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GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1921

Whole No. 2560.

FARM FOR SALE
South half of lot 15, third range south of Longwoods road in the township of Ekfrid; 100 acres, all under grass except about 10 acres of good bush. For price and further particulars apply to Elliott & Moss, barristers, etc., Glencoe, Ont.

WANTED
Caretaker for Kilmartin cemetery. Will be given free house. Apply to D. D. McLachlan, Route 5, Alvinston.

PASTURE TO RENT
For rent, for a term of three years, lot 6, con. 8, Mosa, 200 acres, for pasture. Good water and abundance of grass. Apply to A. Carswell, Glencoe F. O.

HORSESHOEING
We do all kinds of Horseshoeing and carry a complete shoeing stock.

BLACKSMITHING
All kinds of Repairing and Jobbing done. Auto Springs welded.

HARDWARE
Full stock of Carriage Hardware, and repairing done.

DON H. LOVE - GLENCOE
PHONE 4

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

Great War Veterans' Association of Canada (Incorporated)
Glencoe Branch meets every Saturday evening at 8.30 in I. O. O. E. rooms, Main St. All Veterans Welcome.—W. A. Currie, Jr., President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

Farmers and Dairymen
Get our proposition re cream; highest prices paid. Wagon always on the road. We pay cash. Phone us if you want us to call.

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 30r2. Store, 89.

JAMES POOLE
Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Agent, representing the greatest life 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.

INSURANCE
The Ontario Farmers' Weather Insurance Mutual Co., Grand Valley, and the Great-West Life Assurance Co.—Mac. M. McAlpine, agent, Glencoe, Ont.; Box 41.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE is hereby given that MABEL ALICE ALLPORT of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, Married Woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Charles Wilfrid Allport of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario, Mechanic, on the ground of adultery.

DATED at Toronto, Province of Ontario, this Thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1920.
GROVER & GROVER,
157 Bay Street,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

DELCO-LIGHT
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
The Delco-Light storage battery is dependable, durable and efficient.
M. C. MORGAN DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

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

Send the Transcript to your friends. We have them ready-wrapped for mailing.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital and reserve.....\$35,000,000
Total Assets over.....\$587,000,000

Protect your Valuable Papers and Documents by renting a Safety Deposit Box at a small annual rental. Apply to the Manager

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

Real Values in Dry Goods

Prints, Shaker Flannels, Towelling, Cretonnes. A splendid stock of Men's Underwear, Working-shirts, Smocks and Socks of first-class quality at reasonable prices.

Special reductions in Millinery.

Remember our lines of Staple Groceries.

KEITH'S CASH STORE

Central Garage, Glencoe

Battery Service Station

MR. CAR OWNER.
Here we are again. Last year we passed a few reasonable tips on battery care to our customers. Now this is to remind you that cold weather will soon be with us, when you must take proper care of your battery. We can assist you in the following way:

WINTER STORAGE
Your battery will freeze if allowed to become discharged. Storing a battery under a wet process simply means that your battery will have our individual attention throughout the winter months, inasmuch as we will keep it active and in a charged condition.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Batteries of all makes repaired. We are prepared to store Batteries for the winter at reasonable rates.

Snelgrove & Faulds

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.

The Electric Shop

ACCIDENTS will happen, castings sometimes break and machinery wear out, but these delays can be minimized and work kept at the peak.

We have complete Oxyacetyline Welding Outfit installed for handling these repairs. If the part is small, bring it in; if large, we will go out. All work absolutely guaranteed.

W. B. MULLIGAN

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Ontario teachers are to have an excursion again this summer through Northern Ontario.

Dunwich township council has abolished the statute labor system and will appoint a road superintendent at \$900 per annum. Statute labor in future will be commuted at \$1.50 per day, to be collected with the rest of the taxes.

The marriage took place at the manse, Melbourn, on Feb. 22, of J. A. Staples of Melbourn and Miss B. C. Buchanan of Campbellton. Rev. Mr. Elder performed the ceremony. The young couple left for a motor trip to Detroit and Davidson, Mich.

David Evans, the retiring secretary-treasurer of the Strathroy Agricultural Society, was the guest of honor at a complimentary banquet held by the fair board when he was presented with a token of the society's appreciation of his efficient work at the close of his long period of service.

Alvinston Willing Workers have formally opened a suite of three rooms above Newcombe's store, a parlor and rooms for recreation and reading. The hall is equipped with dishes and stove for serving refreshments. Though conducted by the Methodist church, the rooms are open to all.

The outlook is not favorable to an active canning factory campaign the coming season. It is rumored that only two of the Essex county Dominion factories will be open for business during 1921, owing to the depression in the canning business. It is not likely that the catnip factories will remain closed, as their product has moved more rapidly than the canned goods.

Extraordinary progress has been made by the French in the restoration of the war-scarred area. Of the 10,000,000 acres devastated, 50 per cent. has been plowed, and half of this is actually under crops. Practically 3,000 miles of railroad have been restored, and nearly 600,000 buildings destroyed have been replaced by 356,000 structures, temporarily or permanent.

To settle an argument the Department of Highways, Toronto, was requested to give the information as to why the hyphen was used on the new license markers on cars. Some said this was actually under crops. Practically 3,000 miles of railroad have been restored, and nearly 600,000 buildings destroyed have been replaced by 356,000 structures, temporarily or permanent.

