. The Sunday school superintendent, Norman McCutcheon, and treasurer, Dr. Mumford, represented the school.

(Rev.) Irwin reported on behalf of the W. M. S., while Miss Samson and Miss Pearl Parish were called on as president and treasurer of the League to the delight of parents and teachers. For the year's work, a hearty vote of thanks was moved and adopted to the choir leader, C. O. Smith, and organist, Mrs. (Dr.) Wilson, also the members of the choir, Sunday school teachers and officers of the church. The following missionary collectors were appointed for the church: In the town, north of the track—Mrs. P. Clarke and Miss Pearl Parish; south of track—Miss Alta Harris; Mosa, north—Miss Annie Walker; south—Misses Walker and Gilbert; Ekfrid, north—Mrs. Sutton and Mrs. Phillips; south—Miss Goff and Miss Mary Gardiner.

Previous to the opening of the meeting, a session of the official board was held. A vote of thanks was passed to the Ladies' Aid for the gift of three beautiful collection plates. A hearty and unanimous invitation was given to the pastor to return for the fourth year. Mr. Irwin, after expressing his appreciation to the board and referring to many very pleasant things regarding the church and people and to the cordial relationship existing between pastor and congregation, accepted the invitation only provisionally. J. N. Currie extended a welcome to the returned soldier boys, to which Corporal Harry Hicks responded. The ladies having served refreshments, a very pleasant gathering was brought to a close.

## THE LATE MRS. McKELLAR

There passed away on March 3rd, 1919, Mrs. Annie Walker McKellar, relict of the late Archibald B. McKellar, in her 71st year. She was born in the township of Mosa on November 12, 1848, and was the daughter of the late Robert Walker of Woodgreen. She was married on February 28th, 1872, moving to the farm on which she died. She leaves two sons, R. W. and M. A., who suffer the loss of a kind and affectionate mother. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Charlton, and interment was made in Oakland cemetery. The pallbearers were her six nephews—J. A. T. McKillop, M. McKillop, M. J. McKellar, Ed. McKellar, Joseph Walker and Thomas Walker.

Next Monday is St. Patrick's Day, or, if you choose, "the seventeenth of Old Ireland." Four days later the astronomical spring opens.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

The Major-General McRae Chapter meets every first and third Tuesday.

The Junior Chapter meets every second and fourth Monday.

We wish to acknowledge the following donations:—\$5 from M. Knox, \$3 from E. M. Doull, \$2.50 from Rev. Mr. Irwin.

## REFEREE HAS STAGE FRIGHT

(Contributed)

The Niagara Falls hockey team arrived in Glencoe via G. T. R. Monday night to play the return game in the semi-final of senior northern hockey league, and but for the unscrupulous and childish tactics of Referee Munro the fans of this village and surrounding country, who numbered about 300, would have been treated to one of the best exhibitions of hockey ever witnessed in Glencoe. Let it be said for the Niagara Falls players that they conducted themselves like sportsmen and more than one of them was heard to say that Munro's decisions were weak, even though he favored from first to last the visiting players. His reason for forfeiting the game was that he was interfered with by the fans, but on being questioned by the management of the Glencoe club he admitted that he had acted hastily and that no one had laid a hand on him until after he had ended the game. The real reason for his unmanly decision might be summed up in a few words: He rang the bell for an off-side and one of the players tossed him the puck which accidentally struck him on the cheek; enraged to think that anyone would have the audacity to do such a thing and having in mind his desire, which was obvious, to win the game for Niagara Falls, he then grasped the opportunity to decide it. Had Mr. Tackaberry, who refereed the London-Glencoe O. H. A. game, been handling the men, no such occurrence could have taken place.

The ice was in fairly good shape and much credit is given to the Glencoe goal-keeper, Pearson, who let the visitors score only four goals. In fact all the boys deserve great credit for the able manner in which they handled the game, the score being 7 to 4 in favor of Glencoe.

Line-up.—Niagara Falls.—Dwyer, Murray, Bawtenheimer, Robins, Carigan, Walsh; Glencoe.—Pearson, Dohie, Weaver, Davenport, Hamilton, Wall.

The Glencoe club has had an uphill fight during the past season; lack of ice has made practice impossible. Poor accommodation for the spectators has made the attendance at the home games small and as this is the only source from which revenue is derived we feel that the boys have done exceptionally well to travel long distances and play fast hockey without any chance of remuneration. While Mr. Munro made the boast that Glencoe would play no more association hockey, we are loath to believe that so much power is in the hands of one so feeble and who on many previous occasions has given exhibitions of poor judgment. Let us as citizens of Glencoe get together on the rink question and build a place for our boys so that when a visiting team comes to the town they will not be able to couple the cause of defeat with the size of the rink, as was the case in the last game.

## SOLDIERS BANQUETED

On Tuesday evening the Daughters of the Empire gave the second of a series of banquets to the returned soldiers. Although not as many participated as at the one given two weeks ago, yet all who have arrived since then were present and enjoyed what had been prepared. After saluting the flag and singing the national anthem Rev. Mr. Lloyd asked the blessing. Rev. Mr. Charlton, rector of St. John's church, occupied the position of chairman, and in his happy and inimitable manner conducted the program. Addresses were given by J. N. Currie, president of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, and A. J. Wright, reeve of the village. Rev. Mr. Lloyd, as representing the Presbyterian church, in an interesting address welcomed the soldiers home. Rev. Mr. Irwin and Rev. Dr. Ford also gave spirited addresses, followed by W. D. Moss and A. E. Sutherland, in welcome to our returned heroes. Intensely interesting were addresses given by Corporals Tait and Hicks, both describing life and conditions at the front and the work of the British women. A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the I. O. D. E., and in replying the reeve, Mr. Aldred, spoke a few words on the strengthening of the Imperial ties.

The annual convention of Ekfrid township Sunday School Association will be held in the Methodist church, Appin, this afternoon and evening. In consequence of the increased demand for electric service as furnished by a Delco-light system, the Appin Electric Light Co. have placed an order with the dealer, M. C. Morgan of Kerwood, for an additional generating unit to be added to their equipment. This is the largest single order for Delco-light yet sold in Western Ontario, the new equipment costing over \$3,000. Hats off to Appin.



## To Prove Our Claims

A Tea-Pot Test is better than a page of Advertisement.

# "SALADA"

Is the Purest & Finest Flavored Tea your money can purchase.



### Fill Idle Minds and Hearts.

"Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," was the maxim which an old Scotch schoolmaster used to hurl at our heads. Viewed with the judgment of mature years I've wondered much why he didn't mull it over to himself, and visit our homes to impress it on our parents. For if anyone needed the saying it was not the youngsters who got into the mischief, but the adults who failed to provide proper fun and interesting work for the active children committed to their care.

Children naturally must be busy. So well accepted is this fact that when a child sits down quietly we instantly decide he must be sick. And yet we fail to make provision for this inalienable law of child nature. The baby, from the time he creeps until he passes out of babyhood, is the most striking illustration. We say every day, "Wouldn't you think he would get tired and want to sit down and rest?" But he never seems to. All day long he trots about in investigating, and mothers, recognizing the principle of keeping him out of mischief by keeping him interested, coat him from the things he shouldn't do with a promise of a different amusement or a new toy.

The very young child is provided for, possibly because it takes so little to amuse him. A string of spoons or buttons, a box of clothes pins, a spoon and a sand pile, a ball made out of twine, these will furnish the young child amusement. But when he grows older, passes into school days, learns to read and to play with his fellows, we lose sight of the basic principle that he must be kept always busy unless he is to get into mischief, and then mischief is indeed begun.

The Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor has published some interesting findings on the effect of this lack of supervision. Out of one hundred and eighty-five children who were guilty of delinquency, only about thirteen were mentally deficient; it was found that these normal-bright children were led into trouble because of "lack of opportunity for moral and mental training, for recreation, and lack of variety of interesting occupations with promising futures."

Few normally bright children deliberately go wrong. Idleness is one contributing factor. They have nothing to do, and as a result drift into mischief, but malicious mischief at first, but idle mischief which little by little leads to deliberate wrongdoing, destruction of property or perhaps theft.

Wholesome recreation suitably supervised, is the crying need of young folks, especially in the country and small towns. The young folks of cities fare better in this respect than country children, in spite of the advantage of outdoor life. For what is the use of the outdoors if there is nothing to do, except to work, from a child's point of view? Cities have their public playgrounds with swimming pools, swings, sand piles, May-poles, base ball diamonds, tennis courts, everything for wholesome sports, with the added advantage of a supervisor. In winter there are the skating ponds and the Y. M. C. A. with its swimming pool, indoor basketball and game tables. Libraries offer books and story telling hours, and churches keep open house with their gymnasiums.

Wholesome recreation is thus provided for the school child, and in addition night schools in winter and vacation schools in summer offer a "variety of interesting occupations with a promising future." The boy and girl are given every opportunity to make the most of the life so far as schools can help them. And best of all, they are supervised. Instead of being left to grope in the dark, their efforts are directed by the teachers.

Public playgrounds, gymnasiums, swimming pools and skating ponds are still in the future for most rural children. But conscientious parents can supply their place if they make the effort. When you give the order for concrete pens for your porkers and watering troughs for your stock, go a step farther and order a swimming pool for your children. Children rightly handled are a more paying investment than live stock. Fit up the parlor or the "spare" bed room for a gymnasium. A punching bag

horizontal bars, and boxing gloves cost but little and pay for themselves a hundred-fold if they help keep the boys at home and out of mischief. Plan for games for long winter evenings. If you are opposed to playing cards there are dominoes, checkers and chess, and a dozen other games.

Recognize the fact that the child must be amused. He must have fun and he is going to get it some way, if not in a lawful way under your eyes, then unlawfully. Keep him interested in work or play. But above all, keep your eye on him. Not oppressively, of course. Don't snoop nor spy but just the same, know what your boy and girl are doing and who are their friends and playmates.

### Making the Broom Last.

"The marked increase in the prices charged for brooms has caused the housekeeper to regard them with a new respect, becoming more than ever desirous of preserving them to their last usefulness. It is real economy to choose the best quality when buying a broom, for one that is well made will outlast several of an inferior variety. One should be sure that there are at least four rows of stitching across the top of the straws, as this number is required to insure durability. In the cheaper brooms, three rows are usually the most provided, and they do not hold the straws tightly enough to keep them from falling out with brisk sweeping. It is hardly necessary to say that to stand a broom on its straws is to give it the worst treatment possible, since its weight will soon cause the body to sag to one side and thus deprive it of the efficiency which is the result of the regularity of the straws. The broom should have its regular place on the wall or in a closet, where it hangs upside down when not in use. If one has no regular bracket, a home-made device may be found helpful. Two nails should be driven into the wall, two inches apart and about four feet from the floor, and then another pair, about two and one-half feet above these, should be inserted the same distance apart. The broom is placed so that the straw body rests on the upper nails, while the lower nails support the handle. One housekeeper finds that she can renew her broom by soaking it in hot suds for a time, then allowing it to dry thoroughly in the bright sun. At this point, it is possible to cut the bristles evenly on more so that they will brush over the nap thoroughly. It is not uncommon to see neat cloth covers, fitted to the upper half of the broom body, sewed on securely to prevent the straws from breaking at the top and thus slipping out below. When the broom is past all further usefulness, a heavy bag may be fitted over the entire surface and fastened by a drawing-string at the top, where the handle begins. Such a covering, if absorbent material will make it a handy dust mop for floor surfaces. Its best feature is found in the fact that the cover may be slipped off and washed much more easily and satisfactorily than may an ordinary string mop.

Fastidious housekeepers often apply an enamel coating over the handles of their brooms, because they find them much more agreeable to handle than those of the unvarnished wood, besides being far more decorative in the spotless kitchen.

### One at a Time.

In a closely-contested case, while one of the counsel was indulging in a flight of oratory, a donkey in a yard near by indulged in a loud bray. The opposing counsel rose to his feet, and said to the court: "My Lords, it is admissible for the gentleman's friend to thus applaud him?" Later on, when the other counsel had reached a high point of enthusiasm, the donkey interrupted again. Immediately the other lawyer rose to his feet and said: "My Lords, is there not an unusual echo in the court?"

### Getting Wise at Last.

"We played the fool," declared the Crown Prince. "I know it now." "Huh?" "We had the whole world to pick a fight with." "Well?" "And look at the crowd we picked out."

## The Road to Understanding

—BY—

Eleanor H. Porter

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### CHAPTER II.—(Cont'd.)

John Denby read the letter once, twice; then he pulled the telephone toward him and gave a few crisp orders to James Brett, his general manager. His voice was steady and to the man at the other end of the wire—ominously emotionless. When he had finished talking five minutes later, certain words had been uttered that would materially change the immediate future of a certain wilful youth just then setting out on his honeymoon.

There would be, for Burke Denby no "Reddington apartment." There would also be no several-other-things; for there would be no "allowance" after the current month. There would be only the "wages" and the things the wages could buy.

There was no disputing the fact that John Denby was very angry. But he was also sorely distressed and grieved. Added to his indignation that his son should have flouted him was his anguish of heart that the old days of ideal companionship were now gone forever. There was, too, his very real fear for the future happiness of his boy, bound in marriage to a woman he believed would prove to be a most uncongenial mate. But overtopping all, just now, was his wrath at the flippant assurance of his son's note, and the very evident confidence in a final forgiveness that the note showed. It was this that caused the giving of those stern, momentous orders over the telephone—John Denby by himself had been somewhat in the habit of having his own way!

The harassed father did not sleep much that night. Until far into the morning hours he sat before the fire, less grate in his library, thinking. He looked old, worn, and wholly miserable. In his hand, and often under his gaze, was the miniature of a beautiful woman—his wife.

### CHAPTER III.

It was on a cool, cloudy day in early September that Mr. and Mrs. Burke Denby arrived at Dalton from their wedding trip.

With characteristic inclination to avoid anything unpleasant, the young husband had neglected to tell his wife that they were not to live in the Denby Mansion. He had argued with himself that she would find it out soon enough, anyway, and that there was no reason why he should spoil their wedding trip with disagreeable topics of conversation. Burke always liked to put off disagreeable things till the last.

Helen was aware, it is true, that Burke's father was much displeased at the marriage; but that this displeasure had gone so far as to result in banishment from the home, she did not know. She had been planning, indeed, just how she would win her father-in-law over—just how sweet and lovely and daughterly she would be, as a member of the Denby household; and so sure was she of victory that already she counted the battle half won.

In the old days of her happy girlhood, Helen Barnett had taken as a matter of course the succumbing of everything and everybody to her charm and beauty. And although this feeling had, perhaps, been in abeyance for some eighteen months, it had been very rapidly coming back to her during the past two weeks, under the devoted homage of her young husband and the admiring eyes of numerous strangers along their honeymoon way.

It was a complete and disagreeable surprise to her now, therefore, when Burke said to her, a trifle nervously, as they were nearing Dalton: "We'll have to go to a hotel, of course, Helen, for a few days, till we get the apartment ready. But it won't be for long, dear."

"Hotel! Apartment! Why, Burke, aren't we going home—to our home?"

"Oh, no, dear. We're going to have a home of our own, you know—our home."

"No, I didn't know," Helen's lips showed a decided pout. "But you'll like it, dear. You just wait and see." "The man spoke with determined cheerfulness."

"But I can't like it better than your old home, Burke. I know what that is, and I'd much rather go there."

"Yes, yes, but—" Young Denby paused to wet his dry lips. "Er—you know, dear, dad wasn't exactly—er—pleased with the marriage, anyway, and—"

"That's just it," broke in the bride eagerly. "That's one reason I wanted to go there—to show him, you know. Why, Burke, I'd got it all planned out lovely, how nice I was going to be to him—get his papers and silencers, and kiss him good-morning, and—"

"Holy smoke! Kiss—?" Just in time the fastidious son of a still more fastidious father pulled himself up; but to a more discerning bride, his face would already have finished his sentence. "Er—but—well, anyhow, dear," he stammered, "that's very kind of you, of course; but you see it's useless even to think of it. He—he has forbidden us to go there."

"Why, the mean old thing!"

Helen's face showed a frown as well as a pout.

"I don't care. He is mean, if he is your father, not to let—"

"Helen!"

At the angry sharpness of the man's voice Helen stopped abruptly. For a moment she gazed at her husband with reproachful eyes. Then her chin began to quiver, her breath

the big tears to roll down her face.

"Oh, Great Scott! Helen, dearest, don't please!" begged the dismayed, promptly capitulating at the awful sight of tears of which he was the despicable cause. "Darling, don't! But you never spoke like that to me before," choked the wife of a fortnight.

