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The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1919

Whole No. 2498

NOTICE TO CAR OWNERS
During the first month of 1920 I am establishing a battery repair and vulcanizing business. Have had 5 years' experience in vulcanizing and 8 years' in electrical work. Work guaranteed to be first-class.
W. B. MULLIGAN, Glencoe.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!
Participating certificates for wheat delivered up to November 1 are ready for distribution at the Merchants Bank, Glencoe. Please call and secure your certificate as early as convenient.
J. D. McKellar.

STRAYED
Strayed from the premises, lot 25, Longwoods Road, on or about the 10th day of December, a large white and red sow. Owner will be very thankful for any information whatever regarding her. Bert Webster, ring 487, Bothwell line.

TOWNSHIP OF EKFRID NOMINATION MEETING

Notice is hereby given that a public meeting of the municipal electors of the Township of Ekfrid will be held in the Town Hall, Appin, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 29th day of December, A.D. 1919, for the nomination of fit and proper persons to serve as Reeve and Councillors for the year A.D. 1920. All persons interested are required to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.
Dated at Ekfrid the 17th day of December, 1919.
A. P. McDougald, Township Clerk.

FARM FOR SALE
Lot 6, con. 1, Mosca, consisting of 100 acres. A never-failing spring well at house, rock well at barn; good sugar bush on place. Apply to Mrs. Alex. Munroe, on premises.

BUILDINGS FOR SALE
Barn, shed and stable, also 10 acres of bush. Apply to H. H. McLaughlin, R. R. 6, Alvinston; phone 5315.

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, January 1, 1920 at 7.30 o'clock precisely. General business. Conferring degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.
P. E. LUMLEY, W. M.
F. R. GOUGH, 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.

DR. L. W. M. FREELE
Successor to the late Dr. Walker. Office and residence, Main street, Glencoe. Office hours—9 to 10, 1 to 2, 7 to 8.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

RESTORATION OF PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE
Effective
Sunday, December 28, 1919

Normal passenger train service which was temporarily reduced due to coal shortage will be resumed.

For full particulars apply to agents.

Cream Wanted

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

LAMTON CREAMERY CO.
ALEX. McNEIL,
Local Manager.

Chantry Farm

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep, Silver Grey Dorkings and Black Leghorns. Can spare a few Heifers. Have a choice lot of shearing and 2-year-old Rams. Get your pick early.
ED. de GEX, Kerwood.

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

Johnston's DRUG STORE

Wishing You All
A MERRY CHRISTMAS
AND A
HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR
Phone 35 Glencoe

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

And a really Prosperous New Year to our many friends and customers throughout Glencoe. May the future bring you success and the contentment of peace and prosperity.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON

Main St. Glencoe

A Savings Pass Book is the Best CHRISTMAS GIFT BOOK

Especially for your Children.

Start the NEW YEAR with Saving Accounts for each one of them in
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital paid up and Reserves.....\$33,000,000
Total Assets over.....\$490,000,000

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

KEITH'S CASH STORE

DRY GOODS MILLINERY GROCERIES

Large stocks of Winter Clothing and Millinery on hand, at lowest prices.

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

We have a full stock at present and can fill your requirements. It will pay to buy now.

McPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

NEW GROCERY

A full and well-assorted stock of Fresh Groceries, Domestic and Imported Fruits, Confectionery, Cakes, Biscuits, Parnell's Bread, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc. Many lines bought close for cash at pre-war prices.

Three bars of Laundry Soap for 25c on Mondays only.

Good Table Butter and Eggs taken.

W. A. CURRIE
TELEPHONE 25 MAIN ST., W.

Service on all cars

Having completed the installation of our up-to-date lighting and battery plant we are now in a position to charge and store your batteries during the winter months at a very moderate price, insuring the customer that when the coming season is at hand your battery will be in first-class condition and ready for your car.

Overhauling—We make a specialty of overhauling any car at the lowest possible price, workmanship guaranteed.

We keep Anti-Freeze for your radiators.

Special prices during the holiday season on Tires, Accessories, Oils, Grease, etc.

Agents for Famous Hoag Oil Engines.
Phone 49. Rear N. & A. M. Graham's.

DOTTERER & MCFARLANE

Wishing All A MERRY CHRISTMAS

Prosperous New Year

C. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER OPTICIAN
Marriage Licenses Issued

We Carry a Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE
Tinmith Plumber

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Will operate over 200 time- and labor-saving electrical appliances.

M. C. MORGAN, DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

Set our proposition for 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.

Good Music—Lots of Pep
The Selby-Young Orchestra
London

The Orchestra for your next dance
For terms write or
Phone 1506 or evenings 2153
66 Carling St. London, Ont.
Union Musicians

The worst thing about a fuel controller is that he generally comes when there is little or no fuel to control.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Deputy-reeve McCallum of Dunwich is retiring from office.

A carload of whiskey en route to Mexico has disappeared at Detroit.

Strathroy's new canning factory will cost \$150,000 when completed, it is expected.

Harry Brinson has taken over the bus business between Newbury and Wardsville.

Reeve Stalker of Aldborough and Reeve McKillop of West Lorne are in the field for re-election.

The death occurred at his home near Talbotville on Dec. 16 of John McNish, in his 63rd year.

Rev. F. E. Miller of Ramseyville, Ottawa Presbytery, has been called to Chalmers church, Dunwich.

A Pittsfield, Mass., woman discovered after she had walked a block on her way to business that she had not put her skirt on.

Seventeen persons have recently received the rite of baptism in the Methodist church at Wardsville, fifteen adults and two children.

The widow of the late Hector McPherson died last week at her home west of Wallace town in Dunwich where she was born 87 years ago.

Sugar will sell at 15c a pound in January, 20c in October, and eventually at 25 or 30c, in the opinion of R. V. Keller, editor of "Sugar," published in New York.

The Dutton Advance says: It is now believed that the smallpox outbreak in Dunwich is under control, as only one new case has developed in the last few days. Only three homes are under quarantine.

The county of Elgin has found to the extent of \$5,000 that had roads are expensive. Judgment for the amount was given against it in favor of a Buffalo couple who were injured in an auto accident due to a defective road-way.

Wardsville Epworth League has elected the following officers: President, H. Brinson; vice-president, Russell Morrison; Miss Lulu Turk, Earl Martin, Lloyd Simpson; organist, Miss Nellie Jackson; secretary, Geo. Blain.

Is an eight-hour day practicable on the farm? The Master of the Dominion Grange said the other day that it was, but that it would mean 30 cents a quart for milk, a dollar a pound for butter, \$5 a bushel for wheat. He hesitated to say what it would mean for eggs.

The Watford Guide says: It is expected that there will be one or more women candidates in the field for municipal honors in Watford at the coming election. If so they will doubtless be elected. The ladies are coming to the front in many municipalities and will no doubt do good service on the school boards or councils.

Fire originating from the work of thawing out some hot water pipes destroyed the house of Bert L. Gray, second concession of Brooke. Most of the furniture was saved. This is the second house to burn within the last few days. Stanley Mills, of the same concession, had his house burnt to the ground recently, caused by a defective chimney.

At least 100,000,000 people in Europe are in danger of starvation in the next few months, according to Sir George Paish of the British Treasury. Speaking before the Ethical Society in London, he declared that although the world had not fully realized the situation, business men and bankers had done so, and were getting together to devise remedial measures.

The death of Miss Margaret Finlayson occurred at the home of her sisters in Dutton last week. Deceased had been residing in Detroit for a number of years. She was born in Dunwich and leaves two brothers and three sisters—Alex. Finlayson, Dunwich; Daniel Finlayson, in Saskatoon; Misses Christina, Florence and Kathleen, Dutton. The funeral took place to the Kerr cemetery.

East Simcoe Trustees' Association adopted a recommendation of the president that the Minister of Education be interviewed with the object of having some of the so-called frills and frivolities cut out of the public school curriculum. This body would eliminate nature study, art, hygiene, and even the teaching of agriculture. They would also ask for uniformity of the entrance examination throughout Ontario.

A farmer near Kingston tells the Whig that since beginning to place bells on sheep he has suffered no loss from his fold through the depredations of dogs. He does not use small bells, but something as large as the sheep can comfortably carry. One night he saw dogs enter a field where his sheep were. Just as the canines were ready to pounce upon the sheep, bells began to ring and away ran the dogs at top speed. The noise scared them off. It is rather better business to buy bells than to ask municipal councils to pay two-thirds of the value of lost sheep.

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Transcript and Free Press.....3.25
Transcript and Advertiser.....3.25
Transcript and Farmers' Sun.....2.45
Transcript and Family Herald and Weekly Star.....2.75

"MERRY CHRISTMAS"

Christmas greetings are as old as the Christian era itself. Yet every year they are as fresh and inspiring and fine as the greens of the holly and evergreen that have always typified Christmas.

To you, dear reader, The Transcript extends its greetings and hopes that the passing year may be but one of the memorable milestones on your road to greater success and prosperity.

To our customers in general we take this opportunity to express appreciation of our cordial business relations and to impart the hope that the friendly spirit that has made our business dealings a personal pleasure in the past will continue during the coming year, nineteen hundred and twenty.

SCHEDULE OF HOCKEY GAMES

At a meeting held in Thamesville last week the following schedule of games to be played in the intermediate O. H. A. series for this district was drawn up:
Jan. 5—Thamesville at Glencoe.
Jan. 7—Glencoe at Blenheim.
Jan. 12—Blenheim at Thamesville.
Jan. 16—Thamesville at Blenheim.
Jan. 19—Blenheim at Glencoe.
Jan. 22—Glencoe at Thamesville.

DEATH OF MR. ASH

Appin, Dec. 23.—There passed away in the sudden death of Emanuel Ash of Ekfrid an old resident of that place. He was born in Middleton, Yorkshire, England, in 1838, and came to Canada with his parents and brothers and sisters at the age of six. They settled in Markham township, where Mr. Ash was educated for a school teacher. He taught some years in that district, later moving to Ekfrid and buying the farm on which he died. He taught school in Adelaide and Brooke townships for some years, one of his pupils in Brooke being the late Hon. W. J. Hanna. He was married in 1872 to Mary Boyd of Metcalfe, and moved back to the farm about 42 years ago. He had a family of five sons and two daughters of which with his widow all but the eldest son survive. They are Mrs. R. J. Madix, of Edmonton; Mrs. C. C. Henry, of Metcalfe; Wm., of Bath, Maine; John and Robert, of Uxbridge, Alberta; and Arthur, at home. Mrs. Wm. Hollinger of Whitevale is the only surviving member of the family of two brothers and three sisters. Mr. Ash was a member of the Methodist church and always took a keen interest in church work. In politics he was a staunch Liberal. The funeral, which was largely attended, was held on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 17. The pallbearers were Wm. Down, George Galbraith, D. E. McAlpine, Peter McIntyre, Hugh A. Eddie and Charles Old. Relatives from a distance who attended the funeral were Wm. Ash, Wm. and Robert Tidball and their two sons, all of Thetford. The services were conducted by the Rev. A. D. Whaley of Appin.

CHURCH GIVINGS INCREASED

The annual report of the Presbytery of London for the year just closing shows that within its jurisdiction, namely, Middlesex county and a part of Elgin, there are sixty Presbyterian churches, 5,000 families and 10,500 communicants. The amount contributed for all purposes increased during the year by \$17,000 over last year, bringing the total up to more than \$200,000. Each family contributed \$11 for ministers' stipends, \$12 for missionary work, educational and benevolent purposes and \$36 for all purposes. Argyle church, West Lorne, leads the Presbytery, with St. Andrew's church, London, in second place.

THE LATE MRS. GRIEVES

The funeral of the late Mrs. Annie Grievs took place on Monday afternoon from the family residence, and was largely attended. Rev. J. M. MacGillivray, pastor of Knox Presbyterian church, officiated at the services, and interment was made in the family plot in St. Thomas cemetery. The pallbearers were James Butler, Alex. McBride, Duncan Dewar, Howard Diltz, Geo. Fenwick and Archie Anderson. Among the relatives that attended the funeral from a distance were Mr. and Mrs. Peter Campbell, Neil Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. John McEachren, of Campbellton; Miss B. C. Buchanan, Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Walker, Miss Jessie McLaughlin, Mrs. McNaughton, Walkers; Mrs. Jas. Showers, Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. George Milligan, Talbotville; Alex. McBride, Dutton; Mrs. M. McNeil, Dutton; Mrs. George Laidlaw, Glanworth; Mrs. M. Buchanan, Glanworth; Mrs. George Hyde and Mrs. J. Armstrong, Iona. Among the beautiful floral tributes that covered the casket was a large pillow from the daughter, and many designs, sprays and plants from relatives and friends.—St. Thomas paper.

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE

One of the secrets of the success of Billy Sunday, the evangelist, is said to be his readiness in replying to taunts and unexpected questions. Only recently, in Atlanta, he was exhorting a large audience to follow the right path. "Those of you who sin will meet with dire punishment," he cried, "and there will be weeping and gnashing of teeth." "But I haven't any teeth," piped up an old lady in the front row. "The Lord will provide," retorted Sunday without hesitation.

HELPS ALL 'ROUND
Say you saw it in The Transcript. It helps yourself; it helps the advertiser; it helps the newspaper.

TO RESTORE PASSENGER SERVICE

Owing to the easing up of the coal situation, the Grand Trunk Railway is able to announce that on December 28 all the passenger trains which were cut off in this district will be put back on the service. This means that the G. T. R. passenger service, after that date, will be practically the same as it was before November 30, the date on which the reduction in service was made.

TO PLAY IN ALVINSTON

Alvinston, Dec. 19.—A clean, fast game of hockey was played at the Palace rink here on Wednesday evening, being an exhibition game between the intermediate O. H. A. teams, Watford and Glencoe, practically their first work-out of the season. All players showed up well. The score resulted in 5-5, favor of Glencoe. The following was the line-up: Ice in perfect condition.

Watford—Goal, S. Rogers; right defence, T. Dods; left defence, R. Brown; right wing, B. Trenouth; left wing, J. Irwin; centre, S. Bruce; subs, Tiffen, Lamb.
Glencoe—Goal, W. McMillan; right defence, H. McLachlan; left defence, A. Davenport; right wing, Ed. Hamilton; left wing, A. Aldred; centre, J. Weaver; subs, W. W. Hill, H. M. Luckham.

Referee, S. Williams, Alvinston. Time-keepers, C. B. McLean, London, and A. L. Johnston, Watford. Glencoe has entered the O. H. A., and will use the local rink for their home ice, their rink having been laid flat during the recent high winds. Thus Alvinstonians treat Glencoe as their home team; also the fact that Ed. Hamilton on their line-up is an old Alvinston boy. Local fans take great interest and expect to have considerable games played here this season.

GLENCOE METHODIST CHURCH

The services in the Methodist church next Sunday will be in keeping with the Christmas season. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Garbutt, will deliver appropriate addresses, and the following special music will be given by the choir.

Morning—Prelude, "Hark, What Mean Those Holy Voices;" anthem, "Glory in the Highest;" solo, J. A. McCracken. Evening—Prelude, "Holy Night, Silent Night;" anthem, "Nazareth;" solo, "The Gift," H. K. Charlton, Windsor.

REMEMBER THE MAIL CARRIER

At this time of the year nearly all public servants are remembered on Christmas Day. However, the hardest-worked public servants of them all—the rural mail carriers who carry your mail every day through sunshine and storm—are often forgotten. Mail carriers nowadays are the poorest paid servants of the public and it would at least encourage them if they were remembered at this time of giving. This year let us show our appreciation of their faithfulness by some appropriate gift.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

THIRTY YEARS AGO

Dull weather for Christmas. Glencoe high school holds its first annual concert.

Riverside Presbyterians select site for their church.

Public meetings held in Ekfrid to discuss municipal affairs.

A Novelist at this time wishes (itself by catching a pure white mouse.

C. Ryckman sells his tinware business at Newbury to Mr. Adams of Ekfrid.

Winter exams for entrance to high schools. Nine pass at Glencoe out of 32 trying.

Glencoe St. Andrew's Society holds annual concert and gives proceeds to Presbyterian church spire fund.

Mr. Hinde, Miss Johnson, Miss Springer and Miss Young engaged as teachers in Glencoe public school.

Two sons of John McKellar, formerly of Mosca, smothered to death in Michigan when sand pit caves in.

Methodist church at Watterworth appointment. Mosca, reopened after repairs. Rev. Geo. Jackson assists the pastor, Rev. Mr. Orme.
Glencoe Choral Union organizes with officers and committees as follows:—G. M. Harrison, S. Yorke, W. G. Rogers, Miss B. L. Hannah, Miss Ada Thomas, C. J. Peachey, Silas Stitt, Euphemia farmer and his team of horses found dead in woods near Newbury—man drowned, with lines entangled about his body; horses starved to death. Result of too much booze.

Some folks figure dey's hurtin' de church wen dey gits mad and quits, but dey's wrong 'bout dat—hit don't nevuh hurt de tree fur de rotten apples 't fall off.

A Booming Paper

The Family Herald & Weekly Star of Montreal is more than booming this season. With the big family weekly is included a souvenir portrait of the Prince of Wales, size 16 x 22 inches. It is bringing the Family Herald new readers by the thousands. It is the best portrait of the Prince ever taken and will be a valued souvenir of his visit to Canada. The Family Herald and Weekly Star costs only \$1.25 if re-mitted for before 1st January, including the Prince's portrait. It is the best value ever offered.

The Game of Nations

By DONNA SHERWOOD BOGERT.

CHAPTER VI.
"Move a step an' I croak yer!" he repeated. Trevanion laughed, and shut the door behind him and leisurely helped himself to a seat upon Miss Herford's bed, the nurse of the warring pistol almost grazing his temple.

"Go ahead," he said coolly. "I tried to do it myself but found I hadn't the nerve and I don't believe you have either. What's the matter, boy? Starving, eh?" Trevanion's voice could be very gentle.

The lad's arm dropped and he began to sob in such an abandon of misery as would have moved a stone to pity. "Gawd—ain't I jes' Three days with nary a bite—and the devil, Beverly, a-chasin'—chasin'—"

"So you killed old man Schneider, eh?" His tone was quietly conversational. "He were a cur," snarled the boy viciously. "He were—" The sound of voices in the lower rooms stopped him. Footsteps were ascending the stairs. Trevanion glanced once at the boy's stricken face and his resolution was taken.