The death occurred a few days ago of Joseph McAlpine, one of the pioneer residents of Alvinston district, aged 83 years. Mr. McAlpine was born in 1838 on the farm where he died, having lived there all his life. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm McAlpine, emigrated from Argyle-shire, Scotland, in 1818, and after living in Aldborough for a few years finally settled in 1833 on the farm on which their son, Joseph, was born. The latter married Miss Isabella McIntyre of Ekfrid township, who predeceased him by nearly forty years, their only son, Malcolm, dying about 16 years ago. Mr. McAlpine was a member of the Old School Baptist denomination, and a Liberal.

EKFRID STATION
The U. F. O. held a social evening in S. S. No. 4 last Friday. There was a good program prepared, and Dunc Hyndman very agreeably acted as chairman. There was a good attendance and a fine time was spent.

The U. F. O. are holding a business meeting on Friday evening, March 4. A good attendance is requested. Philip Eaton came home from Victoria Hospital last week where he underwent a serious operation, and is somewhat improved. A number around here are laid up with colds.

It Testifies for Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Who ever tries it for coughs or colds, or cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

MILLIONS IN PROFITS

are being paid to the shareholders of Northern Ontario's Gold Mines.
Are you getting your share?
The experience gained in fifteen years of active connection with these mines will help you participate in these splendid profits.

Complete Information on Request
HOMER L. GIBSON & CO.
703-4-5 Bank of Hamilton Bldg.
TORONTO

CREAM AND EGGS WANTED
Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Please bring your own delivery truck to call.

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

MOSA COUNCIL

A meeting of the Mosa council was held at Newbury on Feb. 19th. The members were all present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Moved by E. Hurdle seconded by Isaac Watterworth, that Dug. M. Gilles be paid \$10, Peter Gardiner \$6 and Isaac Walker \$18, refund of statute labor; Municipal World, \$12.00, for dog tags; Chas. Chapman, \$10.00, for township audit book. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by J. D. McNaughton, that Wm. Kelly and Wm. Ellis be paid \$175 for work done on the McElafrain. Carried.

Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by John T. Armstrong, that Wm. Petrie be refunded \$2 and John Gilles \$10 for statute labor performed since the pathmasters returned their lists in 1920. Carried.

Moved by John T. Armstrong, seconded by E. Hurdle, that John Robinson be paid \$50, funeral expenses of Mrs. Martha Handy, part north half lot 17, con. 5, Mosa. Carried.

Moved by Isaac Watterworth, seconded by John T. Armstrong, that a grant be made to the Wardsville and Newbury public libraries of \$15 each. Carried.

Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by Isaac Watterworth, that this council give \$10 towards paying the rent of the Wardsville town hall while used for the short course in agriculture given by the county representatives recently, providing the township of Aldborough and the village of Wardsville councils give \$10. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by I. Watterworth, that the auditors' report be adopted and the clerk is hereby instructed to have 100 copies of the said report printed for the information of the ratepayers, and that the auditors be paid \$20 each for making the audit and report. Carried.

Moved by E. Hurdle, seconded by J. T. Armstrong, that by-law No. 673, to appoint pathmasters, poundkeepers, fenceviewers and sheep inspectors, be finally passed as read the third time. Carried.

Moved by J. D. McNaughton, seconded by E. F. Reyrcraft, that by-law No. 674, to regulate the running at large of dogs, be passed as read the third time. Carried.

The council adjourned to meet at Glencoe on March 19 at 10 a. m. C. C. McNaughton, clerk.

A WESTERN WEDDING OF LOCAL INTEREST

The Shaunavon, Sask. Standard says:—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Watson was the scene of a pretty wedding on Wednesday, Feb. 9, when Miss Ada Summers (Nurse Summers) was married to Oliver Roy Watson. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Harry Heathfield in the presence of immediate relatives.

The home was tastefully decorated with flowers to suit the occasion. The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, George Summers, wore a lovely gown of ivory satin embroidered in beads and draped with embroidered georgette. Her veil was arranged in cap style with a spray of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of pink and white carnations.

After the ceremony the guests sat down to a sumptuous wedding breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Watson left amid showers of confetti for Regina and their Eastern points.

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The Standard joins their many friends in wishing them long life and happiness.

SUGAR BEETS

David Leitch, field man for the Dominion Sugar Company, is booking acres of the season of 1921, and will be at Apple on Friday, March 4; Glencoe, Saturday, March 5; Newbury, Monday, March 7; Bothwell, Tuesday, March 8, and at Wardsville, Wednesday, March 9, to meet parties wishing to contract for sugar beets.

SMITHY AND HIS ANVIL

FAST BECOMING EXTINCT
The smithy and his anvil are things of the past, if Professor W. J. Bell, B. S. A., principal of the Kemptville Agricultural School, is correct in his forecast. Speaking at Kemptville he said that five years from now there will not be left in Ontario one single public horseshoe.

A SECRET REPOSITORY
J. B. Henry is making his rounds as assessor. Part of his duties consists of enquiring the age of the ladies with a view to having their names placed on the voters' list, as this year all females of twenty-one years of age and over are entitled to vote at Provincial and Dominion elections. When viewed in its proper light it will be seen that the office he occupies is a most responsible one. If a lady's age is such a secret as the newspaper paragraphs would have us believe, Glencoe's stalwart assessor will carry around with him more secrets than contained in all the secret societies put together.