"I know, I was a brute—so I was! But, sweetheart, please stop," he pleaded desperately. "See, we're just pulling into Dalton. You don't want to see you crying—a bride!"

Mrs. Burke Denby drew in her breath convulsively and lifted a buried hand to brush the tears from her eyes. The next moment she smiled, tremulously, but adorably. She looked very lovely as she stepped from the car a little later; and Burke Denby's heart swelled with love and pride as he watched her. If underneath the love and pride there was a vague something not so pleasant, the man told himself, it was only a natural regret at having said anything to cast the slightest shadow on the home-coming of this dear girl whom he had asked to share his life. Whatever this vague something was, anyway, Burke resolutely put it behind him, and devoted himself all the more ardently to the comfort of his young wife.

In spite of himself, Burke could not help looking for his father's face at the station. Never before had he come home (when not with his father), and not been welcomed by the father's eager smile and outstretched hand. He missed them both now. Otherwise he was relieved to see few people he knew, as he stepped to the platform, though he fully realized from the shy winks and covert glances, that every one knew who he was, and who also was the lady at his side.

With only an occasional perfunctory greeting, and no introductions, therefore, the somewhat embarrassed and irritated bridegroom hurried his bride into a public carriage, and the order to drive to the Hancock Hotel.

All the way there he talked very fast and very tenderly of the new home that was soon to be theirs. "It'll be only for a little—the hotel, dear," he plunged in once more. "And you won't mind it, for a little, while we're planning, will you, darling? I'm going to have the father's garden apart at you remember them—on Reddington Avenue; white stone with dandy little balconies between the big bay windows. Oh, no—no, indeed," asserted the man, all the more hurriedly, because he never had thought of a "hired girl," and because he was rather fearful of Burke's little wife. There would have to be one, of course; but he wondered if his allowance would cover it, with all the rest. Still, he could smoke a cigar or two less a day, he supposed. If it came to a pinch, and—but Helen was speaking.

"Dear, dear, but you did give me a turn, Burke! You see, there'll just have to be a hired girl—that is, if you want anything to eat, sir," she laughed, showing her dimples. (And Burke loved her dimples!) "I can't cook a little bit. I never did at home, you know, and I should hate it, I'm sure. It's so messy—sticky dough and dishes, and all that!" Again she laughed and showed her dimples, looking so altogether so sweet and so lovely, that he decided, too, on the spot, that he would rather never smoke another cigar than to subject this adorable little thing at his side to any task that had to do with the hated "messy dough and sticky dishes." Indeed he would!

Something of this must have shown in his face, for the little bride began to smile, and the remainder of the drive was a blissfully happy one of fascinating plans regarding this new little nest of a home.

All this was at four o'clock. At eight o'clock Burke Denby came into their room at the hotel with a white face and tense lips.

(To be continued.)

### Army Coal for Civilians.

To meet the scarcity of coal in England, which is acute in certain localities, an arrangement has been come to between the War Office and the Coal Control Department by which public needs may be met temporarily by drawing on Army stocks. The arrangement provides that where stocks of coal or gas coke exist in Army camps above immediate requirements, assistance in fuel supplies may be given to the public from such stocks by mutual arrangement between local Fuel Overseers and the officer in charge of War Office supplies.

Man learns from his own mistakes, but he never lives long enough to complete his education.

The water in which Brussels sprouts or cauliflower is cooked can be utilized in making soup. Spinach and rice water should never be wasted.



### SOLDIERS' AGES CHANGE.

Now That War is Over True Age is Disclosed.

Incidents of men stretching the truth considerably to get into the British army when England needed every man and then resorting virtually to mutiny to get out after the armistice was signed have been shown at Folkestone during investigation of the first demobilization demonstrations there, says a London despatch. After several hundred men had declined to embark for France at the end of their Christmas leave the military authorities began investigating each case separately.

One man, who might be judged anywhere from thirty-eight to fifty years old, appeared before the examining officers.

"On what ground do you think you should be released now?" he was asked.

"I'm more than forty-one years old," he said, relying upon the rule that the men of that age or more should be released as soon as possible.

"But your army book shows you enlisted fifteen months ago at the age of thirty-five."

"I gave that as my age to get in, sir. I am fifty years old now."

"You will have to prove that," came a quick reply, whereupon he turned to a middle-aged woman spectator, his wife, who had anticipated the situation and produced a birth certificate. He was released at once and the method by which he volunteered will be conveniently forgotten.

During the last year of the war no miners were allowed to join the army. Their ranks already had been depleted until barely enough coal was being produced.

Another demonstrator said he should be released because he was a miner. His record showed he represented himself as a fishmonger in order to join the colors. When he proves he is a miner he will be released.

### PILL-MAKING CRABS

How They Extract Particles of Food From the Sea Shore.

These tiny creatures, most of which are about the size of a pea, are in abundance on the shores of the Malay Peninsula. They are usually first noticed on the beaches after the going out of the tide, when they make the beach look covered with loose, powdery sand and holes of various sizes. Upon looking more closely it is seen that little paths converge in the sand to each hole and that the sand itself is in minute balls.

At the approach of an observer there immediately becomes apparent a peculiar twinkle—the simultaneous and rapid retreat of a myriad of the tiny crabs into their holes.

Should the watcher take up his position by one of the holes and remain

perfectly motionless, they will in time come out, when he can see them at work.

Coming cautiously to the mouth of the hole the crab will reconnoitre. Satisfied that no enemy is near, it will venture about its own length from its lurking place. Then, rapidly taking up particles of sand in its claws, it deposits them in a groove beneath its thorax.

As it does so a little ball of sand is rapidly projected through its mouth. This one put aside, the process being repeated until the smooth beach is covered with little pellets or pills. This is evidently the crab's method of extracting particles of food from the sand.

A Member of Parliament was ambitious to distinguish himself by his oratory, and watched for a favorable opportunity. A motion was proposed in the House for enforcing the execution of an ancient statute, whereupon the would-be orator rose and, after solemnly gazing around in silence for a moment, said, "Mr. Speaker, have we laws, or have we not laws? If we have not laws, and they are not observed, to what end are these laws made?" So saying, he sat down, his chest inflated with conscious consequence.

Instantly another member rose and said, "Mr. Speaker, did the honorable gentleman—who last spoke speak to the purpose, or did he not speak to the purpose? If he did not speak to the purpose, to what purpose did he speak?"



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## ENGLAND TO MAKE POTATO FLOUR

MINISTRY OF FOOD TO UTILIZE HOME RESOURCES

Forced to Produce Potatoes Because of U-Boat Campaign, Britain is Now Overstocked.

It has recently been announced by the Ministry of Food that the shortage of tonnage and the heavy demand upon it makes it imperative to utilize British food resources to the utmost, and, accordingly, the Food Ministry has made arrangements for the establishment of mills for the production of potato flour, which, it is hoped, will be on a large scale. This industry, although a new one in Great Britain, has been established for many years on the continent; for example, Germany before the war had five hundred potato flour factories in operation, whereas it now has over two thousand. This alone would demonstrate the possibilities of the enterprise in this country.

For some time the Ministry of Food has been conducting experiments in making potato flour, and these have resulted satisfactorily. The Food Controller has signified a willingness that this project should be undertaken by private firms, and an endeavor is being made for individual concerns to take it up, the Food Ministry standing ready to give all assistance necessary in the organization of the work.

Stated briefly, the process of manufacture consists of working the potatoes and passing the potato mash over hot rollers, on which it forms a thin film. This film is removed from the rollers by a scraper in the form of flakes, which can be kept for a considerable length of time, and then turned over to the mills for converting into flour. It is estimated that the percentage of the potato flakes extracted is twenty per cent. of the weight of the raw potatoes.

In order to eliminate unnecessary labor and transportation the Ministry of Food has placed certain limitations on the factory sites, and it is proposed that factories be situated, as far as possible, in the localities where potatoes are grown. Machinery and raw materials for production of potato flour are to be provided by the Ministry of Food. At the present time there are no flaking machines enough in Great Britain to handle the work, since ordinary flour mills can convert the flakes into flour. In case there should be any necessity for importing machinery, the Food Controller will arrange that shipping priorities be given to permit its importation.

The financial arrangements for this undertaking have been worked out, and at present they are awaiting the official sanction of the British Treasury Department. The Food Ministry, however, is confident that these arrangements will be approved, as submitted, within a very short time.

Great Britain before the war imported a large portion of its potatoes which were largely consumed for food, but in view of the U-Boat campaign the country was forced to produce its own. Great Britain now has an overproduction of potatoes, and the formation of this industry provides a means for the consumption of this overproduction. The establishment of this industry would provide employment through the winter for labor available on the land in summer, and the process is one in which women can be almost exclusively employed, with the exception of stocking and other heavy work. This new industry will prevent the loss of raw material, and will insure their production, which will also have a tendency in stabilizing the potato market.

### CAN FLY 300 MILES AN HOUR

French Engineer's Device Will Shorten Trip to America.

An airplane with a speed of from 200 to 300 miles an hour which will bring America within a short day's journey of Europe is the prospect held out by the invention of a French engineer, Auguste Rateau, according to the Matin. The invention of M. Rateau was one of the surprises in store for the Germans which were about to be revealed when fighting ceased.

At the present time, without the invention, the higher an airplane mounts the less power is required, on account of the rarifying of the air. The loss at 15,000 feet, for instance, is 50 per cent. Mr. Rateau's device, the paper says, is very simple. It consists of an arrangement by which the exhaust from the engine works a small turbine which compresses the air drawn into the engine to normal pressure so that the engine develops full power no matter what the altitude. As the resistance of an airplane decreases enormously at high altitude, the Matin adds, it follows that the higher a machine fitted with the new device mounts the greater will be its speed. This fact, it is declared, was demonstrated by the German long-range guns.

It has been found that a heavy day bombing machine whose speed at 15,000 feet ordinarily did not exceed 80 miles an hour made 140 miles an hour when fitted with M. Rateau's invention.



# Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

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

## Smut of Oats.

The oat crop of Canada is estimated at about 400,000,000 bushels. The average loss from oat smut, usually placed at four to six per cent, means the destruction of about 20,000,000 bushels, a loss which can easily be prevented by seed treatment.

Oat smut is easily recognized as it destroys the embryo and hull and sometimes the chaff, changing them to a black dusty powder composed of millions of spores, which are scattered by the wind and which lodge on the sound oats in the vicinity. When this grain is sown the smut spores germinate and infect the young seedlings. The smut develops inside the growing plant and reduces the kernel to a mass of spores instead of sound grain.

The object of seed treatment is to kill the spores lodged on the grain. The safest and best method is to treat the seed with a solution of formaldehyde by one of the following methods:

**Dipping method.**—Mix well one pint of formaldehyde (formalin) in forty gallons of water, putting the solution in barrels or casks. Put the seed in coarse bags that the solution will readily pass through and dip into the casks, allowing to soak for about five minutes until every grain is wet. Remove the bags and allow to drain on slats into the casks, as the solution may be used several times. Then pile the grain on a clean floor and cover with sacks or canvas for two or three hours. Dry the grain by spreading on a clean floor and stirring now and then. Sow the grain as soon as it will run freely or, if necessary to store, dry thoroughly, as damp seed will mould or sprout.

**Sprinkling method.**—Pile the grain on a clean floor or grain wagon and sprinkle the grain with the solution, using a sprinkling can, shovelling the seed from one pile to another so that each kernel will be thoroughly wet. About a gallon of solution will be required for each bushel of grain. Cover the grain as in the dipping method and dry.

Do not allow the wet grain to freeze as it might injure germination. When the grain has been treated and is damp and swollen the rate of seedling should be increased about three-fourths of a bushel per acre. Any bags or receptacles used for holding the treated grain should be disinfected in the solution of formaldehyde.

**Dry method.**—This method has been recently introduced but requires more care. A solution consisting of one pint of formaldehyde to one pint of water is sprayed on the grain while it is being shoveled over on a clean floor or canvas. A sprinkling can must not be used as a sprayer that will deliver the solution in the form of a mist is necessary. In this method there is no danger of freezing and no drying is required. It should not be used for wheat except in an experimental way. One quart of the solution will treat about fifty bushels of seed.

## Farm Machinery.

Conservation is the watch-word of Canada to-day. Conservation has always been the aim on a certain farm known to the writer. A description of one or two little "saving" devices which have been in satisfactory use for the past five years may be of some assistance to those who are now more than ever feeling the need of getting more service out of their farm machinery.

In the centre of the engine house on this particular farm is the gasoline engine, to the left, the air-compressor tank and the dynamo, the corn-sheller and feed grinder on the right. At the extreme left is the well-pit. On the opposite side of the room are the storage batteries and a work-bench.

The five horse-power engine is run for half an hour night and morning. It is capable of filling the air-compressor, running the dynamo, which charges the batteries for a thirty-five-light electric plant, and shelling and grinding corn all at the same time. The air-compressor furnishes the motive power for an air-pump in the six-inch well, supplying fresh water, direct from the well, for all parts of the farm, including three residences. In this system there are four fully equipped bathrooms, three kitchen sinks, two laundry tubs, and various out-door faucets for lawn-sprinkling. Four residences, the barn, engine room and henhouse are electrically lighted. The owner's house is installed with electric iron and washing machine. The motor for the latter also runs the churn.

The well, which is over ninety feet deep, overflows during the greater part of the year. And at all times, the exhaust from the air pump throws a small stream of water into the pit. This surplus water is piped to the henhouse, where it flows through a cement trough. This trough is built along the front of the house, just beneath the windows, and is of proper height to make it easily accessible for the hens. It runs the

entire length of the fifty-six-foot house and is connected at the farther end with a pipe which carries the water off beyond the yards. A stiff brush is used to clean the trough, making it possible for the hens to have plenty of fresh water at all times without any trouble to the poultry keeper.

A galvanized tank is set in front of the engine. This was a hot water tank, discarded because of a small leak. During the winter the tank is connected with the engine in such a manner that the exhaust enters it below, leaves it at the top and passes through a pipe leading along the ceiling, down the wall and thence through the wall to the rim of the horse-trough outside. There the pipe is connected with a rectangular frame of gas pipe resting on the floor of the trough. An elbow over the rim permits the exhaust to escape into the air. When the engine is running there is sufficient heat generated by the exhaust and radiated from the tank to raise the temperature of the room to a degree which prevents the storage batteries from freezing, and also warms the drinking water for the cattle. By this simple device a waste product is made of practical use—which is carrying "conservation" to its highest efficiency.

## Plow Early for Corn.

Most farmers realize that in preparing land for corn the earlier the better. There are, of course, exceptional years when very early plowing is not desirable, but these exceptions are rare. Consequently it is generally wise practice to plow the land as early as possible. The fact that many farmers fail to get this done is not so much because they do not believe in early plowing as it is because of a failure to organize their work properly. Of course, there are seasons when no man can plow early, but again it may be said that these seasons are rare.

Early plowing makes possible a good seed bed. The soil is given time to settle together below, which is a very important principle, the weeds are held back and the farmer has more time in which to prepare a thorough pulverized surface. Late plowing means either clods or the necessity of turning under a large growth of weeds too late for its proper decay. Usually it means both of these things and the impossibility of preparing a good seed bed.

The oily cases where early plowing is not desirable are on those seasons and on those soils in which the land runs together after plowing. A soil lacking in organic matter may readily be beaten down by spring rains after it is plowed, so that it becomes very hard. On the average soil, however, such a condition is not to be expected, and the early plowing means a much better seed bed than can possibly be prepared where the plowing is done late.

## Facts Worth Jotting Down.

A fowl consumes about three ounces of mash in the morning; two ounces of grain at noon, and four ounces of grain at the evening meal. Guinea, like geese and pigeons, pair when the number of males and females is equal.

The turkey does not fully mature until two years old, and is at its best at three years.

One pound of feathers can be secured from five ordinary fowls, or from ten ducks or from four geese.

For producing strong chicks two-year-old hens are best, and well-developed yearlings come next. There is a risk with pullets under nine months of age.

Nine dozen eggs a year is the egg record of the average hen. The record for a turkey is two dozen; a goose, three dozen; a duck, eight dozen; a Guinea, eight dozen.

Young gobblers may be distinguished from the females by being heavier, more masculine in appearance, more naked fleshy growth on the head, and a development of the tassels on the breast.

A "chicken" is a young fowl, usually under six months of age. It becomes a "fowl" after that period. In the same manner a young male under twelve months old is a "cockerel"—after that a "cock"; and a young female until a year old is a "pullet"—after that a "hen." A "baby chick" is one just hatched.