"Get under the bed," he commanded. "I'll save you if I can." The bed was long and narrow. From the doorway the bed could easily be seen. Trevanion dragged his trunk before the bed, seated himself at the foot and pulled off his coat which he allowed to dangle carelessly down between his knees. When Herford entered he was greeted with a weary nod.

"Resting a bit before unpacking?" I'm all in, Herford, and that's a fact. My nerves are in a rotten state. If it wasn't for seeming a mollycoddle, I'd be tempted to go to bed. I've been putting in any number of wretched nights lately.

"Go ahead," explained the other man heartily. "You look seedy, but this is just the climate to brace a body up. Want anything?" "Thanks, no. I've taken enough of your time as it is. And—Herford—on the way from Calgary you mentioned being willing to take a star boarder. I'd like to apply for the job. Terms anything you choose to name. I mean to take your advice and look around a bit."

"We're always glad of a new face or a new interest," returned his companion seriously. "You're welcome to stay as long as you like."

During the short winter afternoon, Trevanion lay quietly upon Peggy Herford's bed. When night fell, one of the cowboys appeared with a tray of steaming food. Trevanion, who had counted on this provision for his comfort, locked the door upon the man's exit and lighted a candle. He then set the tray on the floor beside the bed and watched the cowboy's fingers snatch the food. It was certainly a queer situation.

The clock struck eleven before he ventured to let the boy stir from his place of concealment. He slipped on his clothes, a sweater, fresh socks and a pair of heavy shoes were spread out upon the trunk.

"Get into them—quick!" whispered Trevanion. "They'll be miles too big, but they're warm. I mean to be near Basil. I'm sure that he needs me; he didn't even take Wilkes—his man—along."

Miss Dorothea's plaint touched a responsive chord in Peggy's heart. "Why don't you go to see him?" she asked. "There is nothing on earth to prevent you. And he probably does get lonely; the ranch isn't a very exciting place."

"If I only could! But it's so far away—and I'm not used to traveling; it confuses me dreadfully, the changing time-tables and all that."

"I came down alone two years ago and had no trouble whatever!" "But you are so crumpled. I get nervous. I'm always afraid of somebody snatching my purse—" She paused and a peculiar expression crept slowly over her downcast features. Then she sat bolt upright and a patch of color glowed in each withered cheek.

"Just a moment," returned Trevanion. "I've jerked the boy toward me, forcing his reluctant gaze. He's up to you to tell me why you killed Schneider. I don't make a practice, you know, of shielding criminals."

For a long minute the boy hesitated, then thrust a hand inside his shirt and pulled out a folded paper.

"That's the reason," he said desperately. "That and 'cause he had me cornered like a rat in a trap. He'd a killed me to keep that paper. So I killed 'im first. He hadn't no right to it."

Trevanion carried the paper over to the bureau and spread it out beneath the light. It was a carefully drawn map of a section of thickly wooded country between two rivers whose names he had never heard, but located, apparently, somewhere among the foothills of the Canadian Rockies. Because of some secret hidden in those sloping forests a man's life had been taken.

A swirl of icy air struck through the room. Herford, who had been looking out the window and the boy nowhere in sight.

CHAPTER VII.
Peggy Herford, anxiously biting the end of a stubby lead pencil, surveyed with knitted brows, a row of figures on a slip of paper:

June 10—Cash on hand \$7.30
Board and lodging 6.00
Carfare50
Sundries25
June 17—Balance55
Fifty-five cents is a trifling sum to stand between one and hunger, and her board was paid only until the following day! Of course, she could always wire Jim, but Peggy was proud and deeply resented the fact that he had let her go so easily.

Now, looking backward, Peggy was a little ashamed of that display of temper. After all, Dave had only kissed her! But something in the almost brutal sleep of his arms had goaded her to a white-hot frenzy. She had always known that he was in love with her; in a half-hearted fashion she had even encouraged his attentions, but smiles and the gracious touch of his hand were the only favors she had permitted until Dave had proceeded to ride rough shod over her reserves.

door and listening in dazed astonishment to Miss Dorothea's footsteps descending the stairs. Then she walked over to her dingy dresser and deliberately emptied the contents of her purse into a small tray, sighing at the meager result.

"Beggars cannot be choosers," she whispered to herself. "But—I wonder what he will say when he sees me?" (To be continued.)

Aerial Freight Line for Mexico.
Down in Sinaloa, Mexico, it is proposed by a British company to use aeroplanes in the transportation of mining supplies and ores. The aircraft would be used to carry machinery and supplies to the numerous gold and silver mines in the State of Sinaloa and to return with bullion for the market. The particular idea is new, although flying machines already have been adopted for certain forms of commercial usage.

Inquiries already have been made to the British Vice Consul at Mazatlan as to the feasibility of the plan. Such an air service would operate between the mines and the railway stations, and Mazatlan would be made the distributing point for machinery and supplies and the concentration point for local mining products destined for shipment to the United States by rail and water. The planes could not be expected to carry but a few tons each.

Nearly all of the mines are located in the mountains from thirty to more than one hundred and fifty miles from Mazatlan, and due to the absence of roads the mining companies experience much difficulty in transportation. A problem to be considered is the loading and putting in order of landing fields for the aircraft, because almost all of the mines are situated in rough, hilly or mountainous country where level spots large enough for the purpose of establishing landings and hangars are scarce.

Odd Facts About Eggs.
The Academy of Science in Philadelphia, some years ago, lost an egg. Presumably it was stolen. It was the egg of a California condor, and worth a lot of money.

Only seven eggs of that bird are known to exist in collections. It frequents the most inaccessible peaks in Southern California, and hatches its young at dizzy heights in caves in the faces of cliffs. Thus the task of procuring an egg is one involving utmost danger.

The species, a gigantic vulture, has been almost exterminated. Cattlemen and sheepmen poison carcasses to destroy wolves and bears; the condors eat the bait and die.

That an ostrich egg may be dangerous, if overripe, was discovered a while ago by Doctor Bauer, of the Smithsonian Institution. While he was boring a hole in one, it exploded, the flying fragments cutting him badly.

The eggs of some orioles are marked with grotesque figures, often resembling Chinese characters. Experts in Oriental languages have on occasions been asked to read them, but no satisfactory translation has been obtained.

The Corner Stone of Civilization.
The citizen standing in the doorway of his home, contented on his threshold, his family gathered about his hearthstone while the evening of a well-spent day closes in scenes and sounds that are dearest—he shall save the nation when the drum tap is futile and the barracks are exhausted.

"It is better to follow even the shadow of the best than to remain content with the worst."

Flour with which bread can be made is being obtained from sugar beets in France as the result of scientists' experiments.

Working Out Pearl Puzzle
A final solution of the much vexed problem of producing natural pearls by artificial means seems to have been found.

To get at it has required a series of rather remarkable scientific discoveries, most important of which was the fact that the pearl in the fresh-water mussel (the mollusk here considered) owes its origin to a tiny worm that bores into the flesh of the bivalve. This worm is an intestinal parasite of the muskrat. Its eggs find their way into the water, where they are hatched; the baby worm infest the mussels, which are in turn eaten by muskrats, and thus the biological circle is completed.

So far, so good; but this knowledge does not make practicable the artificial "breeding" of pearls. Success in this kind of enterprise depends upon quite another point.

It was supposed that the worm, on getting into the flesh of the mussel, set up an irritation which caused the mollusk to form a protective layer, to envelop the intruder with a series of coats of "nacre," thus forming a pearl. But this notion is now proved to have been a mistake. The worm produces the pearl, but not in that way.

The valves of the mussel's shell are lined with a delicate membrane, the surface of which is covered with tiny cells that secrete pearl material. It is these cells, in fact, that produce the "mother-of-pearl" of the shell itself—a substance exactly the same as that which makes a pearl.

When the worm bores into the mussel, it soon (but not always) carries with it some of the cells in question. The latter, when brought into the shell, continue to function in their ordinary manner, and thus produce a round ball of nacre which we call a pearl.

If the pearl be formed close to the shell—especially if near the hinge—it is liable to be more or less misshapen, and becomes what is called a "baroque pearl."

Now we come to the point. If a worm can convey pearl-making cells from the lining membrane into the body of the bivalve, it ought to be practicable to accomplish the same thing by artificial means.

As a matter of fact, it is. The thing can be done, without injury to the living mussel, by a small surgical operation, a curved needle of special pattern being thrust between the valves of the shell, through the lining membrane, and into the flesh of the animal. It does not achieve the wished-for result every time, but in a fair percentage of instances.

With this bit of knowledge available, anybody ought to be able to grow pearls for market, with only a small outlay for the producing plant. All you have to do is to dam a little stream, so as to form a pond, and stock it with mussels of a selected variety.

To make them yield pearls by the simple means described ought to require no very great amount of practice. And it is not to be destroyed the mussels to find out if they contain pearls, or whether the latter are yet big enough; for this can be easily ascertained by examining the bivalves with a microscope. The X-rays make the pearls visible through the shells.

Colorful Duels.

The most curious of the many practical jokes perpetrated by the art students in the Latin Quarter is a kind of initiatory ordeal, which the two newest members of a class are sometimes compelled to undergo by their fellow students of the Beaux Arts. It is a painter's duel, in which neither combatant, no matter how small his experience nor how great his nervousness, need fear for a fatal termination.

The reluctant duellists are provided with tall stools and seated opposite each other at arms-length. They wear old clothes, and in the hand of each is placed a large paint brush charged with color, the one dipped in the deepest of blues, the strongest and most vivid of azure tints, and the other a carmine lake, which is a fine, rich crimson. The word is given, and the two men begin to duel. Being usually strangers to each other, and without the least cause of quarrel, they commonly show at first a great deal of caution and consideration, not to say timidity, and do not make much effort to inflict conspicuous streaks or to touch each other's face.

Soon, however, one or the other gets a sneer which he does not like, and attempts to retaliate upon his opponent. Then the contest wages warm. The spectators hasten to take sides, and urge on their favorites with shouts, cheers and encouraging cries. The tall stools totter, the wet brushes patter, the antagonists dash more and more fiercely and furiously until frequently men, stools and all go down together in a struggling red and blue heap upon the floor. The duellists are then assisted to their feet, shake hands, laugh at each other's appearance, and adjourn to the lavatory, where they good-naturedly help each other to remove the traces of the conflict. The knight of the red brush is found to have smeared his adversary until he might pass for a hero of the goriest fight of history, while the victim of the blue brush, if only blue blood were a fact instead of a figure, might pose for a survivor of an equally desperate fight.

It speaks well for the temper and good comradeship of the students that so rough a kind of fun ends where it begins, in the mock duel, and never, it is said, leads to resentment or ill will.

Thrift is the Remedy.
Whenever an individual goes on a wild debauch nature presents her bill. The individual is compelled to pay before he is restored to normal condition. Whenever a person suffers from a long run of fever due to internal or external causes nature presents her bill. The patient has to pay in suffering and anguish. In neither case can the patient expect to be restored save after a long, tedious and heart rending period of recuperation. The price of exchange is the price of an interest-free loan—nature's bill for the wild debauch known as war, in which several nations have recently indulged. It took four years to burn up and destroy half the wealth of Europe. It is not reasonable to suppose that the period of restoration will be less than the period of destruction.

There is no sound reason for the alarming cry of "chaos in the world's business" because of the unpremeditated fall in the rate of international exchange. Nothing can be gained—the patients will not recover any sooner by agitating them and alarming their neighbors. Nothing in the world but peace, patience, economy, thrift, production and energy will cure the disease and restore international health.

Health will come, provided specialists, traders in "internationalism" and quack theorists permit the laws of trade and common sense to work out a sane and complete solution.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.
The idea, in my estimation, was too good to keep to myself, so I confided it to my cousin, who confessed that she had made some time before several dainty canisters from old white shirts, and two lovely little aprons, which find favor with careful housewives who they are wearing a nice frock and must undertake a little work. She trimmed them, either with a tiny frill of the linen or else with lace.

A married friend of hers used her husband's shirts for babies' dresses and pinafores, and also for pillow slips.

Sponge Box or Bread Raiser.
In making bread in cold weather the housekeeper often finds it difficult to hold her sponge or dough at the right temperature so that it will rise in the required length of time. She will find a sponge box or bread raiser a great help in keeping the proper temperature.

Such a box can be made from an ordinary dry goods packing box. A convenient size is 26x20x20 inches. About ten inches from the bottom of the box, a shelf made of slats or strips of wood rests on cleats fastened to the sides of the box. A second shelf is placed four inches above the lower one. The shelves can be removed when cleaning the box. On the under side of the lower shelf, a sheet of galvanized iron slightly wider than the shelf is inserted. This piece of metal is curved, in order to make it slip in and stay in place securely. This prevents scorching of the lower shelf when the lamp is placed below, and also helps to distribute the heat more evenly.

Several small holes are bored in the lower and upper parts of the sides and in the top of the box to promote circulation of air. A cork which has been bored through the centre to admit a straight thermometer is inserted in one of the holes in the top. Any Fahrenheit chemical thermometer that



Woman's Interests

Blouses for Nothing.
Women are frequently taxed with being hopelessly extravagant in matters of dress, but I think many men are equally culpable; and my brother Jim is one of them. I readily admit that his taste in ties and socks and shirts is perfect, and it is a long time since I gave up buying anything, even in the way of a present for him, because he is so difficult to please. There is one thing which I have often envied him, and that is the dainty colorings and soft textures of his shirts.

"Mab," he remarked the other morning at breakfast, "these colored shirts of mine must have shrunk in the washing, or I have put on flesh whilst I've been in the Army, for I tried to put on three this morning and failed. You had better bestow them on one of your many proteges, or give them away to the rag-man."

"It does seem a pity to waste them, they are so pretty," I replied. "Why not make blouses out of them?" he cynically suggested, knowing my weakness for a big stock of that form of garment.

"Good idea, brother mine," said I. "It is the most sensible thing you have said for a long time."

No sooner had he left the house, than I went upstairs to his room, where he had left the shirts lying in a heap on the floor. One was a pale rose color, the other an azure blue, and the third a faint, favorite shade of blues and green, my favorite shades.

I unpicked the neckband the sleeves and the side seams, and with the aid of a good shirt pattern, experienced no difficulty in cutting the blouse out. The fronts were a fair width, but a few pin-tucks put that right; the box-pleat, the buttons, and the buttonholes answered the same purpose as originally; the back, with its saddle, required to be cut rather smaller, and so had the sleeves. I quickly ran up the seams on the machine, fitted the shirt on, and made a few trifling alterations.

The original cuffs and the pearl buttons were requisitioned, and saved all but the work of stitching them on. A cutting of the material was utilized for the collar, which fastened at the back; another scrap served for the slot at the back for the drawstring, and my blouse, of which I was very proud, looked quite smart.

I fell heir to his under-vests for the same reason, and, elated by the success of my former experiment, I began to think of turning them into account for winter slip-dresses. They were little the worse for wear, and were made of fine white flannel. I unpicked an old bodice which fitted well, also the flannels, and cut the different parts quite easily.

Few men wear white shirts nowadays, and there were a dozen or more taking space up in my brother's wardrobe, and Jim's suggestion of blouses occurred again. Why not make myself a few new ones, and trim them differently and according to fashion and fancy? I had a well-fitting pattern by me, and it was the simplest thing in the world to cut the garment out from the body, and the sleeves only required reducing. I applied a sprightly design of marguerites to the front, for I had cut it with a back fastening, and I worked the pattern in white, with a touch of yellow silk for the centres. I tucked the cuffs, and an uncommon blouse was the result.

The idea, in my estimation, was too good to keep to myself, so I confided it to my cousin, who confessed that she had made some time before several dainty canisters from old white shirts, and two lovely little aprons, which find favor with careful housewives who they are wearing a nice frock and must undertake a little work. She trimmed them, either with a tiny frill of the linen or else with lace.

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TURKEY'S SHARE OF WAR COST SMALL

DEBT INCREASED LESS THAN OTHER NATIONS.

Ottoman Empire Spent Only \$600,000,000 in Its Fight Against the Allies.

The war debt of the Ottoman Empire is said by experts to have increased less than that of any other nation. Her bonded indebtedness was increased by only one new loan of about \$80,000,000, and adding to this other increases in obligations such as home military requisitions and advances from Austria and Germany, her war expenses ran to only \$600,000,000. Consequently, allowing for various offsets, her post-war indebtedness amounts to about \$1,000,000,000.

This would make it appear that Turkey "ran the war on a shoestring," financing, as compared to Great Britain with her \$40,000,000,000 war debt, or France with \$30,000,000,000, and the United States with \$25,000,000,000, and Italy with possibly \$15,000,000,000. It will be recalled that on paper the Ottoman Empire mobilized nearly 4,000,000 men, yet she escaped with something like the war expenses of a country like little Rumania or Bulgaria.

How Turkey Met War Costs.
The record of the Turkish war indebtedness is unique. The empire met war costs by requisitions and by printing in Germany 155,000,000 Turkish paper pounds, or normally about \$650,000,000, but this, according to the experts, cannot be considered a government liability.

It is not a financial burden, as it bears no interest, and also the proper administrative body of the peace conference can at will have it cancelled. Turkey's paper money, it is claimed, has not depreciated as much as that of her allies. Counterfeits do not seem to have operated here extensively, due to the lack of Bolshevism and good printing presses. In Mesopotamia Turkish paper money is refused, since the British occupation, which the Turks do not consider fair, since the paper money was issued for the whole of the Ottoman Empire, which made war as a whole.

The amount of Turkey's war reparations is yet to be determined.

The First Silk Hat.
What is it about a hat that causes popular interest and excitement out of all proportion? A straw hat worn a week or so earlier in the spring than the date on which they are generally adopted? Or a "stovepipe" in a frontier community? Why should it make any difference to any one else what a person wears on his head? Every man's hat is, apparently, a matter of public concern, and a small-sized riot can be started almost anywhere by some one wearing an unusual head-gear.

On the 15th of January, 1917, John Hetherington, a haberdasher in the Strand, London, put on a new style hat which he had decided to introduce to the public, and stepped out into the street. Instantly the first silk hat and its wearer were surrounded by an excited crowd, which soon grew to such alarming proportions that the authorities were compelled to take a hand and disperse it. Next day the haberdasher was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with "walking down a public highway wearing upon his head a tall structure having a shining luster and calculated to alarm timid people."