Local agents for Templeton's Rheumatic and Asthma remedies, H. I. Johnson's drug store. Come in and get a free trial package.
An American physician has operated on himself for appendicitis, and the day may yet dawn when a reasonably agile man can cut his own hair.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

Mosa Was Fourth Largest Producer in Ontario Fields in 1920

The total number of barrels of crude petroleum produced in the various oil fields of Ontario in the year 1920 is given by the supervisor of bounties as follows:

Field	Barrels
Petrolia & Enniskillen	65081.21
Oil Springs	39388.01
Moore Twp.	7036.17
Sarnia Twp.	3494.29
Plympton Twp.	531.10
Bothwell Twp.	26563.18
Tilbury E.	623.04
West Dover	12170.27
Raleigh Twp.	483.18
Dutton	836.26
Osondaga Twp.	340.21
Mosa Twp.	24063.16
Thamesville	1130.21

DROP IN BUILDING MATERIALS

Building material prices in Quebec are showing a downward tendency, according to recent reports, and building contractors are looking forward to a lively house-building season next spring. Cement has dropped to \$1 per bag and there is even a likelihood of a further decrease. A 40 per cent. drop in the price of nails per keg took place about a week ago and glass is reported to be coming down. Lumber is dropping very gradually, as are many other building supply materials, and by spring it is expected that prices in general will have reached a level that will allow a start to be made on a large home-building program to provide adequate housing facilities for the province.—Contract Record.

GLENCOE PUBLIC SCHOOL

Report for the month of February, 75 per cent. and over, honors; 60 per cent. required to pass. * Means absent for one or more examinations.

Principal Coon's Room

Sr. IV.—Honors—William Moss 85, Sherman McAlpine 81, Willie Diamond 80, Alexander Sutherland 80, Mabel Wright 75; pass—Marvin Watterworth 73, Willie Anderson 73, Ian McArthur 73, Emma Reyrcraft 70, Roderick Stuart 65, Eleanor Sutherland 62; below 60 per cent.—Delbert Hicks 59, James Snelgrove 56, Yvona Stevenson 56, *Mariner McCracken 52, Martin Abbott absent.

Jr. IV.—Honors—Ida Irwin 81, Fred McEae 78, Miriam Oxley 77; pass—Donna McAlpine 73, Wilfred Haggith 72, *John Hillman 69, Garnet Ewing 65, Scott Irwin 63; below 60 per cent.—Lila McCallum 55, *Mary Munroe 54.

Sr. III.—Honors—Mildred Anderson 82, Thelma McCaffery 81; pass—Margaret Smith 72, Gordon McDonald 67, Glen Abbott 66, Lowell Best 65, Blake Tomlinson 65, *Irene McCaffery 61.

Miss Marsh's Room

Jr. III.—Honors—Charles George 94, Carrie Gardiner 93, Daisy McCracken 89, Eliza McDonald 89, Laura Reyrcraft 87, Freddie George 87, Bessie McKellar 81, Florence McEachren 80, Margaret Dickson 79, Nelson McCracken 79, Stanley Abbott 78, Albert Diamond 77, George McEachren 75; pass—Vera McCaffery 71, Albert Young 70, Tommy Hillman 69; below 60 per cent.—Bert Loosemore 54, *Russell Winger.

Sr. II.—Honors—Florence Hills 96, Mervia Stuart 95, Ethel McAlpine 94, Catherine Leonard 92, Irene Squire 90, Jean Grover 86, *Alvin Hagerty 81, Carrie Smith 80, Irene Reith 80, Robert McCallum 80, Helen Clarke 79, Llewellyn Reyrcraft 79, Willie Ramsey 78; pass—Kathleen Wilson 72, *Gordon Cushman 69, Margaret McLachlan 69, Campbell McKee 68, Sidney Ewing 65, Bob Diamond 64, *Albert Squire 63, Florence Cushman 62; below 60 per cent.—Harold Wilson 59, Nelson Reyrcraft 53.

Miss McLachlan's Room

Jr. II.—Honors—Hugh McAlpine 100, Roy Mumford 99, Erial Watterworth 97, Gertrude Abbott 97, Norene Innes 97, Jack McCallum 95, Kathleen McIntyre 93, Margaret Young 92, Florence McKellar 92, Douglas Davidson 91, Lillian Hagerty 90, Claude Tomlinson 89, Gordon McCaffery 87, Blanche McCracken 80, Lorene Best 76; pass—Clara George 74, Angus Ramsey 71, Jack Heal 71; *Virginia Clarke absent.

Sr. I.—Honors—Emily Abbott 96, George Blacklock 95, Jimmie Grover 94, Genevieve Cowan 93, Dorothy Watterworth 92, Clara George 88, Della Stevenson 87, Kenzie Miller 84, Bobbie Miller 84, John McMurphy 82; pass—Richard Brand 70, Helen Reyrcraft 69, Albert George 67, Kenneth McEae 60; below 60 per cent.—Janette McMurchy 57, Marie Stinson 48, Hugh McEachren absent.

Miss McPherson's Room

I.—Honors—Mildred Blacklock 90; pass—Mercedes Heat 71, Charlotte Smith 70, George McCracken 67, Charles McCracken 65.

Class C.—Honors—Jean Strachan, Etheridge Leonard, Glenn Kerr, Graham Snelgrove, Marjorie McEae, Dorothy Diamond; pass—Evelyn Siddall, Ray Carson, Willie Eddie, Allan Wilson, Albert Haggith; below—Ralph Ewing.