Hens lay best in damp weather, even during winter. It will be noticed that they are more prolific during showery spells than they are when it is dry. The theory is that moisture produces expansion and growth, whereas cold or dry warmth contracts.

In salting the mash dissolve sufficient salt in the water with which the mash is to be moistened. In this way the salt will be more evenly distributed. An ounce of salt is about right for 100 fowls.

An attractive table fowl is long in body, wide in back, full in breast, and plump over the keel—showing most



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all over. Taking the legs as a center more body should be shown in front than behind.

The sex of geese can generally be told by observation. The gander grows larger than the goose. The goose is deeper in body, a trifle slimmer in neck, and smaller in head. The call of the gander is loud, long and shrill, while that of the goose is merely an answer to it. The male, too, is more aggressive.

The male Guinea is larger than the female, and more aggressive. The cry of the female sounds like "Come back, come back," while that of the male resembles "Tick, tick." The red earlobes are larger in the cock than in the hen.

The hatching periods required for eggs of domesticated fowls are:

Chickens, twenty-one days; ducks, twenty-eight days; turkeys, twenty-eight days; geese, thirty days. The Chinese goose egg requires five weeks to hatch.

To plump a dressed fowl first dip it for ten seconds in water nearly, but not quite, boiling hot, and then immediately in cold water. Afterward hang in a cool place until the animal heat is all gone! Plumping adds the appearance of the dressed poultry.

In ancient times the country now known as Portugal was called Lusitania. The present name is derived from Porto Callo, the original appellation of Oporto, which has ever been the chief commercial city of the country.

## THE FARMER'S LIBRARY

By C. B. Ford

You perhaps are the one farmer in a hundred who appreciates the value of agricultural literature and spends more or less money every year to add to his collection of agricultural books. You may realize the advantage of having at hand the collected ideas of other men who have made a study of managing a farm, and yet it is likely that you do not regard what agricultural literature you have in the light of a library, and yet I believe it does give added importance to it to allow it that dignity. And more than that, if you habitually view your business literature from that standpoint, you will be more likely to give it the care and attention it deserves.

In every farm home there ought to be a growing collection of books, and these books ought to be kept in a suitable case or set of shelves where they will be easily reached by anyone connected with the farm. If the farm is so small that the work is all done by the owner, or with the help of one man, this little library is none the less important; perhaps I should say it is all the more important. If the farm is large and employs many men, the library ought to be correspondingly large, and perhaps divided or duplicated so that the different departments of the farm will each have a library. Whatever the farm, whatever the labor and managing conditions, there ought to be good agricultural literature within reach of the help and of the employer. The help will be benefited by reading such books, and it will pay them to take an interest in that kind of reading, but the manager must read. He cannot succeed in any large degree without reading. On the small farm there are times nearly every day when the hired man and his employer have time to spare for a little reading. It may be during unfavorable weather, dinner hour, or the evening. One cannot keep keyed up to hard work all of the time. When you let down, instead of merely loafing read something out of the farm library. If a man wants to get ahead he can do it through agricultural books. If he does not want to get ahead—well, he will not be reading this article.

The laboring positions on farms are filled to too large an extent with people who are simply waiting and hanging on. They are living from week to week with nothing more than a vague hope that sometime, somehow, luck will come their way. As a matter of fact, they give almost no thought to what they are going to do, or become. It is perhaps the fault of the employer that the help are not shown that they have in their own hands the making of the future, and that one thing that will do more than almost anything else to develop their power and ability is reading good agricultural literature.

The editor of any good farm paper will advise a subscriber at any time as to what books are best for him to use in his farm library. In fact, practically all agricultural books can be bought from the publishers of farm papers. If you know of a book you want and know its price, send the money to the farm paper and you will get the book without any trouble. My advice to the farmer who has never made a start toward developing a farm library is to ask the editor of this paper to name for him in importance the twenty best books for his library. While it is important to have the books, it is more important to have them read. The attitude of the farmer should be that both he and his men should read the books. The owner himself needs the books to develop his ideas as much as the hired men. The farmer can no more stand still than can the hired man. We are all on our way up or down. The question as to which way is our way, it can be very nearly answered by noting whether we are or are not readers of agricultural literature.

There ought to be a willingness to read agricultural books and papers, and this willingness ought to amount even to anxiety. We all ought to be anxious to get ahead and anxious to succeed in so much easier than the hap-hazard, pick it up as you go along way, that it ought to be the only way. The farm library ought to be a circulating library to the extent that everyone connected with the farm shall be allowed to take any book home to read. Employees ought to be encouraged to do such reading outside. They ought to be shown its great advantage to them.

A most important feature of the farm library should be the farm papers. It is not enough to read agricultural books. There is much in the agricultural papers that never appears in a book, and in addition there is the news of the business that will keep everyone connected with the farm up to date, and informed on what is new in stock, tools, equipment, methods and practice.

Some employees take the position that it is not their business to keep themselves informed, that they are merely laborers, and all they have to do is follow orders put out by the manager or owner of the farm. This may be theoretically correct, but when it comes time to raise wages, or when it comes time to choose employees to be kept or promoted while others are discharged, the fortunate ones are those who have tried to see how much they could learn about the business, rather than how little. And when a farmer owner wants a manager or herdsman, or when the owner wants to advance a man, the one that is capable of taking the position, who has read books, studied the farm papers and informed himself is the one that is selected. It is not enough to take one agricultural paper and keep it on file. There ought to be papers taken representing every phase of agriculture that is conducted, when there is a special publication for that branch of the business. The farm library will be the biggest paying investment the farmer ever made, if he uses care and intelligence in the choice of literature and methods for getting it read.

## GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

### Lumbago.

Recent medical writers fight shy of this term, but like crick-in-the-back, it is a common and expressive and supposed to mean the same thing, it has long been used by plain people and may not readily be displaced by a more scientific or exact term.

It means pain in the lower or lumbar region of the back and seems to be seated in the muscles of that region.

You may call it a neuralgia if you like, just as every painful trouble is a neuralgia, or you may call it muscular rheumatism, as many do, though it is unlikely that it is an infectious disease like the rheumatism which attacks the joints.

But whatever its cause it is a mighty unpleasant thing to have. It is one of the signs of approaching age and feebleness, for I never knew of a case in a person who had not passed middle life, and the older one gets the more susceptible to it he becomes.

There does not seem to be any outgrowing it as there is with some aches and pains, it may go away for a few weeks or months but it invariably comes back again no matter how careful you may be to get rid of it.

It is far less prevalent in summer than at any other season, and is not always troublesome during the clear cold days of winter but at all other seasons of the year particularly in the early spring and fall it flourishes causing great pain and misery.

It has seemed to me from a rather careful study of it in my own person that the most important influence in causing it is the atmosphere.

When the air is heavy, the barometric pressure low, the atmosphere nearly saturated with moisture and the wind south, south-east, or north-east an attack of lumbago may be expected by those who are susceptible to it, no matter what precautions they may take to keep it off.

It begins with stiffness in the muscles on one or both sides of the lower portion of the back, which rapidly

become more and more annoying, more and more painful.

When you get down to a chair or the bed it seems as if you could never get up, and when you get up it is some seconds or minutes before you can get so limbered up that you can move with any degree of comfort or freedom from pain.

After being around a few hours during the day your back is so painful and all motion is so difficult that it seems as if you could never again get down to a chair or get into bed.

Not infrequently there is involuntary cramp or spasm of small portions of the muscles which is extremely painful.

Usually it is possible to get into a position in which the pain is only moderately acute, sometimes a change from one position to another seems only to start up a new kind of pain.

Other causes of this trouble are exposure to cold and dampness, violent exercise of the muscles, intense emotion, etc.

It is made worse by constipation, by overwork and fatigue, by improper eating and drinking, by loss of sleep and many other causes.

An attack may last a few days or several weeks, varying in its severity with the weather and with the treatment of the case.

It is frequently mistaken for disease of the kidney or spine or other organic diseases which seem to be located in the back.

Heat is perhaps the best and most soothing remedy we have for this ailment, a hot water bag at the feet and another at the back.

It is often helpful to cover the back with flannel and iron it vigorously with an iron as hot as can be borne.

Blistering, cupping, massage and electricity are also useful. It is best to avoid the use of drugs as far as possible, with the exception of such as may be necessary to keep the bowels freely open.

The clothing must always be sufficient to guard against chilling the surface.

## Horse Sense

Many trainers make the mistake of hitching the colt to a wagon before teaching him to drive with harness without a load. The "bitting" harness should first be used. This consists of an open bridle with a snaffle-bit, check and side reins and surcingle with crupper. The side and check reins should be left comparatively loose when the "bitting" harness is put on, and the colt turned loose in a small yard for an hour. The reins should be slightly tightened the second day, and the lines put on the third day. One man should lead the colt while another walks behind, thus accustoming him to driving. After he is quieted sufficiently, the one who is to be allowed to take any book home to read. Employees ought to be encouraged to do such reading outside. They ought to be shown its great advantage to them.

A most important feature of the farm library should be the farm papers. It is not enough to read agricultural books. There is much in the agricultural papers that never appears in a book, and in addition there is the news of the business that will keep everyone connected with the farm up to date, and informed on what is new in stock, tools, equipment, methods and practice.

Some employees take the position that it is not their business to keep themselves informed, that they are merely laborers, and all they have to do is follow orders put out by the manager or owner of the farm. This may be theoretically correct, but when it comes time to raise wages, or when it comes time to choose employees to be kept or promoted while others are discharged, the fortunate ones are those who have tried to see how much they could learn about the business, rather than how little. And when a farmer owner wants a manager or herdsman, or when the owner wants to advance a man, the one that is capable of taking the position, who has read books, studied the farm papers and informed himself is the one that is selected. It is not enough to take one agricultural paper and keep it on file. There ought to be papers taken representing every phase of agriculture that is conducted, when there is a special publication for that branch of the business. The farm library will be the biggest paying investment the farmer ever made, if he uses care and intelligence in the choice of literature and methods for getting it read.

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learn to start the load. Gradually accustom him to automobiles, street cars and railway trains, until he learns they will not hurt him.

### For To-Day.

Put off your griefs and your sorrows. Laugh and be glad while you may. There are so many to-morrows. There is but one to-day.

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## Putting Your Mind On It.

### The Boy's Market Garden.

Every farm boy should have some way to make his own spending money. Self-reliance is one of the most noble traits of character a boy or man may possess. It not only makes a boy feel independent of his parents when he wants money to spend, but it develops business traits and gives him a knowledge of the value of things. All boys would not make good gardeners, cattle breeders, swine breeders, horsemen, sheep men or poultry breeders, but each boy has a preference for some one kind of farming and he should try and induce his parents to let him start in some kind of a little business for himself.

For a boy who has only a few dollars to invest, and whose home is located near to some large village, city or summer resort, a well-managed garden or truck patch can be made to pay fine profits. Such a business will afford a good income during the summer and fall. For a garden spot a warm sandy soil is the best kind to select because it is easier to work; the soil being loose, the roots of the plants find it much easier to reach out in search of their food. Other kinds of soil may be made to produce good crops of vegetables, but as a rule they are much harder to get in good condition to plant and require more cultivating and hoeing to keep free from the weeds and in proper physical condition to grow fine vegetables.

The soil must be properly fitted before it can become a congenial home for the tiny plant roots to live in. It not only requires plowing and pulverizing, but the surface must be refined with a light harrow and rake. This is to put it in shape to hold moisture and to break soil lumps into particles from which it is easier for the plant roots to draw their food supply. Also the roots must have an ample food supply if they are to furnish enough food to develop a fine vegetable. As soon as the seed sprouts in the ground the root goes down and the stalk comes upward in the air. The root goes down because of the food in the soil being in the ground and it is the business of the root to draw up this food so that the plant may be nourished and grow. It is a sort of stomach for the plant.

If a plant has no root it would not grow any more than a boy would if he had no stomach in which to put his food. The root has numerous small mouths or openings that resemble a sponge but as the plants feed by them we may call them mouths—but do not think of them as real mouths. These are the fine parts of the roots that you see hanging to the main branches. When we transplant a plant to another part of the garden we must be very careful not to break off these tiny roots, or mouths, or the plant will die just the same as you would if you would stop eating.

The different plants grow in the ground just the same as the different people live from a well-supplied table. Each plant chooses its own food just the same as a person. Sometimes one plant requires different food than another and will not do well in a certain kind of soil where the other plant will thrive exceedingly well. When this is the case we must feed the plant by putting in the soil the kind of food that it needs for the kind of food must first be put in the soil to be acted upon by the air and water before it can be taken up by the mouths of the plant.

Now is a good time to make plans for your garden. Send for some seed catalogues and study the descriptions of the different kinds and varieties of vegetables and make a map of your proposed garden. Make an estimate of the amount of seed needed to plant your garden, and order it early. Send your order to some reliable seedsman who has seed that is adapted to your soil and climate.

### Care of Caulk Wounds.

Conditions are just right now for caulk wounds at the crown of the hoof. A caulk wound should be thoroughly cleansed at once by injections with a mild antiseptic, such as common salt—a teaspoonful to a quart of water. A tablespoonful of chlorinated lime to a quart of warm water, applied thoroughly twice a day to every part of the wound, is also very good for this preliminary cleansing. Either one should be applied continuously to every part of the wound for at least an hour before the wound is considered thoroughly and safely clean. Strong disinfectants may also be used. These give quicker results and are in some cases more practical. Tincture of iodine in full strength may be used. Two or three thorough treatments should be given the first day. Plugs of cotton may be soaked in the tincture of iodine and packed in the wound.

After this first thorough treatment, use a drying antiseptic powder, composed of equal parts by bulk, of iodoform, tannic acid and boric acid, applying lightly three times a day. It is of the utmost importance to keep such a wound out of mud and filth.

One of the peculiar properties of iodine is that a seven-thousandth part of it will give water a deep, yellow color, and starch a purple. When heated it rises as a dense, violet-colored vapor.



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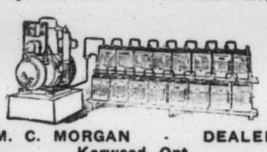
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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919

### THE RURAL MAIL CARRIER

"A Rural Mail Carrier" writes:—Does it not seem strange that our Government should make flesh of one and fish of another in the way it does? In the columns of the press we were informed some time ago that civil servants were to get a bonus from the Government re the high cost of living, said bonus to be \$100 for those who had no dependents and \$250 for those who had, for those getting salaries up to \$2,300. If I remember rightly, let us consider for a moment the circumstances of those people. They sit in comfortable offices provided and kept comfortable for them without expense or inconvenience to themselves. Their hours each day from 10 to 4 or perhaps in some cases to 5. They thus have no overhead expenses in the performance of their duties and have only themselves to consider and provide for. They get good salaries for very little work, and yet they are entitled to every consideration by a generous and paternal Government. Further, it was stated that all Government employees, even to bricklayers and hod carriers, if any were in Government employ, should be generously dealt with. But there is a class of Government employees who were not considered worthy of such treatment. They travel over country roads, through mud and storm, no matter how deep the mud nor how fierce the storm. Go they must, in winter's cold and summer's heat, braving everything, enduring everything, but they were not considered worthy of any consideration, though their case was brought to the attention of the same Government which was so generous to all classes of its employees. More than that, the Government went into the market and bought immense supplies of hay and oats to send to the armies in France and Flanders, which was a very right and proper thing to do under the circumstances, but the result to these men was little short of disastrous, for it made the prices of these things almost prohibitive to men on small salaries whose work was stipulated in their contract to be done with a horse vehicle, and most of these men have to keep two horses to do their work. And to add insult to injury, the Government stipulates that they shall be paid every three months, with the right to withhold payment for 30 days longer if they desire to do so. Justice, isn't it? This same Government compels manufacturers and others to pay at least semi-monthly

and all the factories in this town, so far as I am informed, pay weekly, and yet they practice such barbarity on one set only of their employees and that the poorest paid and hardest worked in their employ. Not being a civil servant, I do not know how they are paid, but I presume promptly on the first of every month. But "there's a reason." These men are not civil servants; indeed, not servants at all. They are simply bond slaves, neither more or less, bound down to conditions saving of barbarism, with a provision in their contract that the Government, at its pleasure, can cancel the contract on three months' notice. No holidays are specially emphasized, not even Christmas, the one day in all the year that a Christian might be allowed to remain with his family. Yes, these men are bond slaves, who are held in bond for \$400 and two sureties, who must be good and substantial men, and who must be so reported to the Government, each of them also bound to the extent of \$400 for the due performance of the contract. Are they not bond slaves who have no rights the Government is bound to respect? As to their compensation for performing so arduous a service, and with the expense of horse keep, upkeep of harness and vehicle, my salary is the princely sum of \$710.85. A man in comfortable office, without exposure to the inclemencies of the weather nor the other expenses mentioned, getting a salary 800 per cent. greater, is considered worthy of a bonus of \$250, while I am not entitled to anything more than my bare pittance, and that often withheld till near the end of the following month. Under such circumstances, how can we put ourselves on the back and declare our Government equal to the best? The question will force itself upon us, "Are we governed by men or brutes?"