Gorillas at Home.
Gorillas live in family groups—husband, wife and one or two babies. The mother carries her offspring on her hip, just as does the native African woman.

Food is always plentiful, consisting of fruit and nuts supplied bounteously by the tropical forest. Home is a sort of nest built high in a tree, a few branches being bent together so as to form a platform over which leafy twigs are distributed.

It is alleged that the father of the family spends the night customarily at the foot of the tree, against which he places his back while keeping guard against possible attack by enemies. In a stand-up fight there is only one foe that he has reason to fear, and that is the leopard.

The males often fight each other with dire ferocity, the prize of combat being usually a lady gorilla, who views the strife with flattered interest, cheerfully accepting the victor's claim of ownership.

British Shipping Loss.
Lord Inchausti, at a recent meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Co.'s stockholders, recalled that about 7,000,000 tons of British shipping was sunk by the enemy in the war out of a pre-war total of 21,000,000 tons, says a London despatch.

"But this," he said, "has not affected the determination of British shipowners to maintain their position, nor has it broken the seagoing spirit of the British race. Given fair play and freedom from government interference and control, the British mercantile marine will come out on top again."

The white inhabitants of Papua are working against taxation without representation in the Australian parliament.

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TWENTY-THREE KILLED, THIRTY-FOUR INJURED, IN C.P.R. COLLISION

Last Passenger Special From Empress of France Crashed Head-on Into Freight Train Near Onawa, Maine.

Montreal, Dec. 21.—Failure to count the number of C.P.R. passenger specials from the liner Empress of France, which docked at St. John, N.B., by the engineer of the eastbound freight was apparently the direct cause of the collision which took place at Onawa, Maine, yesterday morning at 7.15, when twenty-three persons were killed and thirty-four injured.

The freight engineer let three of the passenger specials pass him, and did not wait for the fourth. This was the ill-fated train with third-class passengers from the liner on board which crashed head-on into the freight.

It is reported at the offices of the C.P.R. here that there was no fire after the collision, and that owing to the damage to the cars on the special in which most injury was done, most of those who were killed died instantly. A number lingered to die en route to the emergency hospitals in Greenville and Brownville.

The temperature at Onawa was twenty below zero, but by the speedy arrival of a train which had been waiting on a siding at Greenville and the transfer of the injured to it, the injured were spared extra suffering on this account. To-night special hospital trains were bringing the injured to Montreal, where they will be accommodated in the Royal Victoria Hospital.

All but six of the dead had been identified to-night.

AMNESTY TO M.S.A. OFFENDERS

Men Who Left Canada to Avoid Draft May Return.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—On Monday a general amnesty will be proclaimed for all offenders under the Military Service Act. It has been urged strenuously for some time by interested parties that the pursuit of offenders under this Act has been causing a growing feeling of antagonism and isolation in certain parts of Canada where the war was too little preached.

Many young men eligible for service quitted Canada to avoid service, and there have been constant attempts to get the Government to permit certain deserters to return unconditionally to their homes. It is thought that there will be a sudden influx to Canada of these offenders as soon as the news of the amnesty is known.

There has been strong opposition to such an amnesty being granted in the past, those who served feeling that those who did not merit punishment. The Government hopes, however, that that act will be regarded in this season of good will as one intended to promote peace, where now there is little by removing an active source of discord.

Montreal Places Whole of Ontario Under Quarantine

A despatch from Montreal says: "Commencing on Wednesday, the whole Province of Ontario has been placed under quarantine, so far as Montreal is concerned." This decision, which was taken on Wednesday by the municipal authorities, is now law, and henceforth and until further notice all travelers from Ontario to this city must comply with the demands of the Montreal Board of Health.

This also applies to all persons coming to Montreal from the United States and passing through the Province of Ontario.

EIGHT OCEAN LINERS SAFE AFTER BATTLE WITH ATLANTIC GALES

Delayed Vessels Reach New York With 17,000 Passengers—Roughest Trip Ever Made, Says One Captain.

A despatch from New York says: Substantial evidence of the fierce winter storms which have prevailed for the last ten days along the steamship lanes between this country and Europe was shown by eight big passenger liners which arrived here on Thursday with more than 17,000 battered passengers. Hulls encrusted with ice, rigging covered with sleet and salt from spray caked on funnels, prefaced the stories told by ships' officers of high winds and gigantic waves that swept their vessels from stem to stern.

The ships arriving were the Rotterdam from Holland, via Plymouth; the Baltic, Royal George, Carmania and Caronia from British ports via Halifax; the Lafayette from Havre, Hergensford from Norway, and Europa from Genoa. All were from three to five days overdue, and some of them reached port too late to dock before to-morrow morning.

The first of the big liners to come in to her dock was the Rotterdam, which reached quarantine late last night. She was three days late and her master, Captain J. Baron, declared that the trip was the roughest he had ever made. His declaration was supported by Rear Admiral Andrew T. Long of the United States Navy, who returned after escorting the King and Queen of the Belgians back to their country.

Admiral Long said that one week ago, when in mid-Atlantic, the weather was so rough that the big liner was rocked like a cradle. One of the passengers was thrown to the deck and suffered a broken leg. On board the ship were five stowaways who were scared from their hiding places by the rough weather.

The Carmania, another of the battered ships, had to put in at Halifax to repair damages caused by collision at sea with another ship during a fog off the Grand Banks.

The Caronia, from Southampton, was close to the Carmania when the accident occurred and she responded to her wireless calls by putting about and going to her assistance. The tendered help was not needed, but she accompanied her into Halifax.



A Chance For a Million!

FORTY-THREE LOST OF MANXMAN CREW

Ship Foundered in Mid-Atlantic—Rest Saved by British Isles.

A despatch from Halifax, N. S., says:—The Captain, first mate, fourth engineer, wireless operator, and 39 of the crew of the British steamer Manxman were drowned when their ship foundered in mid-Atlantic on Thursday morning, according to a wireless message sent out by Captain Goremaster of the British steamer British Isles, bound for New York, intercepted here Friday morning. The message said that all the other officers of the Manxman, the chief steward and eleven of the crew, are safe on board the British Isles.

The radiogram did not state how the men lost their lives, but it is presumed they went down with their ship, though there is a possibility that they may have had time to take to the boats, and that these subsequently capsized.

The Manxman, which was last reported at Portland, Maine, on November 30, was on a voyage to a transatlantic port, and became disabled in the Atlantic, from London, Dec. 2, for Sandy Hook, sighted the distressed ship on Wednesday, and stood by her for twenty-four hours, according to a wireless message, with a view to assisting the Manxman to port. The radiogram adds that the steamer sank in latitude 41.53, longitude 59.51.

Captain Gore concluded with the request that boats and clothing be furnished the survivors of the Manxman when they reach New York, at which port he expects to arrive next Monday morning.

Saskatoon Has a Chinook, and Fuel Outlook Improves

A despatch from Saskatoon says:—A chinook struck Saskatoon on Thursday night and snow is melting rapidly in the warm sun. Gerald Graham, Assistant for Northern Saskatchewan to the Fuel Administrator, says the fuel situation in this district is much improved, and the prospect of several days of fairly mild weather promised a chance to get a little reserve supply.

Prohibition Carried By 5,000 in New Zealand

London, Dec. 21.—The Daily Mail's advices from Christchurch, New Zealand, dated Thursday, say that the final figures will show a majority of about 5,000 for prohibition, and that New Zealand will certainly be dry next June.

SEES FILMS OF PRINCE'S TOUR

Royal Family View C.P.R. Movie in Albert Hall.

A despatch from London says:—The Albert Hall was crowded on Wednesday afternoon when the King and Queen and Princess Mary and the younger princes attended a display given by the Canadian Pacific Railway on behalf of the London hospitals, of films depicting the Prince of Wales' Canadian tour. Sir George Pailey, president, and the Royal party remained during the greater part of the show. The audience maintained a running fire of enthusiasm as the pictures of every town the Prince visited were shown.

The radiogram was repeated at night to another large audience, and was presided over by Sir McLaren Brown.

Manitoba Bars Eastern Visitors

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—People from the East in the near future will not be allowed to enter Manitoba without producing a certificate of vaccination against smallpox, Dr. M. S. Fraser of the Provincial Board of Health announced on Friday. Only two cases have been discovered in Manitoba. About twenty thousand persons have been vaccinated recently and the health authorities are urging everyone to take this precaution, especially those going East for their holidays, in order to avoid possible trouble en route.



Miss A. E. Marty, M.A. A graduate of Queen's University, who has the distinction of being the only woman School Inspector in Ontario. The honorary degree of LL. D. was recently conferred upon Miss Marty by her Alma Mater.

WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS IN CANADA REMOVED JANUARY FIRST

Few Orders-in-Council Relative to Enemy Trade and Paper, Coal and Sugar Control, Remain in Force For the Present.

Ottawa, Dec. 21.—With the coming of the New Year, Canada returns practically to a basis of peace. War-time restrictions imposed by order-in-Council under the War Measures Act will (with some exceptions) be removed. And, in the case of the exceptions, the orders-in-Council terminate at the end of the next session of Parliament. The war-time restrictions, which will cease to be operative on January first, include those on race-track betting and on importation, manufacture and inter-Provincial trade in alcoholic liquors. The orders-in-Council remaining in force include: Pulp and paper control; coal and sugar control; silver coinage; trading with the enemy; exportation of gold; internment operations; greater production on Indian reserves; censorship.

Removal of the restrictions imposed by order-in-Council on the liquor trade ends a phase of Federal action which opened nearly two years ago. Within a few weeks of the Union Government coming into power, the use of grain for distillation of potable liquor was forbidden. From the last day of December, 1917, importation of liquor containing more than 2 1/2 per cent. proof spirits was forbidden. Three months later there was a further order-in-Council passed prohibiting manufacture and inter-Provincial trade. These orders-in-Council are to terminate with the close of the present year. In rescinding these and other orders-in-Council passed as war measures, the Government takes the view that, although no proclamation has yet been issued declaring that war no longer exists, actual war conditions long ago ceased in fact.

THRIFT CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN U.S.

Women Organized to Fight High Cost of Living.

A despatch from Washington says:—An army of 4,000,000 women, representing ten national organizations, has been organized by the savings divisions of the treasury department to enter the fight against the high cost of living.

Beginning January 1 and extending to April 1, a great thrift campaign will be conducted in an effort to induce women to keep strict accounts of their daily expenditures in order to study of them to eliminate unnecessary items. According to the plans, amounts saved by this means would be invested in Government securities.

Women's organizations which have been enlisted in the campaign include the Association of College Alumnae, Daughters of the American Revolution, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Catholic War Council, National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, National Council of Jewish Women, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League for Women's Service, Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, and the Y.W.C.A.

His Second Tour Begins in March

A despatch from London says:—Another overseas tour is being planned for the Prince of Wales. In a recent speech he announced that the King was sending him to Australia and New Zealand. He will probably sail next March, and be away six or seven months.

Lay aside the pipe and tobacco and see how soon you can save enough to buy that farm tool you have needed so long.

BOMBS AND REVOLVERS IN ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LORD FRENCH

Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland Attacked in His Armored Car Near Home in Dublin—One Assailant Killed.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Ambushed by riflemen and bombers, Lord French, in an armored Vice-Regal car, ran through a hot barrage on returning to Dublin early on Friday afternoon. Fortunately, he escaped unhurt. One of the men making the attack was shot dead by the military escort, and two police officers were wounded.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland had been on a visit to Drumcondra Castle, his seat at Boyle, and returned to Dublin on Friday, arriving at Ashdown Station, the last station before reaching the Broadstone terminus, shortly after 1 p.m. It was just outside the station, while driving into Phoenix Park to the Vice-Regal lodge, that the infamous attempt was made. Lord French was met at the station by his motor car, which happily has armored glass. Followed by a military guard, the car started from the station at a smart pace down the short road which leads to Ashdown Gate. The entrance of this road is flanked by high walls and hedges, giving good shelter and vantage points which aided the ambush.

That the attack on Viscount French had been carefully and coolly planned, is indicated by the fact that his assailants played handball at a public house near the scene of the shooting while awaiting the Viceroy's arrival. After the attack a case of Mills bombs, similar to those used in the war, was found in the thoroughfare. Late Friday night the police said that there might have been thirty men engaged in the attack, deployed at intervals of more than two hundred yards. One sniper, with a revolver, fired from an ivy-covered tree. The Viceroy had with him only four armed policemen. These men had orders not to leave the Viceroy, no matter what happened. Accordingly, they were unable to pursue the men.

NFLD. DOG SAVED 92 PERSONS

Swam to Shore With Life Line From Wrecked Steamer.

A despatch from Curling, Nfld., says:—The passengers and crew of the coastal steamer Ethie, numbering 92 persons, were brought ashore on a life-line which was run out from the ship by a Newfoundland dog after their vessel hit upon Martin's Point. Boats could not make the hazardous passage from the stranded steamer. All effort to shoot the line ashore failed when the line became caught. Men did not dare attempt the trip through the waters, and so the dog was put overboard. The dog bravely took the line in its teeth and battled against the rough sea, the line being released.

With block and tackle the Ethie's crew, aided by fishermen on the shore, rigged a life-saving device, using a boatswain's chair for a carriage. One by one in this chair 91 of the 92 persons aboard were hauled to safety. A baby sixteen months old was pulled ashore in a mail bag.

The Ethie, which had been engaged in the coastal service between Curling and Labrador ports, went ashore last Wednesday during a gale while bound south. The wreck was not reported here until the shipwrecked passengers and crew arrived from Bonne Bay, all wires having gone down in the storm.

ALLIES TO MAKE TREATY EFFECTIVE

Will Put League of Nations in Force Regardless of U.S. Action.

A despatch from London says:—Regardless of whether or not the United States Senate may in the meantime take favorable action on the peace treaty, it is asserted that the Allied Governments have come to an understanding to make the peace treaty effective without the adhesion of the United States, and to put the League of Nations on its feet as soon as possible.

No definite date for taking this step was decided on at a recent meeting of the Supreme Council in view of the fact that the Japanese and Italian representatives had to consult their respective Governments. President Wilson, it is known, has been informed of this action by the Allies, through Ambassador Davis, who attended some of the conferences.

Cardinal Mercier Honored in Paris

A despatch from Paris says:—Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, was recently received at the Academy of Moral and Political Science here. The president of the academy, in an address, eulogized the heroic attitude in the war of Belgium and her King, and eulogized the patriotic firmness of Cardinal Mercier during the German occupation of the Belgian kingdom.

Cardinal Mercier in response praised King Albert for the leadership of his people, and paid tribute to France and her allies, who, he declared, offered their gold and blood, mixed with the tears of their wives and mothers, in order that respect for the given word, for justice and loyalty, as against passing material interests, might triumph in the world.

British Government Spends Over \$15,000,000 Per Day

A despatch from London says:—The average daily expenditure of the Government from April 1 to November 30, was reduced to \$3,099,000, as compared with more than \$7,000,000 during the war. Freight traffic expenditures were reduced to \$50,000,000, as compared with \$65,500,000 prior to the war.

Peace With Turkey At Earliest Moment

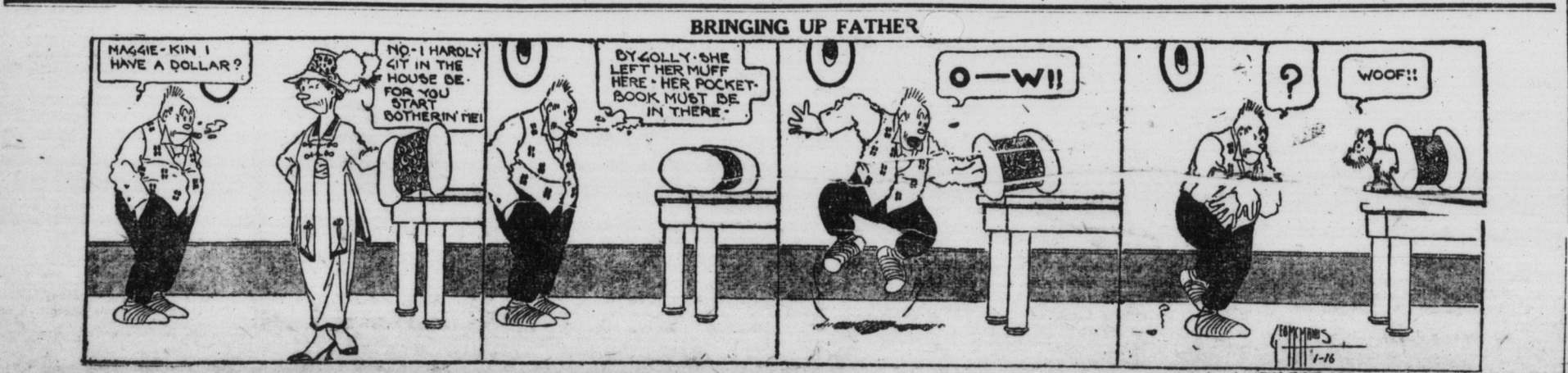
A despatch from London says:—Without any disrespect, and without wishing to deprive America of the honor of sharing in the guardianship of Christian communities, the allies have decided to make peace with Turkey at the earliest possible moment. Premier Lloyd George declared in the House of Commons on Thursday.

Captain Alcock, Daring Aviator, Injured

A despatch from London says:—Captain Sir John Alcock, who made the first non-stop airplane flight across the Atlantic Ocean, has been seriously injured, according to a Lloyd's despatch from Rouen. His plane crashed near Ootterard, in the Department of Zine-Inferieure, Normandy.

Weekly Airship Service From London to America

A despatch from London says:—America is weekly airship service is contemplated by a combination of aviation firms, which are credited with the intention of acquiring the R-34 and her sister ship, the R-35. These are being altered to meet passenger and cargo requirements.



British Columbia Depots Reds

British Columbia is having her troubles with radical Russians, according to "The Vancouver Daily Sun." Out of twenty-two arrested in a recent raid fourteen have been ordered deported, the rest having been released with a warning. Three of the fourteen have instituted habeas corpus proceedings to regain their freedom in Canada, we learn from that newspaper, which adds:

"But, according to information obtained from immigration officials, there is no chance whatever of the men escaping deportation, for the Department of Immigration is supreme on the question of whether or not an alien is a desirable citizen. The only effect of the habeas corpus proceedings will be to stay the deportation of the men ordered sent to their place of origin. The only appeal possible under the act is to the Minister of Immigration, it was stated."