Class B.—Honors—Kathleen Ewing, John Abbott, Laura McIntyre, Beulah Copeland, Ivy McCracken, Jean Reith, Velma Cushman, Faye Watterworth, Kathleen Young; pass—William Young, Sarah Young, Annie McKellar; below—Bruce Ramsey, John Ramsey.

Class A.—Mae Blacklock, Mildred Carson, Glenn Watterworth, Jean Brand, Kenneth Davidson, Abe Haggith.

TOWN COUNCIL MEETS

Buys New Piano, Orders Road Oil and Prepares for Street Pavement

At the regular meeting of the Glencoe council, held on Tuesday evening, the clerk was instructed to order 7,000 gallons of road oil through the county engineer, the village to pay 30 per cent. of the cost thereof. J. E. Weaver tendered his resignation as town constable, which was accepted. The council discussed at length the paving of Main street, and took the necessary preliminary action to have the work constructed during the coming summer.

At a special meeting of the council on February 21st it was decided to purchase from W. A. Hagerty a piano for the town hall at \$65, l.o.b. Glencoe.

BEE TOWNSHIP REFUSE OFFER

At a meeting held in Chatham the directors of the Ontario Beet Growers' Association, after considering the 1921 contract as presented by the Dominion Sugar Company, advised the membership not to sign any contracts until further notice. The price offered by the sugar company for beets this year is \$8 per ton, with a sliding scale, based on the price of sugar during the months of October, November, December, 1921, and January, 1922. According to the schedule, if the price of sugar is \$8 per hundred the price of beets will be \$6.25; if sugar is selling at \$6.25 per hundred beets will be worth \$6.75, or with sugar at \$11 per hundred beets will be worth \$12 per ton. The 1920 contracts called for a price of \$9 per ton, with the sliding scale. The price paid for the 1920 crop was about \$12 per ton. In addition to the drop in the price of beets, the company has increased the price of beet seed to 25c per lb., a raise of 10 cents.

A. B. McDonald, Glencoe, and Thos. Irwin, Appleton, represented the local association at the meeting.

"SAHARA"—OPERA HOUSE, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9th

Prominent in support of Louise Glau in that gorgeous Hodkinson picture, "Sahara," presented by J. Parker Road, Jr., is Master Pat Moore. This very youthful actor plays, with the innocence of childhood, a part that will bring with it the heart of every mother and father who sees this powerful C. Gardner Sullivan drama, supervised by Allan Dwan, when it comes to the opera house next Wednesday, March 9th. Little Pat's mother in "Sahara" is Mignon (Miss Glau). She has deserted her husband (Matt Moore) and child for the admiration and luxury her shallow soul craved. Years later she found the child in the filthy Street of Beggars in Cairo, begging for "alms for me and Alfer." The money was used by his father for the deadly drug, hashish. In the demented old beggar the wife recognizes what she and the drug had left of her husband.

LITTLEPROUD-ROSS

A very pretty wedding was solemnized recently at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Ross, Alvinston, when their eldest daughter, Mary Kathleen, was united in marriage to Frank Earl Littleproud, second son of A. W. Littleproud of Inwood, at eleven o'clock a. m. Rev. Mr. McKay of Alvinston performed the ceremony in the presence of about fifty guests.

While the wedding march was being played by Miss Clara Brown of Aberfeldy, the bridal couple took their places under an arch of evergreens and roses, festooned with pretty pink ribbons. The bride looked very pretty in her going-away dress of beautiful embroidered blue cloth with peach silk trimmings and carried a lovely bouquet of bridal roses, her only ornament being a pearl sunburst, the gift of the groom.

During the signing of the register Miss Brown sang very sweetly "Rose of My Heart," Mrs. McKay playing the accompaniment. The guests then repaired to the dining-room where a bountiful dinner was served, the tables being decorated with pink roses and ferns, after which the bride and groom, accompanied by some of the young people, motored to Waford and took the 2 o'clock train for Toronto, Niagara Falls and points east, followed by showers of confetti and the good wishes of their many friends. The bride travelled in a beautiful fur coat, and hat to match, the gift of her father. Guests were present from Brampton, London, Petrolia, Glencoe, Bridgen, Inwood and Alvinston. The high esteem in which the young couple are held by their many friends was evidenced by the many and valuable presents received. Upon their return they will reside in Inwood.

The bride is a niece of Mrs. Chas. N. Annett, Glencoe.

LATE JOSEPH MUNROE

LIKED IN BRAMPTON

A Brampton paper says:—A groom was cast over the town and vicinity Monday evening when the sad news was passed around that J. A. Munroe had died after a short illness from blood poisoning. Mr. Munroe came to Streetsville about seven years ago and conducted the undertaking business and had made hosts of friends and no enemies. The remains were taken to Glencoe for burial. Mrs. Munroe and her two little children have the sympathy of the community.

Try a little advertising!

Surpassing all others in Delicacy and Fragrance "SALADA" TEA

Send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto.

Hunger at the Light

By RAYMOND S. SPEARS.

PART II.

Hour after hour LaPage held his course, running into the northwest; then suddenly he saw the clouds on the horizon rise and sweep toward him.

The storm was coming, but he was more than halfway to Otter Island. The long white streamers raced across the sky, and a moment later out of the west came the crowding banks of wind and the sharp, driving sleet.