### ARE YOUR DEBTS PAID? IF NOT, WHY NOT?

Dear Mr. Editor: I have often thought how particular as a people we are in many respects. We like to have well-kept lawns, neat houses, to have pleasant manners, correct language, and so on. Yet amid all such one cannot but be struck with the strange laxity there prevails regarding the payment of one's just debts. This is one part of morality on which many people fall down, and the peculiar thing about it is that such people often consider themselves respectable, if not indeed Christian. There are two classes of debtors I pass over with a stroke of the pen, for we know where to place them. One is the man who pays only if one keeps after him. He is a dead-beat. I would just as soon associate with a drunkard and entertain him at my table as either of the former class, for the drunkard may mourn over his weakness and long to be free, but the other has no such virtue. The puzzle is the man who is able to pay intends to pay but does not pay, and that, too, very often, after beating the other man down to the very last cent. However he may view it to satisfy him-

self, he cannot find anything in scripture or good morals in support of it. I am told that some men with large bank accounts are the greatest offenders in this regard. Well! All we can say is, we pity the man and his ideals of honor who takes more pleasure in a little increasing bank interest than in paying off his just debts and being able to look his fellow men full in the face as all men should. Moreover, in God's sight is such a thing honest? There are things that may escape the bar of human justice that will not escape the bar of divine justice. If that debt can be paid, should be paid and is not paid, then by all the laws of right the interest on it belongs to the man to whom it is due and not to the man who owes it. Therefore the debtor is pocketing money that belongs to the creditor, and the civil courts have a very ugly name for such an act and such a man. If a man be not a praying man, there is a day coming when his interest won't tally much anyway, but if he be a praying man he will do well to remember that old unpaid debt before he goes on his knees the next time and recollect that away back in the Old Testament times one mark of the righteous man was that he "do justice." One cannot possibly be right with God and wrong with his fellow man.

A merchant on a small scale in one of our cities some time ago was found. It was shown that financial embarrassment was the prevailing factor in his death. He held a great number of outstanding accounts against so-called good people. When the cause of his death became public, those people were heard to exclaim: "Oh, if we had only known." But such regrets didn't clear them from having a hand in the man's death. While merchants protest against this sort of thing, at the same time some of them are responsible for fostering it. They actually reward the man who runs a credit account and extend to him a privilege they do not towards the cash customer. Who has not seen something like this take place? Tommy Jones, run an account of \$100.70 in three months. Bill Smith in the same length of time leaves the merchant the same amount in cash by daily purchases. When Jones pays his account, all that money seems big, with the result that the merchant throws off the tail end of 70 cents or puts his hand on the shelf and waits for the next time and recollect that away back in the Old Testament times one mark of the righteous man was that he "do justice." One cannot possibly be right with God and wrong with his fellow man.

I have written enough now, Mr. Editor, to show the evil of a custom that is doing both the church and society a good deal of harm, and which surely all right thinking and right acting men and women should avoid and would avoid by following the words of our Lord in Matthew 7:12. Yours, R. FULTON IRWIN.

### SCHOOL REPORTS

The following is the report for S. S. No. 12, Mosa, for January and February: Class V.—Dan McVicar 78. Class IV.—Sr.—Emerson McVicar 71. Class IV.—Sr.—Sara Mitchell 76. Wm. A. Quick 71. Class III.—Sr.—Barbara McVicar 80. Sara Purcell 78. Jean McVicar 74. Winnifred McLean 55. Bruce McLean 50. Class II.—Anna B. McVicar 89. Miss Purcell 80. Nelenia McVicar 80. Maggie McLean 60. Margaret McIntyre 58. Carrie McLean (absent). Class I.—James Mitchell 86. Male. C. McVicar 80. George Ritchie 66. Cecil Goldrick (absent). Primer—Ernest Ritchie. M. WARD, Teacher.

Report for Wardsville public school for February. \* means absent for an examination. Third and fourth classes examined in arithmetic, hygiene and spelling. Sr. IV.—J. Elliott 80. E. Thompson 75. M. O'Malley 65. Jr. IV.—F. Murphy 86. F. Palmer 78. J. Randles 77. G. Randles 65. Sr. III.—M. Mahon 83. M. Elliott 78. F. Squire 77. Jr. III.—T. Horton 86. F. Willis 84. D. Smith 82. B. Jeffery 68. J. Brammer 57. J. Morrison 54. H. Fisher 52. T. Fisher 47. R. Harold 47. V. Brammer. J. Walker and M. Morrison absent. NAME BAYNE, Teacher.

Sr. II.—Lorine Henderson 75. Henry Constant 72. Margaret Harold 67. Dora Squires 60. Morley Fauds 60. Carlyle Bilton 45. \*Glenn Smith 44. Florence Lind 43. Jr. II.—Robert Wilson 78. \*Norma Willis 64.

Jr. I.—Norah Henderson 68. Selby Jefferson 65. \*John Mahon 65. Sr. I.—Lida Wilson 70. No. 3—Gordon Squires 58. Madeline Fisher 58. Alice Walker 84. Arthur Brammer 50. Gerald Bilton 50. Glenn Walker 48.

No. 2—Ben Senior, James Squires, Pearl Wilson, Lynn Henderson, Audrey Willis.

No. 1—Emerson Fauds. Absent—Katherine Morrison, Janet Morrison, Gordon Jeffery. M. McRAE, Teacher.

Report of U. S. S. No. 17, Mosa, for January and February. \* means absent for one examination:—Sr. IV.—Emerson Little 84. Lillian Campbell 65. Mae Moore 64.

Sr. III.—Alexander Munro 74. Jean McIntyre 54. Jr. III.—Hugh McKellar 62. Orville Woods 35.

Sr. II.—Albert Moore 62. Lloyd Little 56. Pt. II.—Mary McKellar 69. Zella Munro 60. \*Dugald McIntyre 46. Hugh Leitch (absent).

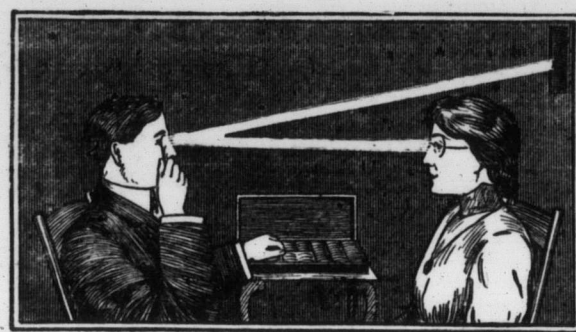
Primer—Elliott Woods 78. Viola Munro 71.

The output of the spring poet has been distanced hopelessly this year by the lay of the spring hen.

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

# COMING BACK TO GLENCOE

BY REQUEST



GEORGE W. GORDON, O. D.

## Eyesight Specialist

Will be at H. I. JOHNSTON'S DRUG STORE FOR TEN DAYS

Wednesday, March 19, to Saturday, March 29

I have engaged Mr. Gordon, the eminent eye specialist, to give free demonstration of the wonderful "SHADOW TEST" system of sight testing each day for TEN DAYS.

This is truly a great opportunity to consult an eminent specialist whose reputation and ability is beyond question, and who, as a practitioner in the optical profession, has few equals and no superiors. Mr. Gordon has just returned from a tour of the leading optical centres, where he has acquired all the latest and advanced methods of Ocular Refraction by the use of the wonderful "Shadow Test." For this reason, that you and I may benefit by his knowledge, I have been fortunate in engaging him at this time. I especially ask all to come—those now wearing glasses and those who suffer from or suspect any eye trouble or defect.

REMEMBER! Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate. Children's eyes our specialty. Glasses only advised when necessary. Make this your opportunity.

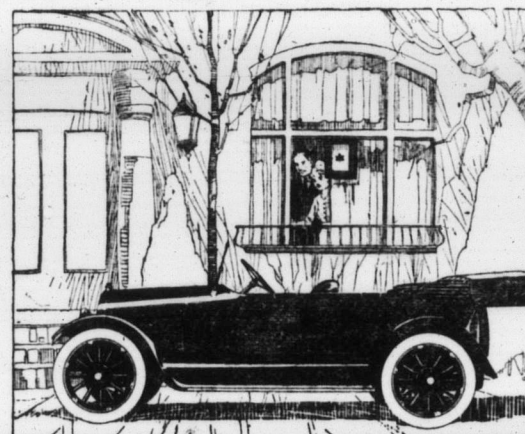
HOURS: 9 to 12 • 2 to 5.30 • 7.30 to 9.

**H. I. JOHNSTON, Phm. B.**

DRUGGIST and OPTICIAN

GLENCOE, ONT.

## Overland



"For Him"

The pride of Overland owners is the result of Overland performance. Owners tell their friends of their satisfaction in driving it and thus the car's reputation grows. This public appreciation has always been our sole aim. Today the Overland Motor Car reflects the best of our great engineering experience and production facilities. The sales of the Model 90 shown here now number many thousands of cars and are constantly increasing.

Overland Model 90 Touring \$1380. Overland Model 80-4 Touring \$1205. Willys-Knight Four Touring \$875. Willys-Six Touring \$925. J. & K. Ford Toronto.

Wm. McCallum

Dealer

Phone 88

Glencoe

Willys-Overland, Limited, Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario. Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina.

### LETTER FROM PTE. OLDE

Mrs. Chas. A. Olde has received the following letter from her son, Pte. Milton G. Olde, 47th Canadian Battalion, France:

Wavre, Belgium, Jan. 15, 1919. Dear Mother and all,—I am well and hope this finds you the same. We are at present stationed in the little town of Wavre, Belgium. Wavre is a town of about 8,500, situated about 25 miles from Brussels, the capital of Belgium. This part of Belgium has not been devastated by war since the early days of 1914 and there are many strange and curious sights for a native-born Canadian. The people here drive mules and oxen mostly, but the most comical sight of all is the native Belgium with his dog-cart. The dogs are hitched to carts and they perform many useful services such as

drawing milk and vegetables for their owner. The weather here is like fall weather at home, with lots of sunshine. I am billeted with a nice family but they cannot speak English so it is hard to make them understand. I have a bed to sleep in, and I find a great difference from here and up the line. There we slept out in the open or in old barns or anywhere we could find shelter. I will tell you as nearly as I can something about the scrap at Valenciennes. Robert Leach of Florence was with me there. We went "over the top" together a little after five in the morning on November 1st. Shortly afterwards Leach was hit in the right shoulder by a machine gun bullet. I heard afterwards that he died on November 11th. I was awfully sorry, as he and I were great chums. The Germans certainly stuck to their guns that day but we reached

our objective. I came through without a scratch, being one of the lucky two that came on my draft to France. The machine guns rattled and the cannon roared. I will never forget it as long as I live. Believe me, I am glad it's over. Well, mother, I don't know when I will get home, so write often. As ever—GLANCE. Pte. Olde also mentioned the two experiences he had which he will never forget—on the first of July when the ship went on the rocks near Halifax, and on the first of November when he went over the top. A man asked Andrew Carnegie which he considered to be the most important factor in business—labor, capital or brains. "Well," answered the canny Scot, "which do you consider the most important leg of a three-legged stool?"



## MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS  
Opposite Royal Bank Building

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

Highest cash  
price for But-  
ter and Eggs.  
Phone 25

FANCY GOODS DEPT.  
Stamped Linens and  
Embroidery Silks; Crochet  
Cottons of all kinds.

## BIG SALE AT P. D. KEITH'S CASH STORE GLENCOE

Specials in Dry Goods, Millinery and Groceries.  
A carload (300 bags) of Extra Redpath Granulated  
Sugar, special price \$11.00 a bag of one hundred pounds  
for quick sale. We need the money. Cash with order.  
\$10.75 for 5-bag lots.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH  
Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., Minister  
SUNDAY, MARCH 16  
11 a. m.—The Source of Knowledge.  
7 p. m.—The Jews at Calvary.

## We Carry a Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson  
GLENCOE  
Tinsmith Plumber

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

## Cream Wanted

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

LAMBERT CREAMERY CO.  
ALEX. MCNEIL,  
Local Manager.

Born  
McINTYRE.—On Tuesday, March  
11, 1919, to Dr. and Mrs. A. A. McIn-  
tyre, Glencoe, a daughter.

Card of Thanks  
The brothers and sisters of the late  
Miss Flora McMillan wish to express  
their thanks to their many friends  
and neighbors for their kindness in  
their recent sad and sudden bereave-  
ment.

Card of Thanks  
Messrs. R. W. and M. A. McKellar  
desire to express their thanks to their  
friends and neighbors for kindness  
and sympathy extended to them in  
their bereavement and during the ill-  
ness of their mother; also for the  
beautiful floral offerings sent.

## TOWN AND VICINITY

H. D. Johnson, public school inspec-  
tor, is in town this week.  
—Wm. Elliott of Dresden is spend-  
ing a few days at W. C. King's.

There are three cases of diphtheria  
in Mossa township near Alvinston.  
There is only one vacant house in  
Glencoe and none at present for rent.  
Frank Sillett has resumed his old  
position as night switchman at the G.  
T. R.

John McArthur left for Detroit on  
Saturday to take a situation where he  
was formerly engaged.  
Dr. McLachlan is able to be about  
again after being ill for several days  
with a severe sore throat.

Hercules Annett has returned home  
after a two months' stay at Rochester,  
Minnesota, much improved in health.  
Wes. Edwards has completed a new  
brick residence and a large new bank  
barn on his farm property at Wood-  
green.

Mr. Irwin is fitting up the dwelling  
part in the building above his store  
on Main street and will occupy the  
same shortly.  
J. J. McConnell of Mossa has bought  
a house and lot in Newbury from John  
Sheppard and will shortly move to  
that village.

Tom Dymock has moved to West  
Lorne and George Rankin has pur-  
chased the house he vacated from M.  
J. McAlpine.

John McArthur has sold his farm of  
90 acres, north half lot 16 in the third  
concession of Ekfrid, to his nephew,  
Peter Johnson.  
The Florence Quill says—E. J.  
Moorhouse & Sons of Shelburne recent-  
ly sold to Mr. Gray of Glencoe a fine  
span of horses for \$400.

Take advantage of the opportunity  
to consult George W. Gordon, O. D.,  
eye specialist, at Johnston's drug  
store, March 19th to 25th.  
On Wednesday evening the ladies  
of St. John's Anglican church, Glen-  
coe, gave an at home in the school  
room to all the returned soldier mem-  
bers of the church and their chums  
from other churches.

## SPECIAL NOTICES

Watch found.—Transcript office.  
White fish and Pacific flat fish this  
week at George's, 5411  
Cash for cream and eggs at the  
Glencoe Creamery.

For sale—Longfellow seed corn:  
\$2.50 for 72 lbs.—W. C. King, 57  
Money to loan on farm property.  
Write to Box 34, Wardsville, 57  
Team harness and harness parts at  
reasonable prices at Lamont's.  
For sale—alfalfa clover, Ontario  
variegated, hardy strain.—J. M. Beck-  
ton.

For sale—Ontario grown Marquis  
spring wheat.—Avery Gillett, phone  
8712.  
Cropping Saturdays as usual at old  
price. License No. 4-543.—Frank I.  
Abbott, 57

Saws sharpened, furniture repaired.  
Harry Vause, Main street south,  
Glencoe, 56-3

For sale—a few choice young  
calves. Apply to Thomas Walker,  
Glencoe.

Good girl wanted to do house work  
in farm house.—J. H. Walker, Route  
1, Glencoe, 59

Wanted.—Girl to assist as sales-  
lady and learn millinery, at Mrs. W.  
A. Currie's.

Flour and feed for sale at store cor-  
ner of Main and McKellar streets.—J.  
D. McKellar, 2317

Another big shipment of buggies.  
Come in now and get first choice.—  
Wm. McCallum.

For sale—office desk; flat top; san-  
itary base; quarter-cut golden oak.  
Apply Transcript.

For sale—a quantity of good red  
clover seed.—John Wm. Leitch, lot 22,  
con. 14, Metcalfe.