"The Royal Northwest Mounted Police rounded up the batch of Russians who appeared before the immigration board, agents of the force working for months among the suspected men, getting material and verbal evidence against them. Where the information was sufficient to warrant the arrests there was a roundup, and for many weeks past the Immigration Board has been hearing all about the activities of the men charged before them. Much of the evidence submitted was of a documentary character, secured on the persons or in the homes of the accused when arrested or previously from them by agents of the police force. The remainder of the evidence was given by the special agents in recounting what the accused had told them regarding their plans

for the establishment of a Bolshevik form of government in Canada.

"The cases against the accused men who have been ordered were conclusive, according to a Royal Northwest Mounted Police official. He said the immigration board did not order the deportation of a man unless it was definitely shown that he had been engaged in activities planned to bring about the overthrow of constituted government in Canada and the institution of soviet rule, or the dictatorship of the proletariat. The proof of this, said the official, was the fact that eight of the men had been released. The evidence in these cases pointed to strong Bolshevik sympathies and to the fact that they had been engaged in the substitution of the Bolshevik system of misgovernment for the democratic form of rule which holds favor in Canada. But for one reason or another the cases were not adjudged sufficiently strong to warrant the deportation of the accused and they were freed—with warnings."

"So far as the trials were concerned the accused were given every opportunity to defend themselves. They were permitted to employ counsel and to submit evidence on their own behalf. The board listened patiently to all of the evidence and handed down its findings."

"The immigration act as it now stands is very broad in its effect. It was recently brought up to date by the inclusion of the various orders-in-council which were passed to bring within the power of the department the expulsion of persons who objected to the government of Canada, yet who did not follow the rational course open to them and leave the country for the Russia of their dreams."

China's Sorrow

China's Sorrow is a river, the Hoang-Ho, or Yellow River, so called, doubtless, because it brings down such vast quantities of mud that its waters are discolored.

It has cost China more lives during the past century, to go no farther back, than all the wars of all the world, for when the Yellow River takes a fit of flooding the country, it does it on a scale undreamed of by any other river, not even forgetting the Mississippi, its nearest competitor. It simply breaks all bounds, and starts out across country to find or force a new channel to the sea. Only a few weeks ago it flooded twenty-thousand square miles of thickly populated

country, with a loss of life which can only be guessed at, but more than once the loss has gone into millions of human beings.

It is the silt that is largely to blame. The mighty river keeps filling up its own channel, and the people who are subject to its floods keep piling up embankments till the walls of the boats on the Hoang-Ho are high above the fields through which it flows. Then comes a great flood which breaks down the embankment, and the water pours across the country in a devastating flood, drowning tens of thousands before they can escape. No wonder, then, that the Yellow River is called "China's Sorrow."

The Hopeful Heart.

Winter hedges me about,
And the scene is cold and white;
Clouds are laden with doubt,
And the day hath much of night.

Yet I hold secure within
Thoughts of spring and summer days,
And above the north wind's din
Rise the thrush's rosy days.

Hints of daffodil and rose,
Memories of busy bees;
Pictures of the morning glows,
Of the sunlight through the trees.

There I dwell from care apart,
In a sweet and cozy spot—
In the Land of Happy Heart,
Where the winter cometh not!

Before washing pleated lace collars and cuffs lengthen the stitch on the sewing machine, loosen the upper tension and stitch the pleating close to the hem. After laundering the thread comes out very easily, and leaves the pleats looking like new.

Money Making as a Fine Art

Marco Polo found banknotes in China ages ago, printed on paper made from the bark of the mulberry tree. One of these notes, upon which the great Venetian traveler himself may have gazed, is on exhibition at this day in the office of a series issued by the Ming dynasty about 1369 A.D. "current anywhere under the heavens"—and seems to have been printed from wooden blocks on a sheet of paper nine by thirteen inches—a bigger surface than any man could cover with both hands outstretched. It is good for "one string of cash." The provision against forgery is simple to the point of severity. Counterfeiters hereof will be executed. Persons giving information of counterfeiters will be rewarded with fees \$50, and, in addition, will receive the property belonging to the criminal. The head of the emperor who gave the order and the lopped heads of the counterfeiters have long since moldered into impalpable dust, the property of the criminal vanished and left not so much as a shadow, but the faded old banknote, faded between the sheets of glass and framed in carven teak, still creaks its harsh warning to him who can understand it.

The governments of continental Europe depend exclusively upon color work to protect their paper currency, and several of the large banks of issue have civil engineers in charge of their bureaus of engraving and printing, although what connection there may be between engineering and engraving is a mystery. Many Italian banknotes are easy to counterfeit. The Bank of Spain a few years ago aban-

oned its own plant, because its notes were so successfully imitated that counterfeiters were accepted by the bank without question. A private concern now does the work.

A myth that probably will never die tells us that the notes of the Bank of England cannot be counterfeited with success. As a matter of fact, they can be imitated readily enough, for little attempt is made to protect the notes beyond the use of a water-mark paper. The water-mark can be easily copied. One great practical safeguard of effectiveness is the custom of the Bank of England to cancel every note that is returned to the bank and to issue another in its place. This and the practice of keeping record of the numbers of all banknotes used in every business establishment keep alive a keen sense of responsibility, which adds to security.

The American style of banknote has become the standard in the countries of Central and South America. The experience of the Brazilian Government led the way in this, after various disappointments. First the much-vaunted Austrian system was tried, the notes being engraved and printed in England under that system. They proved a complete failure. Counterfeiters flourished. The Brazilians tried banknotes made in France, and these were promptly and extensively imitated as soon as the counterfeiters could get their plates and paper ready. Brazil tried German and English establishments, but still without success in the protection of the banknote circulation, and at last turned to the United States and found a type of bill practically impossible to counterfeit with success.

In Recompense.
For every smile you gave me
When all the hours were gray,
I pray that God may send you
A glad—a golden day,
With a morn of rosy splendor,
A white, untroubled noon,
And above the purple waves of night
A sailing, silver moon.

Of all your words of tenderness,
Of comfort and of cheer,
I'd weave a magic garland
To save you high or tear—
A wreath of burning blossoms
To set your heart aglow
When the fairy fires of youth are dead,
And the dancing dreams are low.

For gay bird-melodies you made
Amid discordant strife,
I hope that Time will sing you
The sweetest songs of life—
A joyous Springtime matin,
A chant of garnered sheaves,
And a vesper, low, of quiet stars
Above the falling leaves.

Para Boasts Best Climate in the World.

Although only eighty miles from the equator, the city of Para, in Brazil, enjoys a perennial climate of what might be called mild summer. There is a shower of rain nearly every afternoon throughout the year, which, together with the welcome trade winds blowing in from the Atlantic, tempers the intense heat of the sun and gives Para a climate that for evenness and equability probably cannot be surpassed.

The mornings and evenings are at times cool, and the mid-day heat never approaches that of a "regular" August day in Toronto or Montreal. Sunstroke is entirely unknown. There is no record of a case in the entire Amazon Valley. Schoolboys play football in the open city spaces during the hottest hours of early afternoon and laborers, naked to the waist, toil sweating on the docks in the blazing sunshine without any apparent ill effects.

Straw hats are worn the year round in Para, and a sun helmet would be regarded with almost as much curiosity on the Avenida da Republica, Para, as it would on Yonge Street, Toronto.

The clothes worn by men are also a matter of surprise to the foreigner visiting this equatorial city. Brazilian professional men, doctors, lawyers and engineers, invariably wear clothes such as are worn in Ontario in the spring or fall. Government officials, senators and deputies favor the conventional "cutaway," and in official calls on the State Governor, for instance, this very untropical garb is the rule.

Business men, and especially foreigners, however, adhere to the cool-looking white cotton, linen or duck. In the matter of evening clothes the citizens of Para are very formal. In the days of the rubber boom, when public entertainments were the rule—and not, as now, the exception, the conventional full evening dress was always worn by men.

To Chase Hurricanes by Boat.

Weather reporting is generally regarded as the mildest of occupations, but it will become one of the most adventurous and romantic if the idea of a Weather Bureau official is put into effect. The plan calls for a number of swift, staunch vessels to pursue tropical storms through Atlantic and Mexican Gulf waters and report them by wireless for the protection of the coasts. These storms frequently come far out at sea, without affecting land barometers until it is too late.

It is easier and cheaper to pick out loading from laying hens than it is to pay their board with the present high prices of feed.

In a British arsenal is a scale that weighs guns up to 100 tons with a possible error of less than seven pounds.

MALARIA AFTER-MATH OF WAR

SOLDIERS BRING DISEASE HOME.

But Malady is An Army-Born One and Will Soon Disappear.

Two very interesting English government reports issued by the Local Government Board on the subject of malaria have just arrived in this country, and furnish a fund of information which not only is of scientific value in showing the lines of distribution usually followed by this disease in its travels, but also indicates unmistakably that this distribution has followed in the wake of armies, thereby upholding its reputation as an army-born disease.

It happens in this particular instance that England has been relatively free from malaria for many decades until 1916, many seasons passing without a single case being reported throughout the country. The return of soldiers from Eastern lands where fighting was in progress reintroduced it, and during the last summer several hundred cases were tabulated, each one having received the infection from a returned soldier, directly or indirectly.

The Lincolnshire Fens and parts of Kent were known to be infested and assumably there had been a certain immunity established among the natives, as a few men are exhorted not to take a wife "out of the country" because she was sure to die of ague; the speaker, a Fen man (and a fictitious character) having had this ill luck three times. In some sections, as in Kent, south of the lower Thames, malaria was prevalent up to 1860-1870 at intervals. From this time until the beginning of the great war England was comparatively or entirely free from it.

The curious fact which has been noted in any other portion of the world is that for decades, at intervals only, England has been free from it. There were large importations of infected men in 1857, 1858 and 1859 from the Crimea. These summers at the same time were exceptionally hot and moist, favorable to rapid propagation of the mosquito. The result was that malaria existed in regular epidemic form.

Has a Tendency to Die Out.
But the remarkable fact about all these incursions of malarial patients is that in the absence of importation on a large scale malaria has a distinct tendency to die out in England and that this occurs in spite of the fact that the anopheles mosquito in parts is very prevalent. How can this be accounted for?

Obviously, the factors necessary for the conveyance of malaria are:—(1) Malaria infective to the anopheles mosquito. (2) Active anopheles of sufficient numbers to serve as vectors. (3) Temperature suitable for the full development of the parasite in the gastro-intestinal tract of the mosquito. (4) Men accessible to the infective mosquitoes.

The unknown "third factor" (in addition to anopheles and infected men) predicated as necessary for the conveyance of malaria, and which is apparently absent in England, may have been in many cases a temperature for much of the time so low that the full development of the parasite in the mosquito took place either not at all or so slowly as to materially reduce the efficiency of the insect as a vector.

In 1916, 1917 and 1918 a large number of men suffering from malaria were brought to England from the Balkans, Gallipoli, Palestine and Egypt. In a report made by Ross in March, 1918, 2,460 cases were reported as un-

A Joke of Three Nations

There are only a few original jokes in the world; some say there are but three, while more liberal authorities allow seven. But every story has its variants, due to the part of the world in which it is told.

The Duc de Roquelaure, passing in haste through Lyons, was hailed by the bishop of that place with a loud "Hi! Hi!" The duke stopped.

"Where have you come from?" asked the prelate.

"From Paris."

"What is there fresh in Paris?"

"Green peas."

"But what were the people saying when you left?"

"Vespers."

"Goodness, man! Who are you? What's your name?"

"Ignorant people call me 'Hi! Hi!'"

Gentlemen call me the Duc de Roquelaure."

This is how the story appears in French. Horace Smith, in his "Tin Trumpet," gives an English form. The hero of this time is "a well known civic wag." In traveling post he was obliged to stop at a village to replace a shoe which his horse had lost, when the Paul Pry of the place bustled up to the carriage window.

"Good morning, sir! Those cast a shoe, I see. I suppose you are going to—"

Here he paused, expecting the name of the place to be supplied, but the gentleman answered:

"You are quite right. I generally go there at this season."

"Aye—ahem!—do you? And, no doubt, you are now come from—"

"Right again, sir. I live there."

dergoing during the previous year a specially devised therapy to prevent relapses. A conservative estimate would be that from 20,000 to 30,000 men infected with malaria were brought back to England in 1916 and 1917. They were scattered throughout the island, in the villages and cities without special effort to segregate them. After the epidemic started twenty-nine out of infection were established, all cases being of the tertian variety.

Expect Disease to Disappear.
Then the curious fact stands out. With the importation of not less than 20,000 men infected with malaria during three years, the total number of cases reported as contracted in England in two years was only 326, some of which were contracted from pre-existing (indigenous) infection. The English medical authorities have therefore concluded that if the biological conditions of the insect host are such that malaria, once prevalent, spontaneously disappears, that while the introduction of the carriers, no matter in what number, may cause an outbreak of malaria, this outbreak will be temporary only, and malaria will decrease and spontaneously disappear if these conditions of the insect host remain the same.

In other words, England has little to fear from chronic malaria, even if so many carriers were brought in as an aftermath of the war.

A Little.
Give a little, live a little, try a little mirth;
Sing a little, bring a little happiness to earth;
Smile a little, while a little idleness away;
Care a little, share a little of your holiday;
Play a little, pray a little, be a little glad;
Rest a little, jest a little, if the heart is sad;
Spend a little, send a little to another's door—
Give a little, love a little, love a little more.

He who blackens others does not whiten himself.

"Oh, aye; I see! You do! But I perceive it is a London shay. Is there anything stirring in London?"

"Oh, yes! plenty of other chaises and carriages of all sorts."

"Aye, aye, of course! But what do folks say?"

"They say their prayers every Sunday."

"That isn't what I mean. I want to know whether there is anything new and fresh."

"Yes; bread and herrings."

"Ah, you are a queer fellow! Pray, mister, may I ask your name?"

"Fools and clowns," said the gentleman, "call me mister; but I am in reality one of the clowns of Aristophanes, and my real name is Brekekekex Koox!"

Some time in the later nineteenth century his story appeared transmogrified and Americanized as follows, in a western paper:

"Hello, stranger! You appear to be traveling."

"Yes; I always travel when I am on journey."

"I think I have seen you somewhere."

"Very likely. I have often been there."

"Mightn't your name be Smith?"

"Well, it might if it wasn't something else."

"Have you been long in these parts?"

"Never longer than at present—five feet nine."

"Do you calculate to remain here some time?"

"Well, I guess I'll stay here until I am ready to leave."

"Lost Provinces" of France

Express Loyalty.

Another chapter in the stirring history of Alsace and Lorraine was written recently, when an Alsatian Deputy, speaking in the name of his twenty-three colleagues, solemnly reaffirmed the declaration of Mr. Gambetta in the Chamber on March 1, 1871, to remain loyal to the motherland. When Mr. Gambetta made this declaration, Germany had just torn Alsace and Lorraine from France. Therefore, the long tragedy of the separation has ended, and there was joy in the heart of every Frenchman when the Deputies from Alsace and Lorraine took their seats. Many residents of the provinces came all the way to Paris to attend the session.

Among the Alsatians was Abbe Wetterle, who was the principal speaker. He declared that the people of the "lost provinces" had lived for more than forty years with the vision of that day ahead of them.

"If none of you, gentlemen, have never before seen a perfectly happy man, you see one now," he said. "For forty-eight years my countrymen and I endured all, in the knowledge that we would live this moment."

"You know, gentlemen, that nothing else matters, now that we again are free. You, who cannot realize the intense gratitude of our German masters; cannot realize the intense joy we feel at this moment. We had firm faith in the destiny of France; our faith has been justified. Our people in Alsace and Lorraine feel glad that we are to contribute to the prosperity and well being of our mother France. We are resolved to work for her and we feel quite confident that whatever happens, the world will come to understand that not only has France found Alsace and Lorraine provinces of great material richness, for we are imbued with a full consciousness of duty, and above all things with a patriotic feeling, openly affirmed under the most odious conditions for over forty years."

Lots of men fail at a job, not because they can't do it, but because they won't.

SELF-RULE FOR EGYPT'S PEOPLE

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY LORD CURZON.

Milner Commission Going to Aid Egyptians in Devising New Constitution.

Great Britain's plan for establishing a constitutional form of government in Egypt are set forth in an official statement made by Lord Curzon, British Minister of Foreign Affairs. Objects of the Milner mission which goes to Egypt to arrange the proposed new government are described in the statement.

The British Foreign Secretary announces that it is the intention of the British government to establish the largest measure of self-government for which Egypt is believed capable at this time. He states that the Milner mission is not authorized to impose its constitution on Egypt, but rather to study the situation and confer with the native leaders.

In part Lord Curzon's statement follows:—

"It was in 1914, after we had been compelled to declare war upon Turkey, that the British protectorate over Egypt was declared. So far from this being intended or indeed regarded at the time as a high-handed act, aimed at the suppression of Egyptian liberties, it was decided upon by Mr. Asquith's government as a much milder and more generous policy than that of annexation, which at that time was strongly advocated by some. Cyprus, which had long been administered by the British office as part of the British Empire, was annexed. But the opportunity of incorporating Egypt in the Empire was deliberately, and I think wisely, rejected, because it was intended, in a wide latitude of opportunity which the formula of a protectorate affords, to give free scope to the political aspirations and the self-governing capacities of the Egyptian people."

"I need hardly elaborate the reasons for which Great Britain is compelled to interest herself in the political fortunes of Egypt, and is unable to give any encouragement to the claim of complete national independence. Quite apart from the fact that Egypt, if left to stand alone, could neither protect her frontiers against external aggression nor guarantee a strong or impartial government at home, her geographical position at the gate of Palestine, at the doorway of Africa and the high road to India renders it impossible that the British Empire with any regard to its own security and conditions should wash its hands of the responsibility for Egypt."

Work of British Commission.
"Egypt is of course primarily an Egyptian interest and the good government and the prosperity and happiness of its people are the highest considerations. But it is also a British interest of capital importance, and I suspect that there are few who would deny that it is also a world interest, and that the world interest is best secured by leaving Egypt under the aegis of a great civilized power."