LaPage had only one thing to do then, and that was to find shelter instantly. He headed for shore and scanned the line for some opening into which he could make his way. Directly ahead lay the island at the entrance to Oiseau Bay. He raced for it, and as the wind struck him and drove the spray from the waves tops he rounded the stones and rode a long swell into the sheltered cove. Looking back, he saw the waves that were smashing against the island, and the lake white with the breaking crests. In his boat there were only a few buckets of water. He had got so far in safety.

The storm might be a squall or a gale, and the sleet might last an hour or a week. He would have shelter of some kind. He followed the shore line slowly, watching through the sleet, for he knew that somewhere in the bay there was a trapper's cabin. Near a sandy beach he saw a blur against the trees. Throwing over the anchor, he worked the boat to the shore and there made it fast by the stern so that it swung clear. LaPage found the cabin dry. On the floor was driftwood for the stove, and presently he was sitting beside a red-hot fire, listening to the roar of the gale as it beat against his shelter.

All the rest of the afternoon the wind howled, and then at sunset there was an explosion in the western sky; the sunshine burst through the storm and spread a brilliant wave of dancing light across the water. A minute later the sun went down and with it the wind.

LaPage immediately went to his boat, cast off, started the motor and headed out into the lake. It was a black sea again; not a whitecap showed except where the waves crashed against the shore. It proved to be a black night also, for not a star glimmered overhead, and no light broke the darkness of the gloomy shore.

There was a shift in the running of the waves, because the squall had come diagonally against the coast, and the motor boat now moved quivering before the waves. For a while the only sounds were the roar of the surf and the steady purr of the engine; then from the shore LaPage heard the long hungry howl of the waves, and it made him think of the man at the light.

At intervals the boy glanced over his shoulder, watching the dark horizon for that terrible white line that would herald a squall. For a few more hours he went on without a pause; then suddenly ahead of him he glimpsed a light that could be nothing other than Otter Island light starting in the dark. Within the hour, then, he would be under the lee in the bay.

The relief was so great that LaPage began to sing, and for a little while as the light grew brighter and brighter he sang at the top of his voice. Then suddenly the light began to fade little by little. It was blotted out, only to appear again a moment later and then go out again. LaPage sat up straighter, wondering what was the matter. Over his shoulder came a low whining sound, and he glanced back the cold chills crept down his spine. A puff of wind drifted by, followed by a sharp spatter of sleet.

He had been steering a little to the right of the light in order to pass the point of the island, and he was more than a mile offshore. The squall was coming from the north, and the sleet was turning into snow that was softer but no less stinging. Before he could think, the squall was upon him; the long shore line of breaking waves disappeared, and the waves themselves were lost to sight, veiled in the howling, snow-bearing wind.

"They'll never know what became of me!" LaPage thought in that first gasp of error. "It's all rocks along the shore here; I can't make the harbor! I've got to run before it!"

It was a terrible sea; the wind did not run true to the course of the waves, but partly crossed them. On the crests were the hissing, running whitecaps, and down in the trough there was a flutter of wind and the cross-snapping of the short waves.

The motor was boxed in, and the tarpaulin was spread over the cargo in the pit. LaPage sat in the bow with the wheel, holding the course. There was nothing else to do in that gray-black welter. The waves came

in under the stern, lifted it until it seemed that the boat was going over and then pounded down on the stern deck and splashed aboard.

He eased the wheel a bit and let the boat run a little freer before the gale and rather nearer the shore. Every minute the waves jumped higher, and the whitecaps came over with a harder pound and a wilder crash. There was no false idea of danger in Will LaPage's mind at that moment. He knew Lake Superior and had seen its wrath before. His boat was proving more seaworthy than he had ever dreamed it was, but the water was washing round his feet now, coming forward with a rush when the bow was down and swinging back when the stern sank. At any moment a counter might break over the rail and leave the boat water-logged with a dead engine. That would be the end.

The storm was screaming now; the very lips of the waves seemed to vibrate with shrill whining. Only the white mist of the snow and the dark, leaping water just over the rocking side of the boat were visible. Then suddenly LaPage felt the boat rising and rising, rolling up on a mountainous wave and falling.

"It's all over!" he gasped, for he realized that when the wave broke, his boat must break with it and roll over and over in the tumbling water and foam.

How high he went he could not tell, and then, sliding and darting, the motor boat shot straight down a long slope. There was a roar of smashing breakers to starboard and the wall of passing wind, and the boat descended into a rocking, dancing calm of a lee where the purring of the motor was the closest sound; the storm seemed to have passed by on the other side, leaving only puffs of breeze that circled and eddied.

"A lee—a lee!" gasped Will LaPage, looking round in bewilderment. The next instant he put his wheel hard over just in time to steer the boat along a dark stone ledge against which the backwash rose and fell.

He reduced the motor to half speed and tried to gather his wits. A minute later on the starboard side a dark passage opened. He turned into it while the gale passed high over his head, and the waves washed gently under the bow.

Scarcely had he caught his breath when he saw a yellow glow in the snow to the starboard, and then he knew the storm had carried him over the point of the rocks and had swung him down in the lee of Otter Island; this was the harbor. It was midnight or near morning; he could not tell which. The glow must be the light keeper's cottage, and the light was on the outside of the island.

In the comparative calm he ran the boat to the low dock and made fast. Taking one of the boxes, he jumped up to the walk, hurried to the cottage and climbed the wide steps. Without stopping to rap he walked in.