For sale—a quantity of white ash  
wagon tongues, seasoned. Apply to  
R. Webster, Applin, 56-3

Several bushels of choice alsike  
clover seed for sale.—D. C. Graham,  
lot 2, con. 3, Mossa.

For sale—Percheron mare, 7 years  
old and weighs about 1,500 lbs.—Roy  
Squire, South Ekfrid.

Barn for sale—south half of east  
half lot 10, 4th con. Ekfrid. Apply  
to W. D. Taylor, Applin, 60

Lost—wrist watch, on Applin road  
or 12 sideroad. Finder please leave  
at McIntyre's store, Applin.

Parnell's bread received daily at W.  
A. Currie's—homemade cream, whole  
wheat, brown and other lines.

A large quantity of good fresh table  
butter and eggs wanted, at highest  
price for cash, at W. A. Currie's.

For sale—beans, picked beans; also  
white Leghorn roosters, laying strain.  
Apply to James Grover, Glencoe.

For sale—choice seed barley, and  
O. A. C. No. 3 oats, ripens as soon as  
barley.—E. V. Thorneycroft, Applin, 56-3

Found—in English church shed, Sat-  
urday morning, a colored woollen lap  
robe.—D. C. McKenzie, Strathburn.

Millinery openings, Thursday, Fri-  
day and Saturday, March 20, 21 and  
22, at Mrs. W. A. Currie's, Main St.

I have just got in a big stock of 40  
watt B. electric lamps, also 60 watt B.  
lamps; price right.—McCallum.

A big stock of strictly fresh pro-  
duce, well assorted, and many lines  
at pre-war prices, at W. A. Currie's.

Pasture to rent for the season. For  
particulars apply to Joseph McLean,  
Boothwell, or lot 31, con. 9, Enphemia.

A new shipment of stamped linens,  
silk embroideries and crochet cotton  
arrived this week at Mrs. W. A. Currie's.

Save five dollars' worth of cash re-  
ceipts from this store and get a quart  
sealer of canned cherries free.—W. A.  
Currie.

Wanted to rent—5 or more acres of  
land, with buildings, in neighborhood  
of Glencoe. Enquire at The Trans-  
cript office, 57

Wanted—good live representative  
to handle DeLoe Light Soap in Glen-  
coe and vicinity. Write to M. C.  
Morgan, Kerwood, 55-3

Special concert at Tait's Corners on  
Friday evening, March 21st, with at-  
tractive program of music, speeches  
and dialogues. Come.

Be your own boss; start a cut-rate  
grocery business of your own; \$25 to  
\$50 invested should earn you \$25 week-  
ly.—H. V. Martin, Applin, 54-7

## PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. John Strachan is visiting her  
parents, near Strathroy.

—L. Suttler left yesterday to visit  
at Ingersoll, Grimsby and Toronto.

—Mrs. Suttler is spending a week  
with her daughters at Grimsby and  
Toronto.

—Misses Florence Keith and Jean  
McLachlan were home from London  
Normal School for the week-end.

—M. C. Bell and daughter, Miss  
May Bell, of Ingersoll are the guests  
of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McDonald.

—Miss Minnie Walker has returned  
to her position in Norwich after at-  
tending the millinery openings in To-  
ronto.

—Duncan Ferguson of Detroit, who  
recently returned from overseas, vis-  
ited his uncles, the Messrs. Gillies, in  
Mossa last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davidson were  
in Chatham for the week-end meeting  
of Mr. Davidson's brother, who had just  
returned from overseas.

—Sapper A. C. Armstrong and wife,  
who have recently arrived from Eng-  
land, are spending a few days with his  
sister, Mrs. Wm. McRae.

A long face is a poor advertisement.  
Indian motorcycle for sale; single;  
cheap. Apply to Transcript.

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

## AUCTION SALES

On north half lot 2, second range  
north Longwoods Road, Mossa, on  
Tuesday, March 18, at one o'clock—  
1 cow 8 years old, due April 9; 1 cow  
7 years old, due March 10; 1 cow 5  
years old, due March 13; 1 cow 6  
years old, due April 9; 1 cow 4 years  
old, due April 12; 1 cow 3 years old,  
in calf; 1 cow 10 years old, in calf;  
1 cow 4 years old, calf at side; 1 cow  
7 years old, calf at side; 2 heifers 2  
years old; 7 yearlings; 1 two-year-  
old steer; 10 calves; 1 cow 3 years old,  
in calf; 1 cow 12 years old, in calf;  
1 cow 4 years old, reg.; 1 cow 4 years  
old, calf at side, reg.; 1 calf rising one  
year, reg.; 1 imported bull, "Claret  
King," 2 years old, bred by Alex.  
Campbell, Kintore, Aberdeenshire,  
Scotland; 7 shoats; P. M. Siddall,  
proprietor; McTaggart & McIntyre,  
auctioneers.

Gleaning sale of personal estate of  
the late Mrs. W. H. Hume, on south  
half lot 17, first range north of L. W.  
R. Ekfrid, Friday, March 21st, at one  
o'clock—1 work mare 12 years old,  
heavy; Lord Minto; 1 work horse 6  
years old, heavy; 1 driving horse, 6  
years; 1 gelding, heavy, rising  
3 years, broken to work; 1 filly  
colt, heavy, Black Knight; 1 milch  
cow due to freshen in June; 1 milch  
cow due to freshen in July; 1 milch  
cow due to freshen in September; 1  
milch cow due to freshen in Novem-  
ber; 1 milch cow just freshened; 1  
cow due to calve in March; 1  
cow due to calve in April; 1  
two-year-old heifer; 2 two-year-old  
steers; 4 yearling heifers; 2 yearling  
steers; 5 calves; 5 Lincoln sheep due  
to lamb the first of April; 1 sow due  
to farrow May 17th; about 90 hens;  
4 broods turkey hens and tom; 2  
geese and 1 gander; about 250 bush.  
of oats; a quantity of wheat and barley  
mixed; a few bushels of seed corn,  
Golden and 38-inch; 1 set of Corbin  
hay; 1 Bain wagon, nearly new; 1 hay  
rack; 1 top buggy; 1 set of bob  
sleighs; 1 gravel box; 1 walking plow;  
1 Hamilton, nearly new; 1 Perrin riding  
plow; 1 year, by Young Lancers; 4  
disc harrows; 1 set of iron drag har-  
rows; 1 springtooth cultivator, M.H.;  
1 Massey-Harris binder; 1 hand corn  
plank; 1 hand grass seeder; 1 one-  
horse cultivator; two-horse cultivator;  
1 fanning mill with bagger at-  
tached, nearly new; 1 mower with  
clover seed table attached; 1 side-  
delivery rake; Massey-Harris; 1 Max-  
well hay loader, nearly new; 1 cutter;  
1 cream separator, Sharples; 2 sets  
of double harness; 1 set of single har-  
ness; 1 Chatham incubator and two  
brooders; 1 set of scales, cap; 1 set of  
weigh scales, 2000 lbs.; 1 sap pan and  
150 sap buckets; 1 wood cook stove;  
1 wood heater; 1 butter churn. Favor-  
ite; 1 mail box; a quantity of oak  
plank and 38-inch; 1 set of number  
and scantling; shovels and forks, and  
other articles usually used on a farm.  
E. L. Huston, administrator; L. L.  
McTaggart, auctioneer.

On north half lot 1, range 2 south  
of Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, on Tues-  
day, March 22nd, at one o'clock—  
1 Clyde gelding rising 2 years, by Blac-  
k's Favorite; 1 Percheron gelding  
rising 1 year, by Young Lancers; 4  
cows, freshened last fall; 1 cow with  
calf by side; 1 registered Durham cow  
with registered bull calf by side; 2  
cows, four years old, due April 9th;  
2 heifers coming 1 year; 4 fall calves;  
1 brood sow, Berkshire, due to farrow  
about date of sale; 1 Noxon 12-hoe  
seed drill; 1 dump rake; Massey-Har-  
ris; 1 springtooth cultivator; 1 hay  
rack; Massey-Harris; 1 Perrin rid-  
ing plow; 1 walking plow; 1 top bug-  
gy; 1 light democrat; 1 cutter; 1 Chatham  
fanning mill; car for wood track,  
with hay fork and slings attached;  
400 bush. O. A. C. No. 32 oats, splendid  
seed, from second prize field in stand-  
ing field crop competition; 100 bush.  
oats and barley, mixed; 8 tons  
hay, clover and timothy, mixed; quan-  
tity of rough feed; 10 cords stove  
wood; 20 cords furnace wood, 30-inch;  
1 cook stove, with reservoir; other  
articles too numerous to mention—  
Laidlaw & Glendon, proprietors; Mc-  
Taggart & McIntyre, auctioneers.

On north half lot 18, range 3 south  
of Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, on Tues-  
day, March 25th, at 12:30 o'clock—  
1 Lord Minto mare, aged; 1 mare by  
Nobility, rising 10 years; 1 mare 5  
years old, by Lord Harry, in foal by  
Blackhand; 1 gelding 4 years old, by  
Lord Harry; 1 gelding, yearling, by  
Buchanan's horse; 1 sucking colt, by  
Blackhand; 2 fat calves, 2 cows, spring-  
ers; 1 cow due to freshen in July;  
1 cow lately freshened, with calf by  
side; 1 cow due to calve in June; 6  
heifers rising 2 years old; 15 steers  
rising 2 years old; 4 cows 11 months  
old; 4 calves 4 months old; 25 choice  
young registered Lincoln ewes, with  
lambs by side; 5 yearling ewes, reg-  
istered; 13 yearling rams, registered;  
1 imported ram, 3 years old, bred by  
Henry Smith, Jr., England; 1 York-  
shire brood sow with pigs by side; 8  
shoats; 35 pullets; 1 binder; 1 hay  
loader, good as new; 1 M.H. hay  
feeder; 1 two-furrow Cookshill sulky  
plow, foot lift; 1 Deering hay rake,  
10 ft. 6 in. wide; 1 walking plow; 1  
seed drill; 1 set lance-tooth harrows;  
1 set iron harrows; 1 disc harrow;  
1 set wooden harrows; 1 broad-tire  
wagon; 1 farm truck; 1 two-horse  
corn cultivator; 1 set of scales, cap,  
1200 lbs.; 1 set light double harness;  
1 set heavy double harness; 2 fanning  
mills; 1 roadster; 1 root pulper; 1  
Chatham incubator and 2 brooders,  
cap. 200 eggs; 2 box stoves and pipes;  
1 sugar kettle; 1 open buggy; 1 top  
buggy; 1 cutter; 1 set of pleasure  
sleighs; 2 sets of bobsleighs; 1 power  
corn sheller; 1 hand corn sheller; 1  
stock rack, 18 ft. long; 1 hay and  
stock rack combined; 1 flat wagon  
rack; 2 extension ladders; 1 galva-  
nized oil barrel; 1 root seeder; 1 stone-  
boat; 1 dipping vat and drip board;  
1 spramator; 4 oak barrels; 70 sap  
buckets; 1 Daisy churn; 1 automobile  
cash.—Charles Gordon, proprietor;  
McTaggart & McIntyre, auctioneers.

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

## J. C. ELLIOTT IS FOR PROTECTING WHEAT GROWERS

Speaking on the debate in reply to  
the speech from the throne in the On-  
tario Legislature, J. C. Elliott, the  
Liberal member for West Middlesex,  
strongly urged upon the Government  
the necessity of using its influence to  
have the price fixed for the 1919 wheat  
crop.

Mr. Elliott ably defended the course  
of the farmers in having asked for a  
fixed price for the wheat crop. He  
pointed out that when the price of  
\$2.20 a bushel was fixed in 1917, it was  
20 cents lower than the prevailing  
market price. During the next two  
years the price of agricultural imple-  
ments increased 25 per cent, each  
year, as the result of increased labor  
costs, but the price of wheat remained  
the same.

Now that the war is over and the  
farmers did not benefit by a sufficiently  
high price of wheat during the last  
years of the conflict to meet the ab-  
normal costs, Mr. Elliott urged that  
the price of \$2.20 should be assured  
the agriculturists for 1919 crop.

## MEDALS AWARDED AT HIGH SCHOOL

The G. H. S. literary meeting held  
in the third form room on Thursday,  
March 6th, was of a very interesting  
character. It took the form of a pre-  
sentation to certain pupils who were  
successful in winning the prizes of-  
fered by the department for essays on  
"Victory Bonds, and why Canadians  
should buy them." The first prizes  
were silver medals and the second  
bronzes. The following were the win-  
ners:—Upper school—first prize, Al-  
lan Bayne; middle school—first prize,  
Marion Huston; second prize, Ellen  
McKellar; lower school—first prize—  
Lloyd Farrell. Rev. Mr. Irwin ably  
made the presentations and gave a  
very interesting and instructive ad-  
dress on education and its aims. An  
address was also enjoyed from the  
principal, Mr. Hamilton.

Other numbers on the program were  
the president's address, A. Bayne;  
secretary's report; a reading by Mary  
Westcott, the reading of "The Oracle"  
by S. E. McKellar and an instrumen-  
tal duet by Florence Westcott and  
Marion Huston. The meeting closed  
by singing the national anthem.

## TABLET TO NURSE DEDICATED

The Toronto Mail and Empire of  
Feb. 26 says:—The Bishop Strachan  
School was the scene of an interest-  
ing ceremony yesterday morning,  
when a brass tablet, presented to the  
memory of Nursing Sister Frances E.  
Munroe, C. A. M. C., by the officers  
and nursing staff of the First and  
Third Canadian Stationary Hospitals,  
was dedicated. The service was con-  
ducted by the Bishop, attended by the  
chaplain of the school, Rev. J. S.  
Broughall.

Miss Munroe was head girl of the  
school in the session 1886-7, had ob-  
tained her honor matriculation certi-  
ficate, and won the Governor-General's  
medal. Later she trained as a nurse in  
Boston, and then worked for four  
years in Cleveland on the executive  
of a large hospital there. She volun-  
teered for medical service early in the  
war, and nursed in France from April  
to August, 1915. She was then sent  
to the Dardanelles and died in Lemnos  
of dysentery on September 7, 1915.

The Bishop, in an address to the  
girls, pressed home the lesson of her  
life of service by drawing an example  
from the offering of Mary of Bethany.  
There was a full attendance of the  
present members of the school to do  
honor to the memory of a former head  
girl. The president and executive of  
the School Association also attended,  
and Sydney E. Jones represented the  
council. Among the friends and for-  
mer school-fellows of Miss Munroe  
present were Mrs. Bradfield (sister),  
Lieut. F. M. Bradfield and M. F. Brad-  
field (nephews), Miss Hogle of Cleve-  
land, Miss Gable, Miss Isabel Grier,  
Mrs. E. Boyd, Mrs. W. Baldwin, Mrs.  
Laidlaw, Mrs. Dunlap.

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

## Farmer's Account Book



This book is as complete as we can make  
it. There is a place in it for everything you  
plant, raise, buy, sell, have on hand; with  
a summary of the year's business.

It puts your farm on a business basis.

It is free to Farmers. Call or write  
for a copy.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.  
GLENCOE BRANCH, J. A. McKellar, Manager.  
PORTWELL BRANCH, R. J. GILFILLAN, Manager.  
NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.

## BIG CLEARING SALE OF WIRE FENCE

Full Gague No. 9, beginning Saturday, March 1st,  
for 15 days only.

500 rods Fence 7480 - 56c per rod  
400 rods " 8470 - 61c per rod  
300 rods " 9510 - 67c per rod

ABOVE PRICES STRICTLY CASH.

## JAS. WRIGHT & SON

QUALITY SERVICE

Have you bought your  
**THRIFT STAMPS**  
We sell them

Put your  
**THRIFT STAMPS**  
on an  
Earning  
Basis

Remember, when you are  
filling up your Thrift Card,  
that the 25-cent Thrift Stamp,  
which you can buy wherever  
you see the above sign, are  
simply a means to an end.

Thrift Stamps earn no interest.

The interest begins when your  
Thrift Card, filled with 16  
Stamps, is taken to the Money-  
Order Post Office, Bank or  
other place displaying the  
Beaver-Triangle sign, and ex-  
changed as \$4.00 in the pur-  
chase of a War-Savings Stamp,  
which costs \$4.02 this month.

War-Savings Stamps earn 4½  
per cent compound interest,  
being redeemable on January  
1st, 1924, for \$5.00 each.