"But within these boundaries is a wide and ample field in which the Egyptians are invited to participate, and must as time passes on participate in an ever increasing degree in the government of their country. The progressive development of self-governing institutions in Egypt is an ideal in which they may share with us and we with them. It is not to be thought of that a race like the Egyptians, possessing in its upper ranks a high culture and historic memories, should be content with a rule of passive subordination in the administration of their country."

"It will be the object of Lord Milner and his colleagues, in consultation with the Sultan and his ministers and representative Egyptians of all classes, to devise the details of a constitution by which all these parties shall be able in their several spheres and in an increasing degree to cooperate in the management of Egyptian affairs. British assistance and British guidance will still be required. Nor will any of those who have followed the history of Egypt for the last forty years and seen the astounding advances that she has made under our auspices question the necessity of his supervision."

Little Things.

John J. Taylor, of Stratford, Illinois, once wrote 4,190 words on the blank side of a postal card without artificial aid. The words on that single card, if printed in regular newspaper type, would fill two and three-quarter columns of any of the best metropolitan dailies.

It is computed that 10,000 threads of the web of a full-grown spider are not larger than a single hair of a man's beard. Their number of feet when young spiders begin to spin 400 of their threads are not larger than one from a full-sized insect. There, 4,000,000 webs of a young spider are not as large as a single hair from a man's face.

—and the worst is yet to come



Alcohol May Be Fuel of the Future

The fuel of the future seems likely to be alcohol. And the very near future at that.

As Prof. Alexander Graham Bell said the other day, "No sooner has King Alcohol gone out of the back door as a beverage than he enters the front door in triumph as a fuel."

Important beginnings in this direction have already been made. Experimental alcohol engines have been built, and have proved highly satisfactory. Automobiles can be run by alcohol perfectly well, with slight modifications of their machinery.

Alcohol is an ideal fuel. Its combustion is perfect, and it is therefore smokeless. In burning, it resolves itself into water and carbonic acid, exactly as it does when chemically consumed in the human body.

Before long all our warships will be driven by alcohol, which will take the place of fuel oil, just as the latter has replaced coal. Already experimental alcohol engines have been constructed for naval vessels.

It is equally certain that all merchant steamships will be propelled by alcohol. The convenience thus to be gained is obvious, as well as the economy. For naval and commercial use, fuel stations are scattered all over the world. Their supplies of coal or oil are fetched usually from great distances, and at such expense that the prices charged are extremely high.

How different it will be when alcohol takes the place of oil and coal. It can be made on the spot, from raw ma-

terials right at hand, or can at least be manufactured somewhere not very far away. At every port it will be stored in huge tanks, and an arriving ship, wanting fuel, will need only a pipe connection to fill up.

Alcohol will go steadily down in price as methods of making it are improved. Already it is sold in Cuba at eight cents a gallon. In tropical countries it can be produced with special cheapness because of their luxuriant vegetation. Anything of a vegetable nature can be made to yield alcohol.

In our own country alcohol will become one of the most important farm products. A still with a capacity of hundreds of gallons a day can be built for \$500, the apparatus being so simple that alcohol can be turned out as easily as cider from a cider press. One such plant will consume all the farm waste within a radius of a couple of miles—cornstalks and cobs, beet-bitten potatoes, rotten apples, etc. It may even handle all the neighborhood garbage. Laws will require the admixture of a certain percentage of a "denaturing" agent.

Professor Bell says: "The world's annual consumption of coal and oil is so enormous that we are now within measurable distance of the end of the supply."

As for its utilization for power, it is simply a matter of suitably modifying machinery. Oil will steadily advance in price, as well as coal, and thus inevitably must soon arrive the dawn of the age of alcohol.

Fires Break Out

and thieves break in. Don't risk the first, or invite the second, by keeping money in the house.

Put it in The Merchants Bank, where it will be safe from loss—always available—and earn interest at highest current rates.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.
Glencoe Branch, R. M. MACPHERSON, Manager.
Bothwell Branch, F. C. SMYTH, Manager.
Newbury Branch, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.
Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent at Glencoe Branch.

SALE

Still a large assortment of Hats to choose from. Children's Hats at 50c.

Velvet suitable for dresses, all colors, at 60c a yard.

1,000 yards of Veiling at 20c a yard

1,000 yards of waterproof Maline at 25c a yard.

All colors.

Remnants of Silks and Satins at 50c a yard.

This is a bona fide sale.

Mrs. W. A. Currie

A MERRY CHRISTMAS

and a Happy New Year to all

Lumley's Drug Store

Drugs Stationery Toilet Articles Drug Sundries
Store Phone 64 House Phone 77

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., Minister

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28

Special Christmas services.
11 a. m.—Rev. (Dr.) Stalker.
7 p. m.—The Minister.

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express, 3.25 a. m.; No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9.37 a. m.; No. 18, express, local points to London, 2.55 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6.05 p. m.; No. 116, local accommodation to London, 10.40 p. m.
Westbound—No. 7, Detroit express, 4.45 a. m.; No. 75, local mail and express, 7.30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 12.35 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 2.30 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10.05 p. m.
Nos. 7, 15, 16 and 20, Sundays included.
Nos. 115 and 18, Sundays only.

Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 2, Wabash, 12.15 p. m.; way freight, 4.20 p. m.
Westbound—No. 3, express, 1.44 p. m.; way freight, 9.25 a. m.
Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.
Kingscourt Branch
Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 365, passenger, 6.40 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 364, mixed, 5.55 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p. m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p. m.; No. 672, stops for Toronto passengers, 5.46 p. m.
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.48 a. m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.29 a. m.; No. 633, 8.16 p. m.
Trains 22, 634, 635 and 635, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.05 a. m.; G. T. R. West, 2.00 p. m.; London and East, 7.00 p. m.
Mails received—London and East, 8.00 a. m.; G. T. R. East, 3.00 p. m.; G. T. R. West, 9.45 a. m.
Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a. m., 1.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m.

WESTERN
Journal of the
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. McAllum, Prin. 7, O. Box 16. Accountant

There seems to be a lull in municipal politics in town. It is to be hoped that this does not presage a lack of interest in the approaching nominations. The many questions that arise during the year affecting the town's welfare and the heavy expenditure of money now made annually should warrant a lively interest in the town's affairs by every ratepayer.

In the Court of Appeal at Toronto last week, decision was given in the case of McCormick vs. Carman, in which the defendant appealed against a decision of the court at Port Arthur some time ago in an action brought to recover value for certain oil shares, an interest in which was claimed by McCormick and others. The appeal is allowed with costs and action dismissed without costs.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Alex. Stuart is home from Woodstock College for the holidays.

D. B. Johnson of Vancouver, B. C., is on a visit to his mother at Crinan and relatives here.

Misses Evelyn McLachlan of Collingwood and Grace McLachlan of Tupperville are spending the holidays at their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Vicary of Lambeth are spending the Christmas holidays with the latter's parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. Y. McLachlan.

Warren McAlpine is home from Knox College for the holidays and preached in the Glencoe Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

John and Thomas Coulthard, who were on a visit to relatives and friends here, returned to their homes in the West last week. It is forty years since the Messrs. Coulthard sold the Ekfrid Mills and moved to the West.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Found—man's fur coat.—Transcript office.

Alex. McAlpine & Son, dealers in flour and feed, coal, salt, cement, etc.

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

Oysters will be served every Saturday at McRae's Hall, opposite post office.

Labrador herring, fresh white fish and Pacific Coast flat fish at George's this week.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar.

Two muffs and a glove, left in lobby of post office, may be had at Transcript office.

Registered Durham bull calf, 10 months old, for sale.—J. A. Armstrong, lot 15, con. 4, Mosca.

Thirty thousand first-class maple logs wanted. Apply Fletcher Manufacturing Co., Glencoe.

About fifty cords of green hard body wood, 16-inch, for sale in the woods.—Chas. Sutherland, Route 3, Glencoe.

For sale at Miss Riggs'—crochet threads of all kinds, stamped linens and miscellaneous millinery goods.

Ekfrid Mills will be chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Your patronage solicited.—Bert Cyster, 05

Don't forget the annual Christmas dance in the town hall, Appin, on Friday evening, Dec. 26. Good music. Everybody welcome.

Begin the new year right by providing yourself with Scott's Simplified Accounting Systems for Farmers. The Transcript is handling them for this district. Call and examine. Every farmer should have one.

The Detroit News comments on the fact that a soldier wearing five medals is engaged in New York at washing a living.

A living, says it is a thing hard to see through. Where, we would like to know, is the disgrace in washing windows? It is an important work, needing to be done. Were the ideal selling stock.

Turner's Weekly states: "If the good ladies of the W. C. T. U. intend to put us in jail for smoking tobacco, we insist in having jailed along with us all those who use high heels, face powder, tight corsets, pink lemonade, tooth picks, hair dye, sleeveless underwear, low waists, short skirts; and all those who do not wash regularly, and do not use toothbrushes; and play in the sun without a hat on; and go out without their rubbers; and all those who bite their nails and suck their thumbs; and all those who do not belong to the W. C. T. U."

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

TOWN AND VICINITY

Our advertisers report a brisk Christmas trade.

Mrs. John D. McColl knitted 150 pairs of socks in seven months for the Red Cross Society.

The Bell Telephone Company have added a second pay cabinet in their exchange office here.

Glencoe defeated Watford at hockey in Alvinston Wednesday evening of last week. Score, 4 to 2.

In a rough exhibition game of hockey at Alvinston on Monday night Glencoe defeated Watford 7 to 6.

Twenty new members were added to roll of Glencoe Presbyterian church at the last communion services.

Mrs. John Tait has received word of the death of her father, John Bowey, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

It is stated that fifty per cent. of the members of Middlesex county council will not seek re-election for next year.

Arthur Wilson, son of Isaac Wilson of North Aldborough, had the misfortune to fall from the barn roof, where he was doing some repair work, and suffered a fracture of the leg.

Someone with an appetite for Christmas goose and evidently lacking the wherewithal to pay purchased a couple of birds from Mrs. W. W. Stuart's flock one night last week.

L. L. McTaggart, reeve of Ekfrid township, is retiring at the end of the year to accept the office of treasurer of the municipality in place of J. A. McTaggart, who is removing to London.

Glencoe Sunday schools held very enjoyable and successful Christmas entertainments during the week, in which the young folk distinguished themselves with credit in furnishing the talent.

Nominations for reeve, four councillors, three public school trustees and two electric light commissioners will be received at the town hall on Monday evening next from 7.30 to 8.30. Pick your candidates.

Miss Minnie Walker has been appointed registrar of deeds for East Middlesex. Miss Walker succeeds the late Joseph Marshall, who died last fall. She has been clerk in the registrar's office for the last seven years, and acted as deputy to Mr. Marshall.

It takes a rousing demonstration to get a small boy out of bed in the early morning.

It is possible that some part of what is now called unrest used to be termed laziness.

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

HER CASE SEEMED HOPELESS

But "Fruit-a-lives" Brought Health and Strength

29 St. Rose St., MONTREAL.

"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-lives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well."

I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good. I read about "Fruit-a-lives" and tried them. After taking a few boxes, of this wonderful medicine made from fruit juices, I am now entirely well!"

Madame ROSINA FOISIZ.

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

SCHOOL REPORTS

Wardsville Public School
Report for Wardsville public school for the month of December:

Miss Reycraft's Room

Sr. IV.—Jean Randies 98, Flossie Palmer 97, Malcolm Elliott 96, Francis Murphy 95.

Sr. III.—Theresa Horton 93, Florence Willis 92, Jean Morrison 91, Ina Brammer 91, Bessie Jeffrey 89, Harold Fisher 75, Sadie McMaster 74, Aylmer Storey 70, Jack Walker 65, Roy Harold 59, Henry Constant 50.

Jr. III.—Lorraine Henderson 98, Margaret Harold 96, Florence Linden 95, Morley Faulds 95, Glen Smith 70.

Mrs. McRae's Room

Sr. II.—Norma Willis 98, Carlyle Bilton 97.

Jr. II.—Nora Henderson 90, Garnet Husser 85, Albert Holloway 80.

Class I.—Madeline Fisher 98, Ben Senior 95, Irene Dracey 90, Allie Hubbard 88, Alice Walker 88, Glen Walker 75, Edna Holloway 70, Arthur Brammer 65, Gerald Bilton 65.

Primer No. 3.—Audrey Willis 98, Carlyle Husser 95, Emerson Faulds 95, Louise Simpson 88, Gladys Walker 86, Pearl Wilson 86, Minnie Moore absent.

Primers 1 and 2.—Lynn Henderson 85, Harry Dracey 85, George Willis 85, Myrtle Dracey 75, Glen Harold 75, Lawrence Willis 60, Wm. Wilson 50, Henry Holloway absent.

Newbury Public School
Maximum, 600. Pupils marked with asterisk missed one or more exams.

Sr. IV.—Ferna Moore 526, Edward Shoemaker 426, Gertrude Burr 418, Bessie Moran 410, Theresa Miller 336, Willie Connelly 261.

Jr. IV.—Paul Shoemaker 450, Edith Moore 426, Harry Armstrong 418, Christine Miller 344, Willie McCready 304, James Moore 256.

Sr. III.—Marjorie Robinson 529, Irene McCready 488, Harry Wallace 432, Alberta Armstrong 394, Wesley Connelly 374, George Cruickshank 290.

Jr. III.—Earl Gauthier 459, Breton Woods 386, Ella Miller 325, Maggie Stocking 316.

Sr. II.—Arlie King 500, Janet Stalker 494, Tom Hammett 490, Richard Shoemaker 462, Hazel Armstrong 438, Isabel Armstrong 387, Frank Moore 381, Lettie Guy 347, J. D. McNaughton 280, John Little 195, Duncan Armstrong 120.

Jr. II.—May Gauthier 428, Rosina Bayley 417, Ethel Miller 412, Dorothy Armstrong 397, John Burr 395, Jack Wallace 394, Rosa Guy 374, Fred Haskell 186, Harold Miller, Elliott Stocking.

Sr. Pt. II.—Maximum, 500.—Fred Brennan 366, Percy Connelly 347, May Bayley 343, Jessie Bayley 332, George Kelley 319, Howard Durey 296, Russell Deagraw 229, Fergus Foley 192, May Leach.

Jr. Pt. II.—Roma Haggith 399, Earl Hurdle 375, Lester Armstrong 360, Gar. McNaughton 358, Eldon Durey 352, Edna Gauthier 335, George Hurdle 327, Willie Campbell 320, Herbie Armstrong 315, Glen Stocking.

Primer.—Sr. A.—Ollie Pickering, Lorna Miller, Gordon Pickering, Evelyn Kelly.

A.—Annie Cruickshank, Annie Gauthier.

B.—Borden Armstrong, Verna Blain, Harold McNaughton, Florence Stalker, Reta McNaughton, Gordon Pickering, Pearl McLaughlin, Ella May Haggith, Margaret Armstrong, Leo Deagraw, Gordon Little, Stanley Campbell, Robert Moore, Lillian Kelly, Pearl Haskell, Margaret Miller.

S. S. No. 3, Mosca
The results of the Christmas examinations held in S. S. No. 3, Mosca, are as follows, the names being in order of the pupils' standing:

Class IV.—Howard Edwards, Roy Whitfield, Fred Squire.

Class III.—Richard Fry, Jean Moore, Donnie Coyne, Blanche Whitlock, John Whitfield, Frank Walker, Charlie Canahan.

Class II.—Dora Squire, Florence Fry, Helen Whitlock, Ross Edwards, Lewis Moore, Charlie Perrin, Melvin Smith, Earl Harvey, Willard Edwards, Clare Whitlock.

Class I.—Mary Watterworth, Johnnie Smith, Gordon Squire, Ethel Harvey, Margaret Whitfield.

Primers.—Alex. Giles, Jimmie Squire, Kathleen Giles, Mildred Wingler, Nellie Squire, Madeline Watterworth (absent).

H. C. Wonnacott, Teacher.

On Friday afternoon, this being the last of the school term, the teacher tried to surprise the pupils by giving them just a little treat of cake, cocoa and homemade candy. A pleasant hour was thus spent. The teacher's kindly feeling toward his pupils was heartily reciprocated and much to his surprise and pleasure they presented him with a very nice, neat miniature set.

Every man should know something about law, and if he knows enough to keep out of it he is a pretty good lawyer.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS!

Never have the Christmas chimes pealed out so joyously, so exultantly as now. Never has Christmas seemed so bright with hope and promise for the days that are to come.

This season will indeed be a festival of peace and good-will, finding deep echo in the hearts of all of us.

In true sincerity we extend to you and yours all good wishes for the approaching season.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

EUROPE'S DEBT TO CANADA

We all sympathize with France, and would like to do all in our power to restore a country so cruelly ravaged by war. But when a Canadian speaker tells us that Canada can never pay the debt she owes to France, Canadian modesty is carried too far. The truth is that France can never repay the debt she owes to Canada.

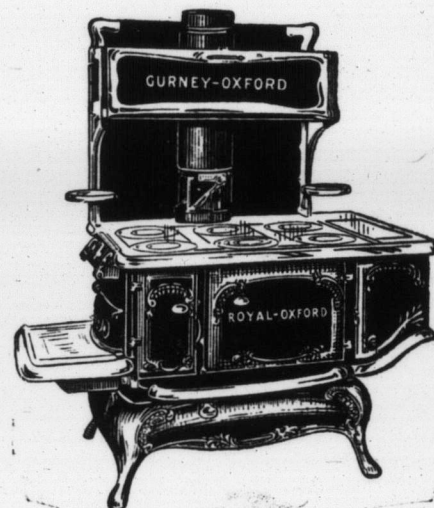
One would imagine, to hear some of our modest Canadians talk, that Germany had declared war on Canada and the United States, and that the rest of Europe had rushed to our assistance. Exactly the opposite is true. Europe got into trouble, certainly through no fault of ours, and Canada and the United States went to its assistance. It was a European quarrel, and Germany's designs were upon Europe and the neighboring parts of Asia and Africa.

Suppose the case had been reversed. Suppose Canada had been attacked by the United States or Japan, and had been saved by vast armies coming from Great Britain and France. Would it have been said that the European countries owed Canada a debt which could never be repaid, because we defended our own territory? On the contrary, our gratitude to Great Britain and France would have known no bounds, and we would have cried shame on anyone who denied the debt. In the present case, the debt of gratitude is due to Canada.