Beside the stove, in which there was a bright fire, sat a gaunt, motionless man whom LaPage scarcely recognized. His chin rested on his chest, and his arms hung by his side.

"Captain!" cried LaPage. "Capt. McDell!"

The man's shoulders stirred, and he slowly lifted his head and opened his eyes.

"Hello, cap'n!" said LaPage. "I've brought those supplies down."

Capt. McDell's head dropped forward again, and LaPage crossed quickly to his side. On the floor near the table he noticed a large wolfskin from which a piece had been cut; and in a can of boiling water on the stove he found the piece. The captain had been preparing to eat it!

"The supplies!" he heard Capt. McDell mutter in a weak voice.

"Yes, I brought up some canned soups and a dozen or more boxes of pilot bread."

LaPage opened a can of soup with a hatchet, smoothed the sharp edges and handed it to the captain.

"This will taste good to you," he said.

With trembling hands the captain took it, and when he had tasted it he looked up and then turned his head away for fear the young man should notice what was in his eyes.

(The End.)

Shooting Fish. There is said to be a shooting fish with a hollow, cylindrical beak. When it sees a fly on plants that grow in shallow streams it ejects a single drop of water, that knocks the fly into the tide.

It's an indication of old age when you call a heavy fall of snow "horrid" instead of "beautiful."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

Woman's Interests

Making Stockings Last Longer.

There are three types of hosiery—cut goods, seamless or "knit to fit," and full fashioned. The first is the cheapest and poorest. The length is knit and the heel and toe sewed in with a rather bulky seam. The seamless stocking is knit whole and usually fits badly, losing its shape still further in washing, although there are several brands that are fairly well shaped and give good service. It is well to buy an extra long foot in this type.

Full-fashioned stockings have a seam through the entire length, and are widened out toward the top by means of extra stitches. These are the best made and most shapely stockings.

As the prices of hosiery advanced during the war, stockings seemed to grow smaller, so that it is now advisable to select a size larger than the one formerly worn. This precaution should always be observed in the purchase of silk stockings. It is well also to buy those known as "out-sizes" which are larger around the top than the regular size. Out-size stockings were originally intended for persons of more than average weight; but slender folks found that stocking supporters did not strain the wider tops as they did those of regular size, so more and more shoppers are asking for the out-sizes.

Liste stockings, in both plain and mercerized yarns, look well and give better returns for the money than if silk stockings were bought. Men have never worn silk stockings to the extent that they now wear them; and not since stockings were all of home manufacture, have they worn so many made of wool. They have found that

wool socks and those made of mixed (cotton and wool) yarns give excellent service and are very comfortable. In between, we find many styles made of cotton or lisle. As men's socks are subjected to such hard wear, it is well to buy only well-known or guaranteed brands that will give good service.

Ribbed stockings are best for children, as they show darns less than the plain weaves. Some mothers confine their purchases to one brand, finding it easier to match up stockings when an accident happens to one of a pair. Men are also finding this a good rule to follow.

All stockings wear longer if washed before being worn, as the washing tightens the threads, and makes them firmer. This is especially true of silk stockings. Another way to prolong the life of hosiery is to rinse the feet of stockings each night, while silk stockings are strengthened by having the heels and toes rubbed (inside) with wax.

Every woman has her own method of washing stockings, but not every one knows that stockings should be hung on the line wrong side out and in the shade; for sunlight turns black stockings to a greenish shade, and the color can be restored by washing them occasionally with a brown soap dye. White silk stockings are so affected by the light, which turns them yellow, that careful people wash and dry them at night. On the other hand, white cotton stockings are improved by the sunlight.

All stockings should be marked, not only to facilitate sorting, but to prove ownership. Woven names or

initials for each member of the family are excellent not only for marking, but for mending the pairs, and are inexpensive when it is remembered that the tapes on which they are woven will outlast several pairs of stockings. By sewing the name or initials in different positions on each pair, stockings can be easily sorted and mated. Tapes can be variously sewed on—the front, back, or sides of the hem, along the edge or an inch or two below it; and stockings are mated by the position of the letter.

It is also possible to mark the stockings by using white darning cotton on black or tan stockings and colored marking thread on white stockings. Mark in cross stitch, one cross for mother, two for the eldest daughter, three for the next eldest and so on; and use the same system for father and the boys.

Select darning cotton with care. If stockings are worth darning, the work should be done with good yarn for the cheaper grades are harsh and the colors are likely to fade. Mercerized cotton (which does not fade) is best for silk and lisle hosiery.

There are various expedients for preventing wear on stockings. To prevent their being torn by the hose supporters, some wearers cut off the tops of the old stockings and slip them under the stockings that are being worn. The best way to repair a "run" or "ladder" is to fold the stocking and overcast the ladder with closely set stitches. When darning, accommodate your thread to the texture of the stocking. Two threads will do for the sides of the foot where the darn will rest over the joint, and for all parts of stockings of fine weave. Four threads will be needed in darning stockings of heavier weave and for holes that come over the toes.

Darning is easily done if a piece of net is first basted over the hole. Draw the thread through the meshes, skipping every other mesh, leaving the open meshes free for darning in the opposite direction. No matter how large the hole, it can be darned evenly and in good shape. By darning diagonally across the holes in heels or toes, the darned places will give with the stretch of the hose and will last much longer. Save the better parts of the children's stockings for patching large holes. As the ribs often vary, try to match the stockings as nearly as possible. A neat patch set in at the knees, with the worn parts cut out in square or oblong shape and neatly hemmed down (without turning in an edge), looks far better than a botchy, prominent darn, and takes less time.