BUY  
WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS

# NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR

In all the newest styles and colors. Women's "Blach-  
ford" Shoes, black vici kid, 12-in. top, white welts and  
stitching, with Cuban or Louis heel. Men's "Just  
Wright" Shoes, mahogany, Bal., Goodyear welts.  
Men's "Just Wright" Shoe, black, military last, Good-  
year welts.

## SPECIAL!

For Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Misses' Choco-  
late Dongola Kid, high lace shoe, reg. \$5.00 for \$3.89

## MODERN SHOE STORE

GLENCOE

PHONE 103



## CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY

Minister of Railways Appointed Receiver for the Dominion Under  
The War Measures Act To Ensure Continued  
Operation of the System.

Ottawa, March 9.—When the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway System goes after midnight tonight into the hands of Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, Minister of Railways, who is appointed Receiver by an order in Council passed Thursday, the first definite step of the Government is taken in a process which is bound to go on until all Canadian railways, with the temporary exception of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, will be owned by the Government.

This is the direct result of the Government's stand taken in February, when it informed the officials of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific Railways that "it is not the Govern-

ment's intention to ask Parliament to provide a further vote for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway while the negotiations with the Grand Trunk Railway Company remain in their present unsatisfactory condition."

The acquisition of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company adds 1,964 miles of main road and about 1,000 miles of branch line to the Government system after the receivership days are over, and as a result of the action, it is almost certain that the 3,556 miles of the Grand Trunk Railway System will, in a reasonable time, come also into the Government's hands, and on more reasonable terms than hitherto seemed probable.

## Markets of the World

### Breadstuffs.

Toronto, March 11.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17; No. 4 Northern, \$2.14; in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 71%; No. 3 C.W., 64%; extra No. 1 feed, 65%; No. 1 feed, 62%; No. 1 feed, 68%; in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 87%; No. 4 C.W., 82%; rejected, 75%; feed, 74%; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.55; No. 4 yellow, \$1.52 track Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, 58 to 61; No. 3 white, 57 to 60, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2, do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3, do., \$2.07 to \$2.15 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2, do., \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3, do., \$2.02 to \$2.10 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.89, according to freight outside.

Barley—Maltster, 81 to 86c, nominal.

Buckwheat—No. 2, 55c, nominal.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.35, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$10.75 to \$11.00, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$9.75 to \$9.75 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lot, delivered Montreal, freight, bags included. Bran, \$4.00 per ton; shorts, \$3.25 per ton; good feed flour, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bag.

Hay—No. 1, \$20 to \$21 per ton; mixed, \$18 to \$19 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10 per ton.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 26 to 28c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 49 to 50c; prints, 50 to 51c.

Eggs—New laid, 36 to 37c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 26 to 34c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 40c; squabs, 40c; geese, 25c.

Live poultry—Roosters, 20c; fowl, 24 to 26c; ducks, 30c; turkeys, 35c; chickens, 28c; geese, 18c.

Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 28c to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29c; Stilton, 29c to 30c; old, large, 29 to 30c; twin, 29c to 30c.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices:

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48c; creamery, solids, 51 to 53c; prints, 52 to 54c.

Margarine—32 to 34c.

Eggs—New laid, 45 to 46c; new laid in cartons, 47 to 48c.

Dressed poultry—Chickens, 35 to 40c; roosters, 33 to 35c; fowl, 32 to 35c; turkeys, 45 to 50c; ducks, 40c; squabs, 40c; geese, 27 to 29c.

Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b. track Toronto, car lots, 90 to 95c.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50 to \$4.00; primes, \$2.75 to \$3.25. Imported hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$3.25; Lima, 15c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5 lb. tin, 26 to 27c; 10 lb. tin, 25 to 26c; 20 lb. tin, 24 to 25c; buckwheat, 60 lb. tin, 19 to 20c. Com. oil, \$4.50 to \$5.00 doz.; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per gallon, \$2.25 to \$2.35; sugar, lb., 27 to 28c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 36 to 38c; do., heavy, 39 to 42c; corned, 49 to 51c; rolls, 61 to 62c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45c; back, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 50 to 52c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.

## Blind Man Making Brooms at Toronto.

This is a power machine installed in the factory of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. The operator is a Toronto man, aged 49, who has a wife and three children. He lost his sight three years ago. Formerly he was employed as a laborer and moulder. He is able with the machine to turn out as many brooms as three hand-sewers. Another machine of this same type is on order and when it arrives all the brooms, excepting the heavy rattan lines, will be machine sewn.

## FEED GERMANS IF SHIPS ARE GIVEN UP

Allies Agree to Revitalise Foe Until Next Harvest—Payment in Kind.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Council of the Great Powers took action on Friday toward relieving the rather acute situation created by the interruption of the negotiations at Spa concerning the taking over of German ships and supplying Germany with food.

Final action went over until Saturday, but meantime, at a conference between David Lloyd George, the British Premier, M. Clemenceau, the French Prime Minister, and Col. Edward M. House, of the American Peace Delegation, a resolution, drawn by Lord Robert Cecil, member of the British Peace Commission, was tentatively approved for adjusting the affair. This resolution provides that on the delivery of the ships the Allies shall undertake to revitalize the Germans until the next harvest, payment being made in coal, potatoes, nitrates and other products which Germany has and the Allies want.

The agreement reached between the British, French and American members of the Council leads to the expectation that the Council will accept the settlement on Saturday, and that the negotiations at Spa will be resumed.

## GERMANS GUILTY BUT MAY ESCAPE

Officials of Central Powers Unlikely to Suffer Physical Punishment.

Paris, March 9.—The findings of the Commission on Responsibility for the War are still incomplete. It is understood the Commission will conclude that the officials of the Central Powers were morally guilty of the most heinous crimes, but that physical punishment would of necessity be retroactive.

The Americans have announced themselves as unwilling to adopt any expedients the constitutionality of which might be questioned in the United States, and in that event the Europeans would have to act alone if they were determined to punish the officials involved. A possible solution suggested is the formal denunciation in the preliminary peace treaty of the officials of the Central Empires.

## Revolution Has Been Launched In Scandinavian Countries

A despatch from Christians says:—A strong revolutionary agitation is being carried out in Denmark, the northernmost part of Norway, by an organization which is planning a revolution on the Russian plan, according to report from Kirkenals to the Aftenposten. The organization plans to carry the revolution into Finland and Scandinavian countries.

## 339 YANK SOLDIERS TOOK THEIR OWN LIVES

Washington, March 9.—Statistics compiled by the War Department show that from the date of the entry of the United States into the war to February 21, 1919, there were 339 cases of self-destruction in the army. Of these 193 took place in the United States and 146 overseas.

## LAKE ERIE OPEN TWO WEEKS EARLIER

A despatch from Cleveland says:—Passenger navigation on Lake Erie opened two weeks earlier this season. Boats to Detroit made the first trip March 10, and between Cleveland and Buffalo will commence April 15.



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## 76,799 HOME SINCE ARMISTICE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A total of 30,356 Canadian soldiers and dependents sailed from England for Canada during the month of February, according to figures issued through the Militia Department. A small percentage of this total number is still on the ocean. The February figures show that 27,428 soldiers sailed from England during the month and 2,928 soldiers' dependents.

Ever since the work of bringing home the men started, subsequent to the signing of the armistice, the monthly totals have been growing. The grand total of soldiers and dependents sailing from England up to the end of February is 76,799. By months it is made up as follows: November, 4,921; December, 18,925; January, 23,227; February 30,356.

The smallness of the November total is accounted for by the fact that transport work did not begin until the latter part of the month.

## BRITAIN'S LARGEST AIRSHIP IS ALL READY FOR FLYING

A despatch from London says:—Great Britain's largest airship is waiting to fly. Everything is ready to launch her at Selby, Yorkshire. Whether or not the airship will attempt a transatlantic flight is for the Air Ministry to decide, but experts say she is capable of the flight. Although she weighs 30 tons she has a lifting capacity of an additional 30 tons. Speed of possibly 80 miles per hour is expected, and in that event, New York could be reached in less than two days.

## AUSTRIA-GERMANY ELECTS A PRESIDENT

A despatch from Vienna says:—The National Constituent Assembly has elected Karl Seitz, leader of the German Social Democracy in Austria, President and Herr Hauser, Social Democrat, Vice-President.

## 55,000 HOMES IN BELGIUM DESTROYED BY THE GERMANS

A despatch from London says:—Ernest Smith, correspondent of the London Daily News at Brussels, telegraphs: "In a message sent on February 21 I gave the figure of the dwelling houses destroyed in Belgium during the early stages of the invasion at 25,000 completely destroyed, and about 2,000 partially destroyed. Although the figures from the districts where the last fighting occurred are not definite, Senator Emile Vincent, Director of the Towns and Communes Union, which is collecting the figures, tells me the total number of dwelling houses completely destroyed is at least 55,000."

## 332,000 ROMANIANS KILLED IN THE WAR

A despatch from Paris says:—The Roumanian Press Bureau announces that 332,000 Roumanians, combatants in the war, were killed or died from wounds.

## Complete School Set--24 Pieces

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

This outfit contains:

- 1 English School Case
- 1 Japanese Pocket Box
- 1 Special Drawing Pencil
- 1 Compass
- 1 Rubber-tipped Lead Pencil
- 1 Metal-cased Lead Pencil
- 1 Pen Holder
- 3 Pen Points
- 3 Box Crayons (24 colors)
- 1 Eraser
- 1 Box Ink
- 1 Paint Brush
- 1 Patriotic Blotter
- 1 Package Union Jack Flag Sticker so that you can put the flag on your school books, letters, etc.

We will give you this whole 24-piece School Outfit free of all charge if you will fill out 30 packages of our lovely embossed Easter post cards at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package).

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money and we will send you the whole outfit. Address:

HOMER-WARREN CO. Dept. 23, Toronto

## MUTINOUS OUTBREAK AMONG CANADIAN SOLDIERS IN WALES

Several Persons Killed or Wounded—Disturbance Due to Delay in Sending Men Back Overseas—Many Arrests Made—Great Property Damage Done by Rioters.

A despatch from London says:—From eight to twenty-seven persons are estimated to have been killed and from twenty-five to seventy-three wounded in rioting during the past three days at the Kimmel Military Camp at Rhyl, Wales, according to a Liverpool despatch received here on Friday night. Great property damage was caused, the despatch adds.

According to the latest reports from Liverpool the riot was started by about 200 malecontents. There were 25,000 Canadians in the camp awaiting demobilization and embarkation. The men who caused the trouble were war casualties who had served for three years in France. They complained that their embarkation had been postponed while other men who had seen less service were sent home.

After the destruction of stores of all kinds on Tuesday by the discontented men, the situation took a more serious turn on Wednesday when the cavalry was called out but forbidden to use its arms.

Troops from Chester intercepted the rioters in their march upon Abergele, near Rhyl, and also prevented a threatened raid on the latter place. Five men were killed and 40 injured in the course of this fighting, it is reported.

There was further promiscuous shooting early Thursday morning, but at no time was there organized firing by any armed party. Most of the deaths were due to crushing, it is said. An unnamed major holding the Victoria Cross and believed to be from New Brunswick, is reported to have been virtually trampled to death while attempting to defend the officers' quarters against great odds.

The Daily Mail says that the Canadian authorities restored order without the assistance of British troops and declares that the matter is solely one for Canadian disciplinary action.

The Canadian officials have informed the War Office that they do not desire any increase in shipping facilities as a consequence of the outbreak, as they do not intend to be coerced by the action of the rioters.

A detachment with loaded rifles grimly stood their ground, an officer warning the rebellious mob of the gravity of the situation. This did not appear to be fully grasped by a number of the men. Still there was no room for misapprehension as the mob still came onward. The order was given to fire and the ranks of the militia linkers were forthwith broken. Besides an officer, four of the rank and file lost their lives, and about 20 others were more or less seriously wounded. Many arrests followed. This was practically the last incident of the outbreak.

## Kill the Incurable Cases, Hoping to Stop the Contagion

A despatch from Stockholm says:—In certain Russian provinces the mortality from typhus is so great that the Bolsheviki have issued a secret order to kill the incurable cases, hoping thus to counteract the contagion which is almost impossible to stop by any other means. Hardly any medicine is available.

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## BIG BATTLE IN BERLIN STREETS

Government Troops Begin Attack on Spartacist Strongholds.

A despatch from Berlin says:—Government troops began an attack on Friday from all sides on the centre of the city and made brilliant progress. The attack was for the purpose of relieving police headquarters, which was besieged by sailors and Republican guards who had gone over to the Spartacists from the Government side, and had cut off the headquarters from all communication with other Government forces. A column from the west progressed to within a block of police headquarters in two hours.

It is believed that the column succeeded in relieving the besieged garrison at police headquarters, although military headquarters at 6.30 o'clock on Friday night had not yet received any information on that point.

Between 200 and 300 persons were killed or wounded. The casualties were largely among spectators who, despite all warnings, persisted in staying to see the fighting. The casualties among the Government troops were comparatively light.

There was very little organized coherent opposition by the Republican guards and Spartacist marines. They were caught by surprise without efficient leadership and were unable to check the attack of the well disciplined Government forces.

## CANADIAN DOGS TRANSPORT SICK

Wounded on Murman Coast Placed on Sledges and Wrapped in Sheepskin Bags.

A despatch from London says:—Reuter's has received some interesting details regarding the manner in which the wounded are dealt with on the Murman coast frontier. Two hospital trains run periodically on the railway between Murmansk and Kem, while Canadian dog teams and reindeer are being used with great success for the transporting of wounded from outlying posts. The sick are placed in sledges and are wrapped in sheepskin bags with hot-water bottles. The bags are so designed that the patient can be treated without exposure to the severe temperature. Despite the extreme difficulties of the country, medical aid posts have been established every ten miles in farms and tents. Thanks to the excellent clothing selected by Sir Ernest Shackleton very few cases of frost bite have occurred. The only prevalent complaint is insomnia.

## BILL TO EXTERMINATE RATS INTRODUCED IN BRITISH HOUSE

A despatch from London says:—The plague of rats is to be the subject of a bill that the House of Commons will be invited to pass. The object of the bill is to enable the work of rat extermination to be carried out effectively and to bring home responsibility to those who by neglect or indifference allow their premises to become infested. Although it is not easy to get new Acts through Parliament, this bill will find a very strong backing and many members have already agreed to affix their names to the document with the object of its early introduction.

## Brussels Offers Egmont Palace As Seat of League of Nations

A despatch from Brussels says:—The Corporation of the City of Brussels has decided to propose to the City Council that it offer Egmont Palace, formerly the Arenberg Palace, as the seat of the League of Nations. The Egmont Palace is in the south central section of Brussels and within a few blocks of the Royal palace. It was erected in 1548, restored in 1753 and again restored after a fire in 1892. Count Egmont, who was executed by the Spaniards in 1568 in Brussels, was a famous general.

## 1,000 Miles in 59 Days

The Royal North-West Mounted Police expedition which left Dawson on January 15 for Port McPherson, at the mouth of the Mackenzie River, had reached Twelve Mile, on March 5, a point 30 miles from Dawson, the nearest telegraph communication point on their return journey. They completed the round trip of 1,000 miles in the record time of 59 days on this route, including the crossing of the Rocky Mountains. All the party are in good health. The expedition is composed of Sergt. Dempster, the famous police musher; Constables Vance, Cook, Patterson, two Indian guides and 20 dogs.

## A Coincidence of the War.

It has now been disclosed that Immelmann, the great German aviator, who was born at Uitenhage, Cape Colony, went to Germany to study medicine, and there renounced his British origin. Consequently it was a strange irony of fate that he should be downed by McCubbin, another South African, born at Johannesburg.





## ROUMANIA RUINED BY HUN RAVAGES

LACK OF TRANSPORT AT ROOT OF DIFFICULTY

Scientific Methods of Germans in Work of Pillage Leaves Country in State of Utter Destitution. With the exception of Serbia, Roumania certainly has suffered more than any of the Allies. Only the incomparable natural resources of the country made it possible to ward off famine, but devastation and pillage were as complete as German unscrupulousness and scientific methods could make them.

Everything has been taken, essentials of life and labor, with even greater malice than in Belgium, for here the Germans had what they thought was justification in punishing a country which, although economically completely dependent on Germany, had dared to take up arms on the side of the Allies. They spent two years systematically transporting to Germany everything they fancied—furniture, silverware, clothing, machinery, food and livestock. They sent 2,500,000 tons of cereals in railway trucks, but they have sent another 1,000,000 tons in paper packages. Every soldier was allowed five kilos of cereals for home every little while. The year of 1918 was a bad crop year in Wallachia, but the Germans were careful to export at once all the grain that was harvested.