For its heroic deed for its sufferings the deepest sympathy and the most gracious assistance. But let us be just to our own country. We have sent such an army to Europe as never came from Europe, to help Canada. We have lost by death and wounds more than was ever lost by Europe for Canada. We have increased our debt by two billion dollars for a European cause.

We ask for no sordid reward. We despise the idea of compensating and consoling ourselves by grabbing for little bits of European trade. The reward we ask is to be left at peace to work out our own destiny. We do not want European blood-feuds perpetuated in Canada. We have had mischief enough of that kind. The war made a quarrel between French and English Canadians. It made a quarrel between those of British and German descent, culminating in brutal violence in Kit-Chener. It stirred up hatred against aliens, even those coming from friendly countries. We want an end to that. We want an end to the crazy militarism which would devote those who are now boys at school or babies in arms to be cannon-fodder in some future European war. We have done enough of that kind for Europe. We are ready to help Europe with food and the means of restoring her industries, but Europe must help herself and put out her own fires.—Farmers' Sun.

Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you, do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.



The Royal Oxford

is equipped with economizer, removable grates which pull out from end, good sized fire box. It has plain finish, and all nickel parts are removable. A general favorite and a guaranteed baker.

Sold by R. A. Eddie

RAW FURS WANTED

Highest cash prices paid for Skunk, Raccoon and Mink. Enquiries promptly answered.

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MANUFACTURERS
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LADIES!

Your Opportunity to Buy

HATS

During the Next Ten Days

The Big Reduction in Price is the outstanding feature in this offer.

Stamped Goods and Yarns stocked here.

B. C. Buchanan

Melbourne - Ontario

Peace River Petroleums Limited

(NO. PERSONAL LIABILITY)

General Offices: Sterling Trust Building, Toronto, Canada

Capital Authorized, \$5,000,000.

Divided into 5,000,000 Shares of par value, \$1.00 each.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

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Furs, Hides and Wool, Toronto

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Toronto

THOMAS A. CAIN
General Manager, Reo Sales, Ltd.
Toronto

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SOLICITORS—Starr, Spence, Cooper & Fraser, 120 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada; Cormack & Mackie, Edmonton, Alberta.
BANKERS—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Head Office, Toronto, Canada—Branches throughout Canada.
TRANSFER AGENTS—The Trusts & Guarantee Co., Ltd., Bay Street, Toronto, Canada.
FINANCIAL AGENTS—W. C. Goffatt & Co., 10-12 King Street East, Toronto.

The Charter of Incorporation gives this Company power to control oil lands and operate oil wells—build pipe lines—erect and operate refineries—own and operate tank cars, railways and steamboats—to produce natural gas—operate and supply municipalities with light, heat and power, also to manufacture gasoline from natural gas.

(Gasoline manufactured from the wet gas that comes from the wells at Peace River should become an enormous revenue-producing asset to Peace River Petroleum, Limited).

The Company also has power to operate and develop coal, iron and other valuable mineral deposits.

The Company controls over 48,000 acres of what are considered to be the choicest and richest oil lands in the Peace River district. The companies whose lands have been taken over and the amount of land they controlled are as follows:

The Consolidated Oil-fields of Peace River, Ltd.	13,000 acres
The Smoky River Oil Company, Ltd.	10,000 "
The Peace River Syndicate	25,000 "

These lands have been paid for in the capital stock of Peace River Petroleum, Limited. One share of stock in the new company has been paid for each share or its equivalent in the former organizations, no cash whatever being paid.

The purpose of the present offering is to raise the funds necessary for development of the company's immense holdings. It is estimated that the proceeds of this issue will be sufficient to carry on development work for over two years.

The names of the directors, listed above, are alone a guarantee that development work will be aggressively carried on and that the funds will be wisely spent.

An Opportunity for the Small Investor

The Oil Fields of Texas and Oklahoma have been possibly enriched more people than any other discovery of modern times. Opportunities were offered the public who were not in a position to make large investments, but many of whom have since become independently rich from the profits of their original small investments.

FORTUNES IN OIL	
The fabulous wealth returned from small investments in other oil fields reads like a fairy tale.	
\$100 invested in Pinal Oil Co. paid	\$10,800.00
100 " " Lucile Oil Co. paid	16,000.00
100 " " Home Oil Co. paid	40,000.00
100 " " Paraffin Oil Co. (in 10 years) paid	492,000.00
175 " " Coline Oil Co. paid	80,000.00
while each \$100 invested in the Fortuna Oil Co., Texas, returned a quarter of a million (\$250,000.00).	

To the Canadian Public

During the four years I spent in the Peace River country I watched the oil development in all its stages. Eight wells have already been drilled in and near Peace River Town. Every well has brought in oil—not one well has been drilled dry.

Pay oil has been discovered in at least five of the wells drilled, a record seldom attained in any new oil field on this continent. That oil would be discovered in Peace River was predicted by George Dawson, Canada's most eminent geologist, over thirty years ago. During the past five years a score of the world's best known geologists and oil experts have visited Peace River, and in every instance these men of science endorsed the prophecy of Sir George Dawson of long ago.

A valuable by-product of the oil fields of Peace River is wet gas, from which, by simple process, gasoline is extracted. From three to five million feet of wet gas belches from the wells already drilled into the gas stratum.

Every man who has visited the wells at Peace River knows that oil is there, because he has seen it; but the wealth of the earth, be it gold, silver or oil, is of no value unless money is efficiently spent for its development.

I believed the geologists and oil experts of this continent when they said that by drilling deeper into the oil sands at Peace River the BIG OIL POOL would be discovered.

Because of this belief and my personal knowledge of the actual discovery of oil in the wells drilled at Peace River I feel I am acting in the best interests of Canada when I recommend the Canadian people to join with Peace River Petroleum, Limited, and help to secure the big production of oil for our industries.

No Bonus or Promotion Shares

There have been and will be no bonus or promotion shares issued by the Peace River Petroleum, Ltd. All the directors have paid cash for their shares; every dollar received for shares by the company goes into the treasury and will be used for drilling and development work and legitimate expenses.

We own and offer shares in Peace River Petroleum, Limited, at the low price of thirty-five cents (35c.) per share, fully paid up and non-assessable—par value \$1.00 each.

We reserve the right to withdraw this issue or raise the price of shares without notice.

SEND FOR FREE PROSPECTUS AND MAP

Fill in and mail this application form to-day

To—W. C. GOFFATT & CO.
10-12 King Street East, Toronto.

Please enter my application for shares of the Capital Stock of Peace River Petroleum, Limited, at Thirty-five cents a share (35c.), fully paid up and non-assessable. Herewith I send

you \$..... being the amount in full. Have shares issued for:

Name Address

Town Province

W.W. Make cheques, drafts, money order, etc., payable to W. C. Goffatt & Co.

**35c.
a Share**

This is a genuine opportunity which looks as if it could not fail to return big profits in the near future.

\$ 35.00 Buys 100 Shares
\$ 70.00 Buys 200 Shares
\$ 175.00 Buys 500 Shares
\$ 350.00 Buys 1000 Shares
\$1,750.00 Buys 5000 Shares

SPROUTS

The average hen lays from 100 to 150 eggs a year, extra good ones now lay 200 eggs. Not so long ago the 200-egg hen was considered something of a marvel, and the elevation by breeding of the average hen to the 200-egg mark was set as the ultimate attainment. Now thousands of pure-

bred hens lay 200 eggs a year, and the goal has been set much higher, which breeding and selection may attain in flocks given the proper care.

Think what it would mean to increase by 100 the number of eggs laid on the average by the hens of Canada. It is estimated that there are more than 100,000,000 less hens in the world to-day than before the war.

year this means that this year the egg output of the world is 10,000,000,000 eggs less than it was five years ago. Perhaps we can see in that some reason for the prices we are paying. More hens and better hens, the kind that lay 200 eggs a year on the average, is the need of the world.

Sandpaper will help sharpen seeds. At the lay average of 100 eggs a year.

Pork should always be thoroughly cooked.

Much of the high cost of living is due to the fact that many folks depend on others to do things that might better be done by themselves.

Sensible women are making over old clothes because they realize that the materials in the old articles are better than they can buy now at three times the price.

Soils and Crops

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

Diversified Farming.

The planting of every crop that can be raised on the farm is what most of us have aimed at for years and years. To raise every possible bit of farm produce that is possible and so keep the money on the farm is the aim. I have been brought up along that line and so far I have been bothered quite a lot, I believe, by the idea I have inherited—so to speak.

When a farm crop or a vegetable takes more time for the production of it than the crop comes to, then it is time to let some other fellow raise that crop and let me raise something that I can make a go of. Beans is a crop that we used to monkey with, but we haven't just the right conditions for growing the crop. We do have the climate for a dozen other crops that we can produce at a profit and also with pleasure, because it is a pleasure to grow a crop that yields well and brings a profit.

We are told very often by wiser men than we that we must not put all the eggs in one basket. I will say that we must not put our eggs in the wrong basket, but when we find the right one, or two or three baskets, then fill the baskets up as high as they will hold. Certain farms are adapted to certain crops. We can't get around that. I can raise one or two crops on this place that my neighbor can't make go well, and he can raise something that I can't make a success at. That is not a matter of climate, as we have the same wind and the same sun. And another thing to consider is that different men farm differently. I have half the acres that my neighbor has. His farm must be arranged differently than mine. I can't have as much area as he has, but I can do my farming a little more intensively. That in itself makes a different line of crops fit each particular farm.

To find the crop that fits the farm, and also the crop that fits the man, is the biggest problem we have, I think. Bigger production will come only when I can get sense enough to stop monkeying with a crop that does not pay and start with one that is adapted to me and my farm. If I can't find that then I had better let someone else have the farm or let the farm have someone else to run it. Either will allow both of us to serve our purpose better.

Selling the Farm Piecemeal.

I have seen a lot of farms that are being sold piecemeal, though their owners don't seem to be aware of the fact. They think they are keeping their farm in their own possession, but in many cases they have sold quite a chunk of it already. Then, again, it isn't such an easy matter as it appears at first thought to keep from selling some of the farm as we go along. It is a pretty good farmer that has developed a system that prevents this fully.

Every crop we grow takes a certain amount of plant food from the soil—a fact we all recognize. There is plant food stored in the soil that gradually becomes available to meet this demand, but under ordinary conditions this is insufficient to make up the loss, and if the cropping is continued a time must come when the plant food available each year will not produce a paying crop—the farm will have been about all sold.

Farmers have learned that it pays to put back on the farm as much of the plant food removed as they can conveniently, but still a good many neglect to do it that know, and some others will not give the matter much consideration. These go right along selling their farm's fertility, which measures the farm's real value. Farm buyers are coming to take these things into consideration and a wise buyer will find out how the farm has been treated and whether a large part of the fertility has been sold before he invests. He can build up the soil in time but he knows that he will be the loser for the time it takes him to do this.

Now to keep the farm from losing any of its fertility we will be obliged to replace somewhat more than the manure that stock eating the crops will produce, but many farmers do this by judicious feeding of boughten feeds, as well as by growing legumes. Alfalfa is a very strong soil builder, for it not only takes nitrogen from the air and stores it in its roots to become a part of the soil, but it is very rich in plant food which it returns, and when we buy alfalfa to feed we are buying a valuable fertilizer at the same time—one that contains about fifty pounds of nitrogen, ten pounds of phosphoric acid, and forty pounds of potash to the ton. If we buy bran to feed with it we get with each thousand pounds twenty-six pounds of nitrogen, twenty-nine pounds of phosphoric acid, and sixteen pounds of potash. Fattening animals make the greatest use of the carbon in the feeds and return almost ninety per cent. of the plant food, and while dairy cows return a low percentage direct—about sixty per cent.—where the milk is fed on the farm and only the butterfat sold the percentage returned altogether is high. From these ordinary farm feeds we can see how we can supplement the fertilizer returned to the farms and get profit from the use of the feed. There are

other feeds as rich in plant food as these, and feeds differ greatly in this. Cottonseed meal contains about the same phosphoric acid and potash, but nearly three times the amount of nitrogen, and this feed would be worth over two dollars a hundred pounds for the plant food returned if the manure was taken care of properly so its plant food would not be lost.

Then the value of the manure to the soil is not all in the plant food that is returned, for humus is necessary to profitable production on any soil, and from the manure we get this humus. There are sources of plant food that are unavailable that the chemical action of the gases released by the decomposition and fermentation of the manure make available that would not be available but for the manure, or at least not so quickly. Then the manure makes the soil more suitable for the roots to penetrate and helps to hold moisture, thus in a mechanical way, assisting in production.

Where we systematically work to improve the soil continually we are adding to our farm instead of selling it off piecemeal. It is like depositing money in the bank, but it is where we can be sure to draw it when we want it, and no absconding bank cashier, or bandits, or panics, can touch it.

Food by 100 Calories.

At a recent course in food values the various foodstuffs in 100 calorie portions were emphasized. There are many housewives who would like to memorize this table of food as measured by the new calorie unit. A good way to do this is to pin this table in the kitchen, where it may be studied for a moment many times a day:

- A small lamb chop weighing one ounce.
- A large egg.
- A small dish of baked beans.
- An inch and a half cube of cheese.
- An ordinary sized sauce dish of sweet corn.
- A large boiled potato.
- A smaller sweet potato.
- An ordinary thick slice of bread.
- Two macaroons.
- Two small baking powder biscuits.
- Two-thirds cup of cornmeal mush.
- One cup oatmeal (cooked).
- Three-quarters cup steamed rice.
- One and a third cupfuls puffed rice.
- Two scant tablespoonfuls granulated sugar.
- One scant tablespoonful butter, oil, or bacon fat.
- One and a half tablespoonfuls condensed milk, sweetened.
- Half a cup macaroni and cheese.
- One large raw apple.
- Four dates.
- Half a cup of grape juice.
- Scant three-quarters cup milk.
- Six clams.
- Six sardines.
- One codfish ball.
- One banana.

In Ten Years 500 Dollars

If deposited at 3% will amount to \$697.75

If invested at 4%, interest compounded quarterly, will amount to \$744.25

But if invested in our 5 1/2% Debentures will amount to \$860.20

Write for Booklet.

The Great West Permanent Loan Company.

Toronto Office 29 King St. West

Highest Prices Paid For RAW FURS & GINSENG

Write for price lists and shipping tags

35 Years of Reliable Trading

Reference—Union Bank of Canada

N. A. SILVER

220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

CURE THAT GALL

YOU can overcome any harness or saddle gall in a few days with

Dr. A. C. Daniels' GALL-CURA

Contains no poison. You can work the horse or not while the remedy is doing its work. Largest box and best cure for all sores. Cures scratches on horses. Stops itching on swine. Sheep ointment for sore heads. Will retain its goodness for years, and remember this: your money will be refunded if it fails. Keep a box in your stable always—it costs little and may be necessary any day.

PRICE 35c. and 60c.

Big Animal Medical Book Sent Free.

DR. A. C. DANIELS' COMPANY

OF CANADA, LIMITED

KNOWLTON QUEBEC

Flour sacks make excellent dish towels.

When a fur coat becomes creased, either from laying some article upon it or from crushing, the best method of removing such marks is to thoroughly dampen the fur. When possible the drying should be done out of doors, so the air will aid in the process. In no case should furs be placed near a fire to dry, because each little hair is furnished with a tiny mita of oil and this is apt to dry when the fur is placed in direct contact with heat. For this reason alone furs should be placed in cold storage during the summer.

Giving Thanks to God.

Among those in the world to-day who need to be urged to go to church there are some like unto the pagans condemned by St. Paul in his great Epistle to the Romans. They are inexcusable, because they never glorify God or give thanks to Him for the blessings they enjoy. By the light of reason they are able to perceive this obligation and to understand their dependence on the Almighty power by which life is perpetuated. Like the pagans of old, they become hardened in heart, vain in their thoughts and entirely lacking in the expression of the gratitude due to their Creator.

If he was writing for the present time St. Paul would find a stronger condemnation needed to suit the case of the modern indifferentist, who has before his eyes the evidence of what religion has done for human welfare since the Apostles went out among the nations to teach the divine revelation entrusted to them.

Some of our neighbors are quite passive and care not to have God in their knowledge, while others are busy at work disseminating false teaching or seeking to bring into contempt the study of divine truth. By ridicule chiefly of divine truth. By ridicule chiefly of divine truth. By ridicule chiefly of divine truth.

Holy Scripture gives warrant for the statement that a fool may say there is no God. He can get into such a state of mind only by wilful blindness, by refusing to accept the testimony of the best and wisest men of all nations. The study of history furnishes abundant proof that the most barbarous tribes are by nature inclined to adopt some form of religious worship. As there never has been a nation entirely composed of drunkards or lunatics, so there is no record of a whole nation being atheists or agnostics. In every country such persons are regarded as exceptional.

A vain show of learning with high-sounding words may cause a confusion of ideas in many minds, but the fact remains that human beings in every age have cherished a belief in the existence of a Supreme Ruler to whom they owe obedience, prompted by the law written on the tablets of the heart.

Forms of prayer, rites and ceremonies have been established to give visible expression to the inward convictions. With sentiments of wonder and pity we read of the strange religious observances practiced by heathens in remote lands. We discover traces of weird superstitions in the tombs of their ancestors. They believed in appealing to a superhuman power for blessings to hallow the joys of home and to consecrate their graves. All the varieties of false worship may be brought forward to strengthen the argument that impiety is repugnant to the human mind. Agnosticism stands condemned by the vast majority of the human race throughout the ages of the past.

The teaching of St. Paul clearly affirms that by the light of reason alone a considerable knowledge of God may be obtained, which is further increased by the assistance of divine faith. From the study of the things which God has made we can form some notion of His power, His wisdom and His goodness. We can get reasonable proofs that the Creator of the world is not limited as we are by space and time; that His intelligence is vaster and more penetrating than any intellectual force existing among men.

We can perceive the beauty of the heavens, the grandeur of high mountains, the broad expanse of the ocean, and from these visible objects we may derive an idea of the invisible creative power by which the universe was established. We have also implanted within the domain of consciousness a sense of the divinity, called the moral sense, that gives testimony to the Supreme Ruler.