When holes in the heels are too big to darn, cut out the worn part entirely, then with a crochet needle and darning cotton or Saxony yarn go round and round with double crochet stitch, gradually diminishing the stitches until the hole has been completely filled. When the hole gets small enough, slip your wooden darning into the stocking so that you may be able to get the right shape to the heel. This method is especially good for the boys' stockings.

The Handy Man.

There is an almost universal opinion that every girl should be brought up to be capable in the domestic arts, to be, in short, a good housekeeper; but it is generally deemed of less importance that every boy should be brought up to be a handy man about the house. Even among the families of those who lay most stress upon the value of education there are many who do not regard incapacity to "fix things" as a serious matter. If a boy stands well in his classes at school, his parents are likely to excuse a certain incompetence on his part in dealing with jobs that require some practical knowledge and manual dexterity. They may even feel that it is the natural attribute of one who is destined to large intellectual achievement. It is a foolish notion, of course, but many people are foolish about their children.

Just as virtually every girl learns to sew and knit and cook, so every boy ought to learn to do simple jobs in painting and carpentry work, to

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mend broken furniture and set panes of glass in broken windows, to thaw frozen pipes and put in new washers where faucets are dripping, and to repair electric bells that are out of order—to say nothing of "marring the furnace"—and knowing how to start a fire in the kitchen stove. In short, the boy should qualify himself to become a householder just as his sister qualifies herself to become a housekeeper.

Keeping Potatoes From Sunburning.

Many housewives have to use sun-dried potatoes throughout the winter and spring, as the result of a little heedlessness. They wonder why their potatoes turn dark when they are cooked and are not so palatable. Too much light in the cellar is frequently the cause. Potatoes may be injured by sun-burn without actually showing sunburn on the surface. Often you can detect the slight greenish tinge just beneath the skin when there are no outward signs of it. It may be seen at times as a distinct layer of green cells immediately below the outer skin.

In the ordinary cellar potatoes are kept in too much light. The housewife uses those from the top of the pile and those exposed there beneath, which in turn are subjected to unfavorable light rays. In that way it is easy to be using sunburned potatoes constantly without realizing it. Potatoes that have been in a light room or in line with the sunlight shining through a cellar window for only a very few days are seriously injured. They are heavy and soggy, dark colored and not uniform in texture when cooked.

It is always advisable to keep the potato pile covered with gunny sacks, canvas or some such material if the cellar is at all light. It is still easier to tack gunny sacks over the windows.

Women! Use "Diamond Dyes."

Dye Old Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Coats, Stockings, Draperies, Everything.

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dye-look." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card.

Baby Bombs.

"Baby" incendiary bombs, which British aircraft used during the war, were so small that a Handley-Page aeroplane could carry 4,000 of them. In six weeks 25,000 of these bombs were dropped on German industrial towns.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

In Holland there is a cow to every inhabitant.

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For Cold Feet.

An inventor has hit upon an ingenious and novel idea for dealing with the affliction of cold feet. It is very simple. All one needs to do is to take a large sheet of paper and roll it up, pasting the edges, so as to form a tube. When a person goes to bed, he places the tube beneath the bedclothes and breathes through it. That is to say, holding one end of the tube in his mouth, he takes in his supply of air through his nostrils in the ordinary way, and expels his breath through the tube. By this means a continuous current of warm air is poured into the bed, contributing the requisite heat. When his feet are warm enough, he discards the tube and goes to sleep.

Oil of Apples.

Chemists have newly succeeded in extracting from apple prings, by means of ether, an essential oil, yellowish and of a somewhat gummy consistency, which possesses in high degree the characteristic and delicious odor of fresh apples.

Crabapple prings yield more of this oil than those of ordinary apples. It is likely to be turned to useful account for flavoring purposes and conceivably for perfume.

The Grand Banks.

The famous fishing grounds of Newfoundland, the Grand Banks, are 600 miles long and about 200 wide, with a bottom of shifting sands.

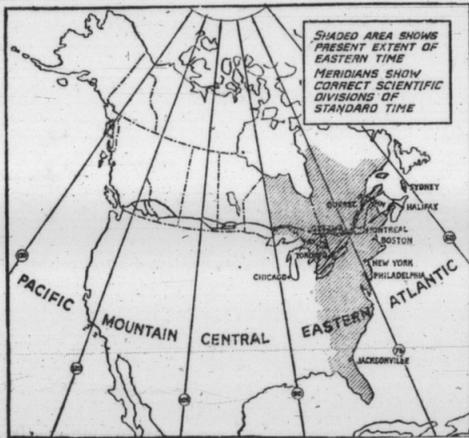
Why the East Wants Daylight Saving

Within a few weeks, the question of daylight saving will probably once more become the subject of more or less heated debate in which business men, city fathers, farmers with cows to milk, mothers with children of school age to look after, and last but not least, railroads with time tables to print and trains to run if possible to the minute, will demand to have their say. The advocates for daylight saving will point out that in England the economy in coal consumption effected by daylight saving during the summer months amounted to \$2,500,000, whereas the dairy farmers of the middle west protest that the morning dews and the natural milking time for cows cannot be regulated by clock, while in the North-West, where the summer sun shines eighteen or twenty hours a day the mother of seven children wishes to goodness that the darkness and the hour for bed time came twice as soon and lasted twice as long—what she wants is a darkness-saving law.