But of all they took out of the country, nothing so seriously crippled Roumania as the means of transport. There are in the whole kingdom only eighty-four engines in fit condition. All the horses and most of the oxen were taken. Telegraph and telephone wires are mostly down, and there is no material available to repair them, which, together with the lack of train service, makes it difficult to obtain comprehensive information about the food situation.

Seed Grain Badly Needed. There is a difference of opinion as to the quantity of foodstuffs now in the country. After consulting various people, including the Allies, who have had the matter under examination, it is safe to say there is sufficient food available if there were any means of transporting it from one point to another. The Government, however, is not of this opinion. The Minister of Industry and Commerce, M. Constantinenco, says the present supplies will hold out until the end of April, and unless the Allies manage to get seed here this month there will be virtual starvation, as the Germans carried off all seed grains. Four Allied trains so far have arrived, carrying 26,000 tons of flour, which is already distributed in spite of the overwhelming difficulties of broken bridges and lack of transport. In the whole of Bessarabia, for instance, there are only nine engines and, as the tracks there are wider than those in Roumania, it is impossible to send engines from here. Until transport questions are settled nothing can be done. Two hundred locomotives would bring relief at the present moment than any amount of food, badly as this is wanted.

### A MARTYR TO SCIENCE

Major Gibson Died While Discovering the Germ of Influenza.

Major H. G. Gibson, who died late in February, in Abbeville, France, it is now announced, died a martyr to science almost at the hour when with two other workers, Major Bowman of the Canadian Army Medical Corps and Capt. Connor of the Australian Army Medical Corps, he had completed the discovery of what is probably the causative germ of the influenza epidemic.

A preliminary note regarding this germ was published on Dec. 14, 1918, in the British Medical Journal, and thus Major Gibson's work takes precedence over late publications.

At that time his work of discovery was not complete. It now has been finished, and Major Gibson's death has furnished a part of the evidence that his enthusiasm led him to work so hard that he finally fell a victim to a virulent strain of the germ with which he was experimenting. He caught influenza and pneumonia followed.

The germ belongs to the order of filter passers and is grown by the Noguchi method. It is reported that monkeys have been infected and easily have developed attacks producing small hemorrhages. The chain of evidence seems strong.

It was observed recently that persons working in gas works seemed to possess a degree of immunity from the disease. Although it raged around them they themselves escaped in a large measure. At the time it was noted that in a certain room of a munition factory influenza did not develop, though persons working in other rooms got it. An analysis of the air in these places revealed that it contained a concentration of the fumes of sulphuric acid.

This led to setting up steam chambers similar to those employed to disinfect carriers of cerebrospinal fever. The results have been fully up to expectation so far. There is no reason why disinfecting stations should not be set up for the public where the benefit by the new method might be obtained at small cost.

## The Latest Designs



A novel feature is the cash arrangement which is a continuation of the revers which pass under the arms, and tie at the back. McCall Pattern No. 8264, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.



The Chinese blouse served as the inspiration for this charming creation whose straight pleated skirt is attached to lining. McCall Pattern No. 8760, Girl's Dress. In 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.

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

### Insects Have Distinctive Colors.

Naturalists for a long time were at a loss to understand how it was that insects were enabled to so quickly recognize an intruder among their family or settlement. It has been determined that in most cases they recognize each other by smell. Among the bees each distinctive class of workers—the guard, the fanner, the pollen carrier, the waxmaker, the architect, etc.—has its own distinctive odor. And besides this, each bee has its own separate hive odor, which is its passport into its own particular home.



## Easily Digested

If your usual food doesn't digest easily and you want the satisfaction of a ready-to-eat cereal dish that will provide easily digestible nourishment at low cost, try Grape-Nuts

ISSUE No. 11—'19

## CANADA HAS GREATEST OF DAMS

ALBERTA STRUCTURE LARGER THAN FAMOUS NILE DAM

General Scheme Provides for Irrigation of 1,250,000 Acres—An Engineering Marvel.

There has just been completed in the Province of Alberta, Canada, a monster dam. It can claim the distinction of being the longest edifice of its kind in the world. Whereas the famous Assuan dam, in Egypt, has a total length along the crest of six thousand four hundred feet, the new Canadian structure is no less than seven thousand eight hundred and twenty feet in length.

But apart from its record in the matter of length it has many notable features. It has been erected in connection with a colossal irrigation scheme, the largest and most important project of this character that has been carried out on the American continent. While most irrigation projects have for their objects the obtaining of a larger yield of cereals and fruit, the Canadian enterprise is destined solely to increase the dairying and live stock output of the province.

The scene of this latest triumph on the part of the irrigation engineer is Bassano, on the Bow River, some eighty-five miles to the east of Calgary. Across this broad stream a mighty dam has been thrown and the river brought under subjugation for watering a huge tract of country. The waters held up by this dam alone irrigate, by means of two thousand eight hundred miles of canals and ditches, four hundred and forty thousand acres of land.

To Irrigate 810,000 Acres.

But included in the general scheme is the irrigating of a further tract of three hundred and seventy thousand acres by diverting the waters of the river to another point, making eight hundred and ten thousand acres in all. Shortly, too, these acres will be increased to over one million two hundred and fifty thousand acres, providing homesteads on rich irrigated land for thousands of settlers.

The undertaking owes its inception to the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which owns some million acres of the finest virgin land in the Prairie Provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, which it received as a grant for the construction of its transcontinental line. Some three million acres of this land is in Southern Alberta, a great open prairie plateau lying between the Bow River on the south and the Red Deer River on the north. Its surface is rolling, and its soil, consisting of heavy black loam and a clay subsoil, is excellent.

In order to encourage settlement on this land and, incidentally, provide freight for its line, the Canadian Pacific Railway determined to see what could be done in harnessing the waters so that a regular and plentiful supply could be guaranteed to the farmer. First they carried out an exhaustive survey of the whole region. This occupied several years, an irrigation project demanding surveys and examination far more complete than those for railways. The engineers first traversed the region in all directions, taking measurements and noting the rises and falls of the land. They spent several months upon the ground, virtually dwelling in what was then a wilderness so far as any life was concerned.

They now gave their attention to the rivers. First they made a thorough examination of the Bow River and then the Red Deer. They studied their banks, their beds, ascertained their volume, and the discharge at a given point in the dry season and during flood.

### Wonderful Engineering Feat.

As a result of their surveys it was shown that the block, as the region was termed, naturally divided itself into three sections—two western, eastern, and central—of about one million acres each, and the work of developing them has been carried out in the order named.

In the western section three hundred and seventy thousand acres has been brought under irrigation by diverting the waters of the Bow River at a point just outside the city of Calgary. Here a canal, seventeen miles in length, thirty feet wide at the bottom and one hundred and twenty feet wide on the water level, carries the precious fluid to a great lake three miles long, half a mile wide, and forty feet deep. It is literally a natural depression, but has been strengthened by a large earthen dam.

From this reservoir water is carried to the hundreds of farms by one thousand and six hundred miles of secondary canals and ditches. The engineers' real difficulties, however, began when they tackled the eastern section, for it was here where the great dam is situated. It was not a question of merely diverting the waters of the river into another channel, but of first curbing the stream and then raising the level of the river over forty feet, and controlling the flow. This was accomplished by the erection of a great composite dam across what is known as Horseshoe Bend on the Bow River.

There is no engineering work that demands such careful preliminary investigations as dam-building, particularly when it comes to the storage of a large body of water. For dams do burst with terrible consequences.

Accordingly, the earthen embankment, which is some seven thousand feet in length, is particularly massive character. At its base it is three hundred and fifty feet thick, and contains about one million cubic yards of earth, rubble and stone.

### THE GOLDEN COW.

Lost Wedding Ring Recovered After Five Years.

A Godstone, Surrey (England), lady has just discovered her wedding ring, which disappeared five or six years ago while she was feeding a calf.

It was thought the animal had swallowed the ring, and as it could not be found the calf became known as "the golden cow."

A few days ago the cow was purchased and killed by an Oxford butcher, who, being informed of the lost ring, made a search, and discovered the ring embedded in an internal organ. The ring has been restored to the owner.

### It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and drug-gists here are busy dispensing freezese, the other discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers.

Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezese, which will cost very little, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callous.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

Agriculture in Canada is in need of a leader who can rally around him the representatives of all branches of the industry, and present a solid front on all questions of agricultural interest.

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

JOHN WALKFIELD, LaHave Islands, Lunenburg Co., N.S.

In 1917 the 400 co-operative associations of Saskatchewan had a turnover of over \$4,000,000. Reports so far received indicate that this record has been exceeded for 1918.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Most city people are country people come to town.

## A TRAIL ACROSS THE ROCKIES

The first trip over the Simpson Pass through the Canadian Pacific Rockies was made by Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1841, and formed part of the first recorded overland tour round the world, that is to say across the North American Continent, and by way of Siberia and Russia, occupying about nine months, and the subject of considerable literature. Jim Brewster, a famous guide and outfitter at Banff, discovered the fallen tree on the summit of the Pass on which the travellers left their record.

Fired by the ambition to cross this pass, I set out one day last summer, with two guides, ten ponies and camping outfit and supplies for six or seven days. Jim Brewster sent these over from Banff to Invermere at the headwaters of the Columbia Valley, where I had promised to wait for them. Close to Invermere are the remains of Kootenai House, an outpost of the Nor West Trading Company established by David Thompson in 1808. Now there is a comfortable little tourist hotel, most appreciated by motorists who use the excellent Government road through the Upper Columbia Valley.

On our first day's ride we stopped off for a swim at the hot radium-water springs of Sinclair Canyon, where St. John Harnsworth, brother of the famous Lord Northcliffe, and himself proprietor of the still more famous Perrier water, built a concrete bathing pool under the springs which pours its naturally warm water out of the rock. At night we found shelter in a homesteader's cabin, the owner of which was away at the war and hospitable enough to leave the latch loose. Next day we were in the forests of the Kootenay—a wonderful resort for big game, judging by the tracks we saw and the animals we even met—two black bear and a deer on the trail with moose paths worn deep like small Devonshire lanes along the meadows beside the river.

The Kootenay River had a rather bad reputation. Two parties were drowned in the attempt to make the crossing at the same time last year, and we ourselves had been warned to postpone our trip. However, we found a ford where we did not even have to swim our horses, and next day were on the banks of the Vermilion River, into the Vermilion pours the raging torrent of the Simpson, which itself is fed from the melting

Two Caldwell Water Tube Boilers, 225 H.P. each. Information on request, or may be seen in operation at Firstbrook Bros., Ltd., 283 King St. E., Toronto.

### SHIP LOSS ALARMS HUNS

Shipping Companies Declare They Are Now at Mercy of Allies.

Hamburg and Bremen are in a state of growing panic over the surrender of the German merchant fleet to the Allies. The Hamburger Beilage, the official organ of the Hun shipping industry, declares that Germany's armistice negotiators must bend every energy to secure the eventual return of the fleet. The organ continues:

"Unless this is done, we shall be at the absolute mercy of the Allies in respect of imports and exports. If they insist that every ton of damage caused by our U-boat war shall be made good by a German equivalent, i.e., by the handing over of German shipping to a corresponding amount the only solution will be the one proposed by Albert Ballin shortly before his death—German shipyards must build new ships for the Allies, but existing German tonnage must be wholly or in-part restored to Germany."

## GRISLY HAVE WAVY, THICK, GLOSSY HAIR FREE FROM DANDRUFF

Save your hair! Double its beauty in a few moments—try this!

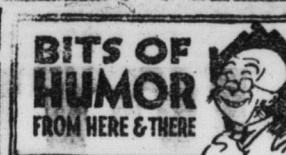
If you care for heavy hair, that glistens with beauty and is radiant with life; has an incomparable softness and is fluffy and lustrous, try Danderine.

Just one application doubles the beauty of your hair, besides it immediately dissolves every particle of dandruff; you cannot have nice, heavy, glossy hair if you have dandruff. This destructive scour robs the hair of its lustre, its strength and its very life, and if not overcome it produces a feverishness and itching of the scalp; the hair roots famish, loosen and die; then the hair falls out fast.

If your hair has been neglected and is thin, faded, dry, scraggy or too oily, get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter for a few cents; apply a little as directed and ten minutes after you will say this was the best investment you ever made.

We sincerely believe, regardless of everything else advertised, that if you desire soft, lustrous, beautiful hair and lots of it—no dandruff—no itching scalp and no more falling hair—you must use Knowlton's Danderine. If eventually—why not now?

Every job better than the last one—that is good farming.



## BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

An Up-to-Date Pupil.

Teacher—Name the five zones.

Pupil—Temperate, intertemperate, war, postal, and o.

### Big Banking Crisis.

Neighbor—"Got much money in your bank, Bobby?"

Bobby—"Gee, no! The depositors have fallen off somethin' fierce since sister got engaged."

### Disposing of "Poem."

Teacher—"In parsing the sentence, 'The poem was long,' what do you do with 'poem'?"

Johnny (editor's son)—"Put it in the waste basket."

### Not a New Idea to Him.

"Now, Lieutenant Tompkins," said the general, "you have the battalion in quarter column, facing south—how would you get it into line in the quickest possible way, facing north-east?"

"Well, sir," said the lieutenant, after a moment's fruitless consideration, "do you know, that's what I've often wondered."

### Doing His Bit.

The old Scot—Ay, my boys, they've a done their bit tae help tae win the war. There's Willie, he was in Mesopotamia, an' Jimmie, he was in Salonika, an' Tam, he was mine-sweepin'; an' wee Jock, he's just seven past.

Lady visitor—But Jock can't have joined yet?

The old Scot—No! but he earned yin and saxepee a week for sleepin' wi' an auld wife that was frichted o' Zeppelins.

### Couldn't Stump Him.

The sergeant major had the reputation of never being at a loss for an answer. A young officer made a bet with a brother officer that he would in less than twenty-four hours ask the sergeant major a question that would baffle him.

The sergeant major accompanied the young officer on his rounds, in the course of which the cookhouse was inspected. Pointing to a large kettle of water just commencing to boil, the officer said:

"Why does that water only boil round the edge of the copper and not in the centre?"

"The water around the edges, sir," replied the veteran, "is for the men on guard; they have their breakfast half an hour before the remainder of the company."

### Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

### FIGHTING LONDON FOGS

New Invention Will Aid in Discovery of Adequate Means.

Efforts to find a means of clearing the air of fogs have been advanced considerably by the production of an apparatus which, it is claimed, measures exactly the constituents of fog.

The device is the invention of Dr. John S. Owens, of the Atmospheric Pollution Research Department of the Meteorological Office. It draws in a volume of fog, retains and measures all the impurities, and discharges the pure air. Soot and tar have been found predominant.

"Hitherto the difficulty in devising a means of fighting London fogs has been the absence of data concerning the proportions of impurities in the air," said an authority.

### MONEY ORDERS.

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

### Try to Avoid This Error.

"We had to stop our little girl answering the front door calls."

"Why?"

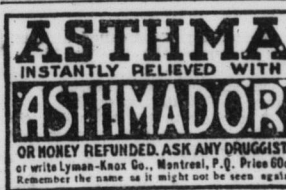
"The other day when Ensign Jones came to call on our eldest daughter he was dressed in his white uniform, and when the little one opened the door and saw him she immediately called upstairs: 'Ma, how much bread do you want to-day?'"

### Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Polly stopped for breath and Mrs. West's face cleared.

Two carloads of flaxseed have been shipped from the Tilbury district to Belfast, Ireland.

Serious complaints are arriving from England as to the wasty and generally bad condition of Canadian apples shipped there.



## ASTHMA INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST

OF WILLIAMSON'S G. S. MEDICAL CO. BOSTON, U.S.A.

Remember the name as it might not be seen again

SPHON'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

SPHON MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.

### LIVE POULTRY WANTED.

WE BUY ALL KINDS LIVE POULTRY, pay highest prices, prompt returns. Write for prices, or Walsworth & Son, 10-18 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

### AGENTS WANTED.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED good artists. Finishing a specialty. Frames and everything at lowest prices; quick service. United Art Company, 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

### FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will sell for \$150 on quick sale. Box 42, Wilm Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$25.00. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Willes Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

### MISCELLANEOUS

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

AUTO TIRES, 30 x 3 1/2 AUTO TIRES, 32 x 3 1/2. Tubes \$1.65. All sizes cut rate prices. Riverdale Garage & Rubber Co. Gerrard and Hamilton Sts., Toronto, and 728 Dorchester St. West, Montreal.