Far more precious than any earthly treasure is the spiritual understanding by which we appreciate our true relations to God as our Creator and Chief Lawgiver. The Christians of Rome and elsewhere were urged by St. Paul to be worthy of God by fidelity in every good work. He would allow no line of distinction in favor of the Jewish race, from which he came, "for the same Lord is over all, rich unto all that call upon Him."

Care of House Plants.
House plants should be given water at intervals and in quantities sufficient only to keep the soil in the pots from becoming dry.

The pots should not be kept standing in saucers of water.

When the earth in the pots is kept wet it is sure to become cold and sour and the plants will suffer.

Hydrated lime used in watering the plants, once a month, at the rate of one teaspoonful to a quart of water, will keep the soil sweet or neutral, providing they are not overwatered.

Flour sacks make excellent dish towels.

When a fur coat becomes creased, either from laying some article upon it or from crushing, the best method of removing such marks is to thoroughly dampen the fur. When possible the drying should be done out of doors, so the air will aid in the process. In no case should furs be placed near a fire to dry, because each little hair is furnished with a tiny mita of oil and this is apt to dry when the fur is placed in direct contact with heat. For this reason alone furs should be placed in cold storage during the summer.

FAT IS WORST FOE OF LONGEVITY

TESTIMONY OF LIFE INSURANCE MEN.

Thin Man's Chances of Reaching Ripe Age Exceed Those of the Corpulent.

Life insurance actuaries have plenty of statistics on old age, but they have no dictum regarding how to live to be one hundred years old. They tell you, for example, that after seventy women live longer than men. The first year of one's life is the most dangerous. If you survive you will reach the same death rate at the age of sixty-five. You will have the least chance of dying between the ages of ten and twelve. Women, as a rule, live longer than men. But life seems to lose color after sixty-five. The fact that 28 per cent. of all persons over sixty-five in this country must depend upon charity for a living is emphasized by the fact that thirty-six persons out of every thousand more than sixty-five years old take their own lives.

If a woman survives the period of forty to forty-six and a man the period from fifty to sixty, both are likely to live to a ripe old age. At sixty-five you have a chance to live an average of 11.6 more years. At seventy the expectation is 9.1 years; at eighty, 5.25 years; at ninety, 2 years. But women have better chances than men.

Rules For Long Life.
There is no one recipe for longevity, but there are certain well-established suggestions, most actuaries agree.

1. Don't worry.
2. Be temperate.
3. Get plenty of fresh air.
4. Be examined thoroughly once a year.
5. Don't get fat.

The carelessness of the average man regarding his health is the despair of medical examiners for life insurance companies. "The average man," one of these men said, "will send his motor car to the garage every six months for overhauling, but he will refuse to let a doctor examine him as frequently. He is afraid of what will be found. One day he falls over in a faint, and then finds a disease advanced too far for cure. He could have detected the first advances of that disease by a careful examination once a year. He would have been told to quit eating so much sugar, to leave alcohol alone, or to do this and that before it was too late."

Science Benefits Young.
At present there is little evidence to show that people are living much longer. This is because most of the benefits of modern medical science go to the young. Infant mortality and tuberculosis are being greatly reduced, but a victory over death will not show in the mortality tables for many years. Meantime older persons have no such aid to prolong their lives, but are actually threatened with an alarming increase in the degenerating diseases of heart and nerve strain. Prohibition, however, is going to prolong life, all insurance men agree. The moderate drinker, insurance men say, is a poor risk, and the heavy drinker a very bad risk.

Are you a fat man? If so, you have less chance to live to be one hundred than a thin man.

"Fat," says the head of the medical conservation department of perhaps the biggest insurance company in the country, "is a parasite on a body which feeds on the real fibre of the tree, weakening its grain."

"Dead Water."

One of the most curious marine phenomena known to seamen is that called by Norwegian sailors "dead water," which without any visible cause makes a vessel lose her speed and refuse to answer her helm. The sailors' only definite knowledge of its origin is that it exists solely where there is a surface layer of fresh water resting upon the salt waters of the sea.

Several explanations have been advanced by the captains of ships for the effect of dead water, the commonest of which is that the two water layers move in different directions. The true explanation, however, recently offered by Swedish navigators and verified by mathematical calculation and direct experiment, is that in addition to the "resistance waves" at the surface, the vessel creates a second line of subaqueous waves between the two strata of water.

Further experiments were made to verify the sudden loss of speed due to dead water. A boat model was drawn across a tank and the towing strain suddenly slackened when the boat was about half way across. In cases where the tank contained salt water only the boat stopped gradually, moving some boat lengths after the towing string had been slackened. When the tank contained a layer of fresh water resting on salt water, on the other hand, the boat slackened quite suddenly and moved only a short distance.

No prospective breeder should assume that the work is easy if he expects to master the details and succeed.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Three Charming Styles



No. 9219—Ladies' Dress. Price, 25 cents. With or without tunic; two styles of sleeve; two-piece skirt and three-piece tunic attached to waist at low waistline; instep or shorter length. Cut in 7 sizes, 34 to 46 ins. bust. Size 36, instep length, with tunic, 5 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 3 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; without tunic, 2 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.

No. 9243—Ladies' Dress in Eton Effect. Price, 25 cents. With or without back panel straps and tunic; two-piece skirt; 38 or 36-inch length. Cut in 6 sizes 34 to 44 ins. bust. Size 36 with tunic, 38-inch length, 3 1/2 yds. 44 ins. wide; without tunic, 3 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.

No. 9221—Ladies' Dress. Price, 25 cents. With pleat; with or without tunic attached to waist; two styles of sleeve and vest; two-piece underskirt in 38 or 36-inch length. Cut in 6 sizes, 34 to 44 ins. bust. Size 36 requires, 36-inch length, without tunic, 3 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide; with tunic, 38-inch length, 5 1/2 yds. 40 ins. wide. Width, 1 1/2 yds.

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

CANADA'S SIX THOUSAND BLIND

Idle Pity Giving Way to Practical Effort on Their Behalf.

You have doubtless been interested in what you have read or heard regarding the progress of a national effort on behalf of the blind of Canada. Do you realize just what this effort means?

Here are some of the things that are being done:

Industrial training and employment is being provided for the blind in centres established in Halifax, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Useful handicrafts and the reading and writing of embossed characters are taught in the homes of those blind people who for various reasons are unable to take training at one of the regular centres.

The product of the home-workers is bought and sold. Personal contact is established with recently-blinded persons, and with cases which are sometimes so old that they become new in a very real sense. This work is done by an experienced Field Agent.

Books, magazines, and music in embossed types are circulated free to the blind of Canada. The monthly average circulation of books, etc., is close to eight hundred. The Institute also arranges for the transcription of music for any of its members at cost price.

An active publicity propaganda dealing with various dangers to which the eye is subject is carried on, and this is followed up with personal work. Looking to the larger co-operation of medical men and nurses, employers of labour, Boards of Education, etc., in the vital matter of preventing blindness.

A residence and training-centre, "Pearson Hall," has been provided where blind soldiers may find congenial conditions while taking vocational instruction. In this connection

it may be interesting to note that the Institute has entered into an agreement with the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, under which the Institute has established an after-care department for Canadian Soldiers blinded in the war.

There are other things, but they may all be summed up by saying that the Institute endeavors in every practical way to advance the interests of the blind and to ameliorate the conditions under which they live.

Will you aid in supplying the most vital need of this work?

Then mail your cheque to the CANADIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND, 36 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Quarantine.

This is a very poor word for the meaning it now has. It originated from the Italian word "Quarante" meaning forty, and was used in Venice, where ships were detained for a period of forty days. The object of quarantine is to destroy, detain or isolate infection with the least possible hindrance to business, trade and travel.

The cure for quarantine is sanitation. A city with few rats could not have an epidemic of plague; a port supplied with a pure water supply need not fear a water-borne epidemic of cholera; a thoroughly vaccinated community need have no fear of smallpox; a people free from lice need not fear an outbreak of Typhus fever.

Removing Insulation.

In removing insulation from stranded wires, be very careful not to cut any of the fine threads. These are so small that it is an easy matter to slice off five or six with the insulation. Each of these strands does its share in carrying the current to the lamps.

Save the celery tops for soup.

Seven Stages of Marriage

Which is the happiest period of married life?

Is it the first blissful months which follow the merry clash of the wedding bells? Or does this first almost-unbearable happiness grow bigger with the years? Or does it fade and grow less after the first bloom of "the most wonderful romance in the world" has been brushed away through a disappointing contact with the solid and sometimes harsh facts of life—the more familiar knowledge of each other's faults and failings; the constant pressure of increasing responsibilities; the occasional spells of monotony; the realization which comes to the man that his wife is a woman—not a sort of embodied radiance—and the realization which comes to the woman that her husband is just an ordinary man after all?

The writer has recently submitted these questions to a number of matrimonial veterans, who form a competent court of inquiry because each possesses the special qualification of having just celebrated either their diamond or golden wedding anniversary. Below appears their summing up: "There are seven stages of married life, just as there are seven ages of man," said one of the veterans, who has recently celebrated his diamond wedding. Here they are: 1. Sentimental; 2. Romantic; 3. Disillusion; 4. Patience; 5. Re-Formation; 6. Contentment; 7. Rebirth of Romance.

"The period of sentimentalism comes to all healthy-minded boys and girls at some time. It marks the first stage toward the beautiful adventure of marriage."

"This is followed by the romantic period. The girl-wife is invested with qualities which raise her to the fanci-

ful position of the queen of a golden realm. To her He is different and better than any other man in the world.

"Later there comes disillusion. The man realizes his wife is not a queen; she is just a woman, more desirable to him, perhaps, than any other woman, but still, just a woman. And the wife realizes that her husband is not a man—although better than most because she has chosen him. This third stage is all-important; it marks the beginning of real happiness to many. It marks the beginning of a new foundation on which a happy married life can be built.

"Next comes a period of patience. Each has got to adapt himself and herself to the new view of the other.

"Then comes the period of re-formation. Each bury the cellophane of youth, and the real man and woman emerge.

"Then comes the period of contentment. Each has become vital to the other. There is a mutual interdependence and a mutual need for each other. This period of contentment makes everything else worth while."

"Lastly, there comes the period of the rebirth of romance. The young couple have advanced with the years. They live again in the lives of their children—they represent to them once again a new and untold future, full of golden dreams. The 'looking back' also reveals an astonishing amount of happy life which is lived over again.

"If one can pass successfully the third stage of married life, real happiness grows and solidifies, and eclipses all the first ecstasies right up to the end. The secret of all divorce cases and unhappy marriages is bound up in the coming of the third stage of marriage."

A MOTHER'S TRIALS

Care of Home and Children Often Causes a Breakdown.

The woman at home, deep in household duties and the cares of motherhood, needs occasional help to keep her in good health. The demands upon a mother's health are many and severe. Her own health trials and her children's welfare exact heavy tolls, while hurried meals, broken rest and much indoor living tend to weaken her constitution. No wonder that the woman at home is often indisposed through weakness, headaches, backaches and nervousness. Too many women have grown to accept these visitations as a part of the lot of motherhood. But many and varied as her health troubles are, the cause is simple and the cure at hand. When well, it is the woman's good blood that keeps her well; when ill she must make her blood rich to renew her health. The nursing mother more than any other woman in the world needs rich blood and plenty of it. There is one always unfailing way to get this good blood so necessary to perfect health, and that is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new blood abundantly, and through their use thousands of weak, ailing wives and mothers have been made bright, cheerful and strong. If you are ailing, easily tired, or depressed, it is a duty you owe yourself and your family to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial. What this medicine has done for others it will surely do for you.

Canadian Poultry For France.

The Directors of the National Avicultural Society of France have been granted a substantial credit by the French Government for the purpose of acquiring breeding poultry for the restocking of the liberated regions in France. This need was brought to the attention of the Federal Minister of Agriculture by Monsieur M. Chevalier of the Credit Foncier Franco-Canadien, the Minister referring Monsieur Chevalier to the National Poultry Council.

The Council is now in communication with the Avicultural Society of France and pending receipt of information as to the quantity of the different breeds required, the Provincial Representatives of the Council are making a survey of their respective provinces in order to ascertain what stock may be available for export. The varieties favored by the French are the Barred Plymouth Rock, the White Wyandotte, Black Minorca and Rhode Island Red, and also Bronze Turkeys. An appeal is being made by the President of the Council to the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, Agricultural Colleges, and the Canadian Press, to do all possible to assist in the acquiring of the necessary information to carry on negotiations with the Avicultural Society of France, and to take advantage of the opportunity presented to place Canada in a favorable international light as a producer and exporter of breeding poultry.

The poultry officers of the National Poultry Council are as follows: P.E.I.—Dr. P. C. Gauthier, Vice-President. National Poultry Council, St. Louis; N.S.—Mr. H. H. Hull, Poultry and P. S. Ass'n, Glace Bay; N.B.—Mr. A. C. McCulloch, Poultry Division, Department of Agriculture, Fredericton, Que.—Dr. S. Lafortune, Pointe Gatineau; Ont.—Dr. Robert Barnes, Health of Animals Branch, Ottawa; Man.—Mr. H. P. Kerr, Vice-President, National Poultry Council, Brandon, Sask.—Mr. H. M. Arnould, Sask. Provincial Poultry Ass'n, Regina; Alta.—Mr. C. M. Baker, Alta. Provincial Poultry Ass'n, Calgary; B.C.—Mr. H. E. Waby, B.C. Provincial Poultry Ass'n, Enderby.

It is interesting to note that in a report issued by the Commissioner-General for Canada France, imports of eggs into that country in 1912 amounted to 303,243 (Quintaux Metriques), the exports for the same year being 51,155. In 1918 the exports fell to 71,162 and the imports 4,600. From these figures it will be seen that prior to the war France was a heavy importer of eggs, and no doubt efforts will be made to bring the poultry population of that country above the pre-war level in order that she may be self-sustaining. Canada should be in a position to supply all the breeding poultry required, but it will be necessary for all interested to give all assistance possible to the National Poultry Council in the locating and the selection of bred-to-lay stock.—Robert Barnes, President; Ernest Rhodes, Secretary, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, Ont.

Monster: For 15 days in the month of January I was suffering with pain of rheumatism in the foot. I tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did me any good. One person told me about MINARD'S LINIMENT, as soon as I tried it the Saturday night, the next morning I was feeling very good. I tell you this remedy is very good. It could give you a good certificate any time that you would like to have one. If any time I come to hear about Col. person sick of Rheumatism, I could tell them about this remedy.

ERNEST LEVIELLE, 216 Rue Ontario East, Montreal, Feb. 14, 1919.

Snails Are Long-Lived. A naturalist once received some specimens after they had apparently been dead for 15 years, and one that had been glued to a card in a museum returned to life after being immersed in warm water.

Hydro-Electric Engineering Feat in Tasmania.

Of all the technical works of man that signal the march of civilization, the hydro-electric development is the most romantic figure. Indeed, it is at once the pioneer of industry, and its most finished achievement. It goes into the wilderness primeval with all the refinements of the sheltered laboratory; and always it must break its own trail—roughness its aggressive way against all the obstacles an unfriendly nature can devise. And because nature broke her rule for once, and played engineer herself in the laying out of an ideal site for such a project, the story of Tasmania's hydro-electric development is exceptionally interesting.

Out of the south end of the Great Lake flows the river Shannon. Parallel with the lake and the Shannon runs the river Ouse—120 ft. above lake level, 1,120 ft. below Shannon level, and only a few miles from either. So much engineering had nature accomplished in readiness for the electrical pioneers; and then added, to clinch the deal, a wonderful natural reservoir alongside the Ouse, just where it was needed as a restraining basin. All the builders had to do, then, was to dam the Shannon at the lake outlet, cut a canal across to the reservoir, and install the machinery.

But kind as nature had been, this providential basin could not be used without improvements. Three low earthen dams were built, from 980 to 1,863 ft. long, 2 ft. to 3 ft. 9 in. high, with provision for added altitude as the future demands. A 30-ft. concrete spillway in the south dam insured against flood damage. Near it the reinforced-concrete penstock pit, from which the water enters the big pipe line, for 5,500 ft., following the configuration of the land through rough clearings, runs the twin line of 4-ft. woodstave pipe, the second run just recently installed. Assembled on the ground, of selected Oregon staves, and with four relief valves and a vacuum standpipe, the long wooden tubes have given no trouble whatever. The final run of 4,200 ft. to the power house is made in pipes of welded steel, 29 1/2 in. in diameter, anchored in concrete piers. Thereby the descending water comes finally to the wheels.

Little has been said of the difficulties of construction, because they are the common lot of hydro-electric engineers. The building of 18 miles of 42-in. gauge wooden railway through the unbroken forest to a road, and the discovery that the road was a deceptive thing of no bottom, doubtless would make a good story in itself. It is sufficient to say, however, that all these obstacles were overcome without losing any equipment, and that an ultimate 70,000 to 100,000 hp. has been made available in the wilderness.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. A. Bernard, La Presentation, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for my baby and am well satisfied with them. I have recommended them to several of my friends who have also used them with beneficial results." The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the stomach and bowels and thus prove of benefit in cases of indigestion, constipation, colic, colds, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

What We Accomplished.

I attended Brownsville school when a little girl and thus knew just to expect when I went there as a teacher. Thanks to the board of trustees I found the building in good repair but the walls were bare with the exception of one picture which the superintendent told me was fit only for the basement. There was not even a clock and as that is a very valuable asset in a country school we decided to work on the walls.

The children sold useful merchandise for cash premiums, taking most of the orders in their own homes. We secured a large calendar and wall clock.

The next year we worked for pictures in the same way. We now have thirteen nicely framed pictures.

Last year we had our first entertainment.

With the money received at our entertainment and a few donations, we bought two lamps, a small talking machine, records and a stand. We spent many a pleasant noon hour listening to the music when the weather was unfavorable for outdoor play.

When we tired of our cold lunches we had occasionally an egg day or potato day. At those times we brought eggs and potatoes from home, prepared them at recess and then at a certain time had one of the older pupils put them over the fire. I am sure eggs and potatoes never tasted better.

For the last two years we have gathered on an evening in May to work in the school flower bed and to plant vines. If there were a fence round the whole plot we should have better results. Therefore, I consider the securing of the fence one of our future problems, a reading table another, still another buying more books.

In Copenhagen the police convey any person found intoxicated in the street to his home in a cab, the fare being charged to the establishment where the liquor was served.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Thrill.

"Dere Mister Editor: I am sending you a poem to print in yore magazine and some stamps for return in case you can't. If you buy it, please keep the stamps and I will call for them."

Reckless Doctoring.

Doctor—"Madam, I shall have to paint your husband's throat with nitrate of silver."

Profiteer's Wife—"Please use nitrate of gold, doctor. The expense is quite immaterial."

Plain Enough.

In the zoology class at a primary school the children had just been studying the rhinoceros.

"And what is this?" asked the teacher, turning to a picture of a giraffe.

"Well, Johnny, tell us," she said, in answer to an eagerly raised hand.

"It's a unicorn. You can tell by its periscope!"

How It Happened.

Little Elizabeth Tilton had been at school but a few days when she became ill. Upon her return, some weeks later, she bore a note of excuse from her mother, signed Mrs. Barnes. Thinking that perhaps she had misunderstood the child's name, the teacher asked for an explanation. "It's this way," said Elizabeth, confidentially, "my mother got married again, but I didn't."

A Too-obliging Ocean.

Cornelius on his first visit to the seaside went down to the beach at low tide and saw a big fishing smack lying high and dry on the mud flats.

"Hey, mister," he said to a fisherman, "how do you get that big boat down to the water?"

"We don't take the boat down to the water, mate," said the fisherman. "The water comes up to the boat."

Cornelius gave a harsh laugh.

"Say, mister," he said, "I may be from the country, but I ain't goin' to swaller that."

She Made Sure.

Bridget was one of the new type of "domestic help." She knew all about the science of the thing. One day her employer—there are no mistresses nowadays!—remarked to her:

"The water you brought for lunch on this morning tasted rather peculiar, Bridget."

The Irish handmaiden—that is the only way of calling them "maids" in our times—bridled as she replied: "Sure, ma'am, there's wan thing about it. I know there wasn't a single germ left in it, for I ran it all through the mashing-machine twice."

A Matter of Spelling.

A sailor was taken ill with a bad attack of rheumatism while manceuvring on a trawler.

The sick man was promptly ordered to hospital, but later on the doctor found out, quite by accident, that he was still on board ship.

Angrily he asked why his order had not been obeyed.

"We tried to send him ashore, but a sergeant of police hailed us and said that on no account was he to be landed or we'd be fined £100, so we just kept him on board."

"But did you not signal to the depot, as I said?"

"Yes, we did; but neither me nor the signaller knew how to spell rheumatism, so we called it 'smallpox.'"

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Food Hints For Health.

Eating simply because it is mealtime and because others are eating is a prolific cause for chronic indigestion. Unless there is a desire for food it is worse than wasted. Hunger makes the plainest food desirable; also it creates plentiful secretion of the gastric juices, which promote digestion.

Fasting wards off many a bilious attack. Eat slowly, masticate the food thoroughly and do not drink liquids while eating. Drink a glass of hot water before breakfast. Into the hot water put the juice of one-half of a lemon, if one is inclined to bilious attacks. Try eating toast for breakfast to overcome constipation, chewing every morsel well. Drink plenty of cool water.

An institution for the blind in London has a multicycle which can be ridden by twelve men, the steersman being the only one required to have his sight.

Begin now to make your life hell by getting a definite objective. We are building for eternity. Builders do not construct material houses without a plan. Have a plan and begin at once to work it.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

An institution for the blind in London has a multicycle which can be ridden by twelve men, the steersman being the only one required to have his sight.

Begin now to make your life hell by getting a definite objective. We are building for eternity. Builders do not construct material houses without a plan. Have a plan and begin at once to work it.

SHILOH 30 PROS COUGH

SINCE 1870

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.

PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED: good prints and finishes—lowest prices on frames—ask for catalogue. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

NEWSPAPER WEEKLY IN BRUCE County, splendid opportunity. Write Box T. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WILL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 41, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Clutch Leather.

Whenever the clutch leather, which should be inspected once a month or oftener, shows signs of becoming dry or glazed, it should be touched up with pure castor oil or neatfoot oil.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Weights on Cattle Horns.

An English inventor undertakes to change the shape of the horns of cattle by hanging weights on them while they are growing. The weights are pear-shaped, with a tapered hole lengthwise to fit the horn, and are held in place by set screws.

The man who has business capital and little brain power to use it is poor indeed. There is always plenty of money with which to capitalize active, earnest brains.

Coughs and Colds Mean Restless Nights

which sap the vitality. Danger lurks in every hour a cold is allowed to run. Assist nature to bring your children quickly back to health and strength and avoid complications by the prompt use of Gray's Syrup over 60 years in use. Always buy the Large Size.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

Manufactured by D. WATSON & CO., New York.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed and Mated Free to any address by the Author, H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Irritated Itching Skins

Soothed With Cuticura

Bathe With Cuticura Soap Dry and Apply the Ointment

These super-creamy emollients usually stop itching, clear away pimples, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation and heal red, rough and sore hands. If used for every-day toilet purposes they do much to prevent such distressing troubles. Nothing better, surer or more economical at any price.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Dominion Express, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without rasps.

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warm-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it by name. Keep it handy for the whole family. Made in Canada. The big bottle is economy. 5

With the dawn of this morning nineteen hundred and nineteen years ago came the world's most sacred holiday—the day of cheer and goodness. More than nineteen hundred years ago was born the Babe that first brought that infinite and cherished goodness and it is His birth we celebrate.

So on this wonderful day we take opportunity to greet our many friends and customers, wishing them a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

E. A. Mayhew & Co.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Having purchased the garage and automobile business from Duncanson & McAlpine, we are prepared to do repair work on all makes of cars.

First-class mechanics in charge.

BATTERY SERVICE

We are also prepared to charge your batteries and take care of them for the winter.

All at reasonable prices. We are in Glencoe to stay, and will do our best to please you.

SNELGROVE & FAULDS

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

124

Saves Work for Mary
Saves Work for John
The handiest helper on the farm is a

Leader Home Water System

It means less daily work for the women folk and the men folk. More time to do the things that insure bigger profits on the farm. \$5,000 now in use. Be a happy Leader farmer from now on.

Plenty Fresh Running Water

Citify Your Farm Home

FOR SALE BY J. T. WING & CO., LIMITED
Windsor Ontario

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1919

NEWBURY

Merry Christmas to all. James Hill announces the engagement of his only daughter, Mary Isabel, to Richard Ernest Johnston of Windsor, the marriage to take place in January.

Cards are out announcing the marriage on December 9 of Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Joseph F. Johnston of Northern Alberta, to Samuel Boynton.

Master Jack Walker of London arrived on Monday to spend the vacation with his uncle, Bruce Fletcher.

Mrs. Jennie Fletcher arrived home from the West last week.

H. Cameron Bayne is home from Toronto, where he is attending the dental college.

School closed on Friday with a concert, Christmas tree and a generally happy time.

A special Christmas service was held in Christ church on Sunday morning. Rev. R. J. Murphy preached an appropriate sermon and the choir gave some splendid music. The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens and red garlands.

Miss Mamie Bayne has been re-engaged as assistant in Wardsville high school at an increased salary.

W. H. Grant and wife and Mrs. Penby left Windsor on the 15th inst. for California, where they will remain indefinitely.

Miss Jessie Archer, who is teaching in the high school at Grimsby, is home for the holidays, as is her sister, Miss Frances, from London Normal.

O. Prangle and family of London are spending the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. John Grant.

Miss Margaret Bayne arrived home from London Normal Friday evening.

Knox church S. S. had a social evening in the basement on Friday.

Miss Hazel Fennell of Wheatley is home for the vacation.

Miss Chasely left for her home at West Lorne on Saturday.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of Mrs. Wm. Gillett (nee Jane Armstrong), who departed this life three years ago today, Dec. 22. This day brings back forcibly the memory of the hour of death in our home, when our devoted mother passed away so calmly and happily in Jesus. Wm. Gillett and family, Dec. 22, 1919.

Internally and Externally it is Good. —The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Eclectic Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pain in the chest, colic and many hundred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

MELBOURNE

On Friday evening the pupils of the public school held a concert in the Woodman Hall. Every child had a part in the program, and all did so well that great credit is due to the pupils and their teacher, Miss Lillie Holmes, who trained the children for the evening's entertainment. At the close of the program Santa Claus arrived and distributed gifts, each pupil receiving something from the splendidly-decorated Christmas tree.

The "White Christmas" services which were held in the Methodist church on Sunday evening were a decided success, the pupils of the Sunday school taking their part well. Special music was given by the choir. The evening service in the Presbyterian church was withdrawn, the whole village and community worshipping together on that special occasion, offering up their prayer to God in song.

Mr. May, who has been in the hospital around the throne of Jesus stand, and there with angels and the throng of His redeemed ones join the song: Glory to God in the highest, Glory be to God on high.

Miss A. Bole is spending the vacation with her parents at West Lorne.

Miss L. Holmes is visiting at her home in Stratford.

Miss Gertrude Howell is home from Hensall for the holidays.

Mr. Cook, formerly of the Union Bank staff here, is calling on friends in this vicinity.

L. B. Long is visiting at his home here.

Walter Robinson, who is attending school in Stratford, is home for his vacation.

A. McDougald, who has been ill for a few weeks, is improving slowly.

A number from this village attended the funeral of John McDougald of Ekfrid on Sunday afternoon. Mr. McDougald, who had been ill for some months, leaves to mourn his loss a widow and two sons, James and William, both of the Canadian West. The family have the sympathy of the community in their sorrow.

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

APPIN

The sudden death of Benjamin Knight of London came as a severe shock to this neighborhood. Mrs. John Macfie, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Macfie and W. T. May attended the funeral on Wednesday.

The Presbyterian Christmas tree held last Friday evening was a pleasant affair and financially a success. Old Santa and his daughter Dolly captivated the audience, especially the children, with their antics. After the tree had been stripped of the many gifts, and bags of candy and prizes were distributed, all went home well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

John A. McTaggart was renewing acquaintances here recently.

A cottage prayer meeting in connection with the Forward Movement of the Presbyterian Church was held at Mrs. Annie McTaggart's on Wednesday, Dec. 17, and was well attended.

Robert Campbell will occupy the pulpit in the Presbyterian church next Sunday in the absence of Mr. McCulloch, who is spending Christmas at his home.

EKFRID STATION

Services will be held in S. S. No. 4 next Sunday evening, Dec. 28, at 7.30.

A number of friends and neighbors gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Richmond and spent an enjoyable evening with them before leaving to make their new home in St. Thomas.

Wilfrid Switzer has returned home from the West, undertaking in Miss Lila Carruthers of Melbourne is visiting at Geo. Lee's.

Miss Mildred Holmes of Bothwell is visiting at J. T. McLean's.

WARDSVILLE

Miss Agnes O'Malley is home for the holidays.

Mrs. T. Mulligan has returned after visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. Sheppard, in Detroit.

We are sorry to say that Mrs. Archie Munroe is not so well.

The school entertainment in the public school was a great success.

Miss Minnie Randles is home for the holidays.

Miss Lillian Sheppard of Windsor is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. V. Paulds.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill (nee Belle Aitchison) have purchased property in Florida and intend making it their home.

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

Misses Ila and Waitie Quigley of the Essex teaching staff are spending their holidays with their mother.

Mrs. Purdy is spending some time with her son at Highgate.

Ford and Arthur Murphy are home from Toronto for the holidays.

CASHMERE

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Webster spent Sunday with the latter's uncle, Mr. Poole, near Mulrirk.

Melvin Stiller of Detroit is spending a few days with his parents here.

Henry Willick was a Walkerville visitor on Thursday.

Mrs. Willock of Bothwell is visiting her son Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dark and Mr. and Mrs. Wed. Dark motored to Palmyra to spend Sunday with the former's brother, George.

The school concert on Dec. 19 was excellent. The program consisted of recitations and dialogues given by the children. Great credit is due to Miss Brimston for their training.

The W. M. S. and the Willing Workers Circle met on Thursday at 2 p. m. Mrs. Husser of Wardsville gave a talk on mission work in West China and Miss Gardiner of Wardsville gave us a synopsis of the addresses given at the great mass meeting of the national inter-church campaign. The Circle girls handed in their mite boxes and \$5.20 was realized.

The League has been postponed this week. The next meeting will be Dec. 31st.

CAIRO

Fred. Sullivan and Philip Gilbert motored to St. Thomas on Friday with a load of turkeys.

Mrs. Geo. Colhoun and daughter of Hamilton are guests at her former home here.

A school entertainment was held in S. S. No. 10, under the supervision of Miss Valetta Pearson as teacher, on Friday last, when a loaded tree was fitted up for the boys and girls with presents.

Hugh McKeown was selected Santa Claus and executed his part to the satisfaction of all present.

The children carried out a lengthy program in excellent manner, and much credit is due Miss Pearson, the teacher, for the success attending the entertainment.

At the conclusion of the council on Monday last the reeve referred to the retirement of D. M. Smith, clerk, who had served them so faithfully since his appointment in 1882, and expressed some difficulty in securing a suitable and as efficient officer as he has been, and handed Mr. Smith an envelope containing a sum of money as a slight token of respect by the members of the council and officers of the township.

Mr. Smith replied effectively and thanked the members for the kindness shown him and their personal gift which he appreciated in the same manner as presented. The several members of the council expressed themselves somewhat similarly to the reeve.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

WOODGREEN

The annual Christmas entertainment of Union Sunday school No. 3 was held on Monday, Dec. 22. The pupils were greeted with a full house.

Rev. Mr. Murphy of Wardsville was chairman and introduced a program of songs, recitations, drills, dialogues, violin solos and recitations. The children delighted the audience with their splendid numbers, and at the end of the program Santa Claus arrived and distributed gifts from a well-laden tree. Total proceeds for the evening were \$25.50.

KILMARTIN

John A. McLachlan, Windsor, spent a few days last week at the home of his father, Alexander McLachlan.

John A. McGregor is home from Detroit.

Capt. Dan and James McAlpine are spending some time at the home of their father, Duncan McAlpine.

James D. McKellar of Jenner, Alberta, is spending the winter here.

Mrs. Robertson spent Friday last in London.

Rev. Mr. Howson of London occupied the pulpit in Burns' church last Sabbath, speaking in behalf of the Christian Men's Brotherhood.

The Young People's Society of Burns' church, Moss, held their annual meeting last week, when the following officers were elected:—President, Arthur Leitch; secretary, Arthur Moore; treasurer, Mac Leitch.

Miss Christine Lettice, secretary of the Women's Missionary Society of Burns' church, Moss, was presented at their last meeting with a life membership certificate by a very dear friend.

The Christmas entertainment of S. S. No. 17, Moss, was held last Friday night. A full report will be given next week.

Hints for Christmas Shoppers

Ivory and Ebony Toilet Goods

Mirrors, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Bonnet Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Manicure Pieces, Ivory Manicure Cases, Combs, Trinket Boxes, Hair Receivers, Vases, Ring Holders, Talcum Holders, Clocks, etc.

Chocolates

Neilson's 40c
Hayler's to
Liggett's \$0.50

Safety Razors

Gillette, Gem, Auto Strop, Durban, Duplex, and Straight Blade, Shaving Brushes and Strops.



Dozens to choose from

Brunswick and Columbia Gramophones

The best gift yet.

Fancy Boxed Stationery

Our stock is exceptionally large, with a wide range of prices—25c to \$0.50. Latest fiction, and all sorts of Picture Books for the children.

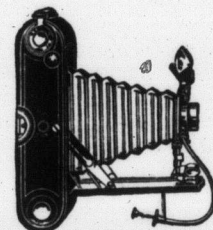
Perfumes

Fancy perfumes of both imported and Canadian manufacture. Toilet sets in Jontel, Dierkins and Mauvis.

Records

Just received 75 new Columbia records.

Eastman Kodaks Cameras



\$1.25 to

\$18.75

Christmas Booklets and Post Cards

Bill Folds and Purses

H. I. JOHNSTON, Phm. B.

Phone 35

DRUGGIST

OPTICIAN

STATIONER

Glencoe

CHRISTMAS

Toys

Candy

Boxed Confectionery

Oranges and Nuts

W. H. PARNALL

The Newbury Cash Store

EUPHEMIA

Here, too! A Merry Christmas to all.

A Euphemia farmer sold enough turkeys, geese and chickens to pay for a new car. Not bad for a side line.

Wow! Isn't this some old-fashioned December? Last week averaged zero and the prognosticators say the worst is yet to come.

One of our local life insurance agents told us he wrote up five policies as the direct result of the prophecy that the world would end on the 17th. Truly 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Box holders on R. R. 5 gave their mail courier a nice Christmas surprise. All honor to those who initiated the movement. Our mail couriers, though facing all kinds of elementary and verbal "storms" and "exposures," are the most wretchedly paid of all civil servants, and when public spirit can unite in such a kind deed, it's getting very near the real Christmas spirit of "goodwill to men."

Are we going to have a municipal election? WE don't think so. True, the knocker is putting in the knocks and kicker administering a few kicks, but then these fellows must get rid of some of their grouches or perish of spontaneous combustion. The ladies, too, are anxious to use their ballots and show our council they know a good thing when they see it. And

we are of the same opinion. We "quizzed" around a good deal, and the general opinion is that our council can't be beaten; that they are jolly good fellows, and have the township's business in tip top shape. We sincerely hope no one will be indulging in pipe dreams of "ousting" any of the boys and thus bring on an unnecessary election, for such would surely be but a disappointment to the dreamer and a big expense to the municipality. Here's 1920 to you, boys!

One of the questions we were asked to answer the Bureau of Statistics on behalf of Euphemia was:—"Are the bachelors showing any increased tendency since the war to improve the social condition of their community? If not, offer any suggestions." We did not fill out the answer. Anyone that can furnish such information kindly send same to G. G. H., care of Bothwell Times.

It is Christmas in the mansion—Yule log fires, and silken frocks; It is Christmas in the cottage—Santa filling little socks.

It is Christmas on the high road And the busy city mart; But there's nowhere any Christmas Like the Christmas in the heart.

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

GREETINGS

To Our Many Friends and Customers

May we take this opportunity to express our appreciation of pleasant business relations by wishing you

A Merry Christmas

and a

Happy and Prosperous New Year

May we ever have your kind consideration

MULLIGAN'S THE PEOPLE'S STORE WARDSVILLE