WRITE TWO PAGES WITH ONE dip of pen. Takepen does it. Its only pen; silver-plated; sample by mail, ten cents. J. W. Fitzgerald, Dept. E, 4 Fulton Avenue, Toronto.

### Soldiers and the Battlefields.

Battlefield touring, curiously enough, seems to be becoming popular among the troops in France as a means of passing the time until general demobilization is ordered. The soldiers are invariably interested in the records of the front other than those which were the scenes of their own exploits. A system of short leaves has been authorized, and lorries detailed for the tours. Ypres, Messines, Arras, and Albert are easily first as sight-seeing centres, but places of lesser fame, such as Boislinghe and Wood 15, Bois Grenier, Comblès and La Prie Farm, Ephepy, and Bouzies, are also claiming their crowds.

### Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

To make a paint brush as soft and clean as new, no matter how hard it has become, simply boil it in water in which a little lye has been put. A little washing powder or soap will do, but it will take longer. The boiling water should be no deeper than the length of the bristles, as the boiling ends will injure the handle.

## KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great success because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.



### A Constipation Cure

A druggist says: "For nearly thirty years I have commended the Extract of Root, known as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, for the radical cure of constipation and indigestion. It is an old reliable remedy that never fails to do the work." 30 drops three daily. Get the Genuine, at druggists.



## Let Cuticura Soothe Your Itching Skin

Nothing purer, sweeter or more effective for rashes, itching and irritations. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal. They prevent skin troubles if used for every-day toilet purposes. For free samples address: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

### DISEASE AMONG HORSES—THE ANSWER IS

## Spoehn's Distemper Compound

Wherever there is contagious or infectious disease among horses SPOHN'S is the solution of all trouble. SPOHN'S is invaluable in all cases of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLIC, and COLDS. A few drops a day will protect your horse exposed to disease. Regular doses three times a day will act marvelously on your horse actually sick. SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.



# THE WIND-UP

"When We Wind Up the Watch on the Rhine" will be nothing in comparison with the wind-up of this huge "Retiring Sale." The last time "over the top."

## ON SATURDAY - AT 9 A. M. SHARP

"Count Price" will begin his wholesale slaughter of all merchandise in the E. Mayhew & Son Departmental Store.

### RIP! BANG! BIFF!

**Dress Goods and Silks**  
A back shipment just arrived of Quality Silks and Dress Goods. "Count Price" has no mercy. They are slashed in half for quick clearance.

Black and Blue Serges, colors guaranteed, regular price \$4 and \$5 yard, wind-up price \$2, \$2.75 and \$3.50.  
Here you will find all wool sitting in materials of gabardines, velours, tricotines, broadcloths and novelty tweeds in many different colors "cut to the bone." Wind-up price \$1.08, \$2 and \$3.48.  
Great values at 38c, 50c and \$1.19 per yard.

**Extra! Flannelette, 25c yard**  
The real value of this goods is 40 cents one yard: wide width, soft finish. Only 500 yards in lot, so be here early.

Can you imagine it? Stockings and Vests at 3 for \$1.00

Women's Fine Cotton Hose, in black only: every pair perfect: worth today 50c; only 70 pairs, for 3 for \$1.  
Women's Summer Vests, reg. 45c and 50c, for 3 for \$1.

"Count Price" laughs at the high price of SHOES and then he cuts the life clear out of them  
Over 600 pairs of Ladies' Smart Shoes—\$1.19, \$1.78, \$2.48, \$3.58 and \$4.45.  
New High Top Shoes for Women—Black Brazilian Kid Boots, welted soles, reg. \$8, for \$4.95.  
Over 800 pairs of Boys' and Men's Fine and Heavy Shoes—\$1.58, \$2.48, \$2.78, \$3.19, \$4.95 and \$5.95.

"Count Price" has bombarded our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department

and knocked high prices right and left. Call and get our low prices.

**Men's and Young Men's Nifty Hats and Caps**  
Our Famous \$3.00 Hat is a wonder. A guarantee with every hat.

**Window Shades, Rugs and Wall Paper**  
Many real live bargains in this department. Be sure and see our Wall Paper before buying. We can save you \$ \$ \$

Owing to our enormous stock there are thousands upon thousands' worth of goods left to be sold at a still greater sacrifice. Please remember the greater part of our new spring goods had arrived before we had decided to sell out which all goes in this sale at a price to clear them out quickly. Our sale ends on Tuesday of next week, but owing to these facts we will continue it.

Be Here First

Meet "Count Price"

## E. MAYHEW & SON

**NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR SPRING DRY GOODS AT THE NEWBURY CASH STORE**

New Prints in many patterns, Gingham, Galateas, White Middy Cloth, Indian Head, Voile, Muslin, etc.

Get at All-over Apron. Only 98c.

**W. H. PARNALL**  
License No. 8-13967

**The Transcript.**

THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919

#### CRINAN

The family of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Welch, who have been suffering with an attack of the flu, are recovering. The W. M. S. met on Wednesday afternoon.

A large number of young people from here attended the hop in West Lorne on Monday evening.

The Crinan farmers' club met in Markham's Hall on the evening of Thursday, March 6th. On account of illness in the family, the president, Allan Welch, was unable to be present and the vice-president, Wm. McEachren, occupied the chair. At this business portion of the meeting 10 members were added to the club and orders were taken for 500 of sugar and 2,000 lbs. of twine. The question of buying wire and a carload of agricultural lime was left over until the next meeting. After the business meeting an excellent program was given by local talent. Mrs. Thomas W. Dykes gave a splendid address urging the ladies to form a women's institute and also to make a special study of conditions so they may be able to cast intelligent votes when called upon to exercise their lately acquired franchise. Besides Mrs. Dykes' address short addresses were given by D. B. McColl, Peter Stalker and George M. Carroll, also instrumental music by S. D. McIntyre and Douglas McMurphy and a solo by Mrs. George Carroll, which were enjoyed very much by those present. This was the first meeting attended by the ladies and

there was a large attendance. A. J. McMurchy, N. McEachren and D. D. Johnston are a program committee to secure a program for the next meeting, to be held on Thursday, March 20th. The club unloaded a car of fonce posts on Monday and Tuesday of last week.

The annual meeting of Crinan cheese factory will be held in Markham Hall on the evening of Friday, March 14th, for the purpose of making plans for the running of the factory for the coming season. Mr. Markham has a cheesemaker engaged for the season.

Several from here attended an assembly in Rodney on Friday night. Syrup-makers in this district had a very good run a couple of days last week.

The need of spending more public money on our roads and less on public provincial highways is being very forcibly impressed on the minds of our citizens in these days of spring mud and nearly impassable clay roads.

#### WARDSVILLE

The Kirkland dramatic company of Dutton gave under the auspices of the Women's Institute the play "Out of His Sphere" last Friday.

The farmers' club of Aldborough held their meeting in the town hall here last Thursday night.

J. Heath spent a few days at his home here last week.

The barn and contents on the farm occupied by Fred Squire were destroyed by fire Thursday night. Cause of fire unknown.

Mrs. (Dr.) Clare and family of Toronto are visiting at Miss McVicar's.

James Humphrey is on the sick-list. Mrs. D. L. Purcell spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Yates, at Newbury.

Mrs. A. B. O'Hara and son James have returned from visiting her brother, C. York, at Ruscomb.

Mrs. Will Mahan and family have returned from visiting Mr. Mahan's mother at Rodney.

The sale of the late Mrs. Roberts' household effects was well attended and everything sold at good prices.

#### MIDDLEMISS

Frank Early was called to Hamilton on account of the death of his son-in-law, Ben Hobbs.

E. M. McDonald shipped a car of hogs to Toronto last week.

The choir of the Methodist church held a box social in the town hall on Friday night.

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

#### NEWBURY

On Wednesday night a meeting was held in the town hall in the interests of temperance. Mrs. Bigelow, provincial representative of the W. C. T. U., gave a splendid address.

Clayton Armstrong with his English bride arrived home via C. P. R. Tuesday evening. Quite a crowd were at the station to welcome them with a good shower of confetti and good wishes.

Tomorrow (Friday) is the S. S. convention. Everyone is welcome. Sunday schools of Mossa, Wardsville, Kilmartin and Newbury will be represented. Afternoon and evening meetings in basement of Knox church. The people are asked to bring baskets as supper will be served. Good speakers will be in attendance. Let everyone do something to make this convention the best yet.

A public reception was given in the town hall on Wednesday evening last to Fred Connelly and Clayton Armstrong. An address of welcome to the boys was read by Reeve Holman. Rev. J. Malcolm also gave the boys some glad words of welcome.

As we are writing we learn of the arrival via C. P. R. Saturday night of Ralph Longley from overseas. Ralph was in France for some time. His friends will be glad to welcome him.

Owing to the continued illness of Miss Bessie Fennell, Mrs. Vanduzer has been engaged to teach in the junior room of the public school until Easter.

Mrs. Owens left on Friday for London and Benfield for a visit.

Allan Bayne spent the weekend in Glencoe.

C. Tucker received a card the 6th

inst., dated Jan. 14, from Archangel, Russia, from Lieut. Graydon Batner. He says it is all ice and snow, with 21 below.

Miss Frances Vanduzer was home from London for the weekend.

A number from here attended the play in Wardsville on Friday night.

Miss Florence Miles of London visited last week with Miss Pearl Robinson.

Mrs. Manning of London spent last week with her cousin, Mrs. Sellers.

Mrs. Pringley of London spent a week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Grant.

J. H. Woods has sold his property to R. J. Petch. J. McLachlan will occupy the house, having been engaged by Mr. Petch to work in the mill.

On March 5th the Women's Institute met at the home of Mrs. Hammett and completed the packing of two bales of goods for the overseas refugees. Quilts, pillows, socks, underwear and children's garments to the value of \$213.30 was the goodly record of their labor of love for those so sorely in need. These bales were shipped to the Canadian Red Cross rooms at London and will be forwarded from there to their final destination.

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

## CLEARING SALE OF WALL PAPER

We are selling out the entire stock of our Wall Paper AT HALF PRICE

Our stock is complete with attractive novelties. Have your decorating done early.

**E. MCINTYRE - APPIN**

#### MELBOURNE

Miss Bole, who has been ill for a short time, is improving slowly.

Mrs. Robert Carruthers, who has been under the doctor's care for some time, is not improving as rapidly as her many friends would like.

Mrs. A. McDougald has returned home from Toronto after spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. James Drinkwater, who has been ill but we are pleased to learn is much improved in health.

Miss Gertrude Howell will leave shortly to take up her position as milliner at Hensall. We wish her every success in her new position.

Miss Stuart, who has been ill for a short time, is improving in health.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Vance spent a few days with St. Thomas friends.

Mrs. (Dr.) Howell entertained a few friends to a card party a few evenings ago.

Mrs. George Marshman, sr., is now improving rapidly.

Mrs. Wilson Near has returned from a visit with her son Frank in Toronto.

Arthur Carruthers has purchased a house in Lambeth and will move there shortly.

#### CAIRO

Miss Beatrice Annett is visiting friends in Detroit.

Lew Sullivan is in London receiving treatment for his eyes.

Will Huffman of Walkerville is a visitor at his former home here.

Mrs. H. Hayward, after a brief visit at the homes of her brothers, G. L. Smith of Windsor and Stuart of Detroit, arrived home on Friday.

Miss Everts of Thamesville is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Fred Thompson.

Mac Smith attended the funeral of Mrs. Ernest Thompson at Bothwell on Saturday.

Harvey Annett was in Petrolia attending to business in connection with the farmers' club of this place.

B. L. Burdon, assessor, is going his usual rounds.

#### NORTH NEWBURY

Miss Lizzie Munroe of Mossa spent the weekend with her aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. D. McDonald, Euphemia, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Balsden of St. Thomas spent a week with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Plaine.

Miss Edith Moran is very ill and her sister, Miss Millie, of London is attending her.

Willie Burd spent a few days with his aunt, Mrs. M. Macanlay of Euphemia.

James Lafferty left on Saturday for Croton to visit his daughter, Mrs. John Craig.

Miss Edith Moran is very ill, with a trained nurse attending her.  
Miss Mary Moran of London returned to her home on Saturday.  
Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.  
Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

#### PARKDALE

The buzz saw was kept busy again in this vicinity last week.

Mrs. Schawderer of Cass City, Mich., and Mr. and Mrs. Purvis of Belle River have returned home after attending the funeral of the late Henry Blain.

Pte. Cecil Martin returned home to Springfield, Ill., last week after having a very pleasant visit with Parkdale friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dawson of Port Alton spent a few days this week at R. Campbell's.

Some of our young ladies and young men have been enjoying the skating this winter.

#### KILMARTIN

Rev. D. Robertson and Wm. Munroe attending a meeting of Presbytery at London last week.

Owing to the weather being so disagreeable last Sunday the attendance at Burns' church, Mossa, was very small.

Mrs. D. A. Dewar of St. Thomas spent Saturday with friends here.

Quite a number from this vicinity attended the hockey match at Glencoe on Monday evening.

John McNeil of Brooke, with his gasoline engine, buzzed wood for a number of people in this vicinity last week.

#### CASHMERE

Mrs. Thomas Darke has returned after a few weeks' visit with her daughters in Bothwell.

Fishing is the order of the day, the first catch being sixteen fish.

Carl Brown, who went overseas with the 155th Middlesex Battalion, arrived home on Saturday night from overseas. He was with the 4th Battalion Railway Troops in France. We are glad to welcome Carl to our midst again.

Norval Siller has recovered, after an attack of measles.

A number from here attended "Out of His Sphere" in Wardsville on Friday night and report it fine. The Glass-Kirkland Co. of Dutton put on the play.

Some of the farmers are making maple syrup, but not as extensively as last year.

#### EKFRID STATION

Dan McLean of the A. M. C. Co., bourg, spent a few days at his home here recently.

Miss McLaughlin is visiting with Tena McTavish.

Ekrifid Patriotic Society held their last meeting at the home of Mrs. Bernie Galbraith, when the following was packed and shipped for refugees:—2 shirts, 2 pairs of socks, 31 pairs children's stockings, 36 infants' clothing, 31 pairs of pants, 32 kimono's, 7 coats, 13 skirts. It was valued at \$180. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Chris. McCallum on Wednesday, April 2.

McDonald's Hall is being decorated for the box social Friday night. Don't forget it.

#### APPIN

Mrs. Herman Galbraith is visiting friends in Toronto, Hamilton and Dundas.

Dunc. McIntyre of Guelph Junction spent a few days at D. L. McIntyre's recently.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. J. A. McTaggart on Feb. 27th. Number present, twenty. After the usual business part of the meeting, an enjoyable program was carried out as follows:—A recitation by Jean Allan; an excellent and instructive address by the district president, Mrs. W. Richards of Middlemiss, which was much enjoyed by all present; a piano duet by Mrs. Dan Galbraith and Miss Mary Galbraith; a talk touching on different subjects helpful to the institute by Mrs. Peter McArthur, and two pleasing solos by Miss Jean Campbell of Chatham. The meeting closed in the usual manner. Lunch was served by the hostess.

#### SOUTH EKFRID

Mrs. Duncan McPherson spent a few days last week with her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Dobie.

Tom McDonald had his fingers severely cut with his cutting-box on Monday.

Wilfrid Lethbridge left for Detroit on Monday to study law with Baldwin & Co.

Clarence Urquhart has started back to Glencoe high school.

The literary on Friday night was a success, with a good crowd present. John B. McKellar presided while the following program was being rendered:—Instrumental, Alberta McRae; violin selections, Duncan McAlpine and Stanley Dobie; duets, Mrs. James McKee and Mac. McAlpine, and Mac. and Philip McRae; solo, Mrs. John S. McAlpine; speeches, the chairman, David McIntyre and James McRae. The program committee for April 4th is Winnie Poole, Alberta McRae, John McAlpine and Dave McIntyre. The next meeting of the literary is a special concert on the 21st of March. A good program is being prepared consisting of music, speeches and dialogues.

#### WOODGREEN

J. W. Edwards and family have moved into their new home.

Mrs. Edwin Weekes is home again and we are pleased to hear that her health is improving.

James Watterworth, Big Bend, is home for a few days.

Fred. Watterworth has bought the house on the Hercules Annett farm and will tear it down, and use the material for a hog pen.

Louis Watterworth has built a temporary house on his farm, having lost his home last week through fire. Nethercott Bros. are filling their contract for wood at S. S. No. 1, Mossa. Mrs. Wm. Tillson, who is under the care of a nurse, is gradually improving. We hope soon to hear of her complete recovery.