The demand for daylight saving, however, is most insistent in Eastern

into another, thus introducing a time at variance with the theoretical time of that zone. The contention of the railroads is that time should be changed only at the points at the terminal of train dispatching districts when train crews are relieved. They claim it is hazardous to require train crews to change from one standard operating time to another during a trick of duty, and impracticable to have train dispatchers operate trains under two standards of time.

New it is noticeable that the demand for adoption of daylight saving time by the larger towns and cities is almost exclusively confined to Eastern Canada, New England States and the City of New York. On examination, this appears to be due to the fact that Eastern Standard time which theoretically extends only between the 75th and 90 meridians, has been carried in actual practice a very considerable distance east of the 75th degree. According to this meridian places all of the Province of Quebec, and all of New England, New York City and part of New York State in the Atlan-



Canada and the Eastern States and for every insistent demand there is usually a real reason. The reason apparently is that the so-called standard times in force in the area in question varies considerably from the mean sun time upon which the actual length and intensity of daylight is based. Standard time is a convenient artifice established in order to secure uniform time for neighboring communities or places. The sun is travelling from East to West and the noon hour originally travelled with it, but it was found advisable to fix definite areas in which the noon hour and other hours should remain the same for the convenience of the operation of railroads and telegraphs and the transaction of business wherein contracts involved definite time limits.

The situation was complicated, particularly in the Eastern States and Canada, by the railroads themselves, where in actual practice it was found necessary to fix the time-keeping zones at terminals or division points. As branch lines have been constructed, the carriers have extended on these the standard time observed at the junction point or upon the main line. There are instances where the branch lines radiate out of one zone

should belong to the Atlantic Time Zone, and if this time were reinstated there would be little or no call for daylight saving now. The railroads have carried Eastern time too far east, and the States and Provinces and Municipalities which have adopted the same time for the sake of uniformity are realizing that this does not correspond with natural time. On the railroads, Eastern standard time is carried from Gaspe, in Eastern Quebec, to Port William, in Ontario, a distance of 25 degrees, or 1,200 miles, instead of the 711.70 miles of 15 degrees.

On eastern standard time as present maintained in New England and Quebec the sun rises from May to September two or three hours before the average person is about in the morning, and sets at an equally unserviceable hour. Hence the natural demand for daylight saving legislation in these parts. If New England, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were to adopt Atlantic standard time, which is their natural specific time, they would save hundreds of thousands of dollars all the year round for fuel and light, and incidentally the agitation for daylight saving would be buried in oblivion.

RETURN TO ANCIENT METHOD OF BARTER

ADVOCATED AS A WAY OUT OF DIFFICULTIES.

European Money Values Are Upset—"Goods for Goods" Seems the Only Remedy.

One of the greatest difficulties in the way of reopening trade among the countries of Europe at the present time is that the nations with the most wants have the least money, says a London newspaper.

Manufacturers who have dealings with our late enemies, and other countries now in a bad way financially, are coming to look upon the ancient method of barter as the only sure system of trading—at all events, as long as the present financial chaos continues. It sounds rather like a new political creed to suggest abolishing money for the time being in our business dealings with foreign countries, and returning to the days when "goods for goods" was the rule.

Yet the present-day international banking system is of comparatively recent growth, having developed at the same time as the machinery was invented on which our enormous volume of exports chiefly depend. Before the present banking system arrived—up to the beginning of the last century—trade by barter was still the general rule, and answered very well.

No Cash Needed. Let us see how it works out. Suppose Messrs. Jones, of London, have a shipment of soap they wish to sell to Mr. Schmidt of "Somewhere in Germany." Soap is valuable in Germany, and very probably Mr. Schmidt can only pay by instalments.

That method is all right until the firm has a hundred different concerns on the continent all buying consignments of goods for which they cannot pay cash on delivery. Then it begins to assume the proportions of a private "treaty," with half a dozen exchanges to be watched incessantly, and a series of indemnities to be collected at stated intervals.

But in the days of barter, and these difficulties and confusion are avoided. Mr. Schmidt sends a shipment of linen goods in return for the soap, and makes the necessary financial arrangements with the firm who supply the goods in exchange. In the same way raw materials might be supplied in exchange for manufactured articles of the same value, instead of on credit.

They Haven't the Money. Where goods are sold to Hungary, Austria, Prussia, or the Balkan States, some such arrangement is even more vital. In the present condition it is impossible for these countries to pay in cash, and the alternative is to lock up capital in the shape of goods supplied, for perhaps years.

In some of the "new" nations, notably Poland, Czechoslovakia, and the Balkan States, a scheme for establishing Exchange Bureaus is already being discussed. Switzerland and Rumania are now doing business on a basis of "goods for goods."

Many of the various "shortages" that are distressing the world to-day are really due to the breakup of Europe's transport system and the accumulation in one country of surplus stores urgently needed in another.

Everybody has something to export, but few countries—certainly few of the smaller countries—can afford to pay in cash until their own accumulated goods are converted into money elsewhere.

And the quickest way to do this is to exchange the goods they need to restart their industries and reduce their people with those countries whose currency the war has rendered to all intents and purposes "scrap of paper."

For Cold Feet.

An inventor has hit upon an ingenious and novel idea for dealing with the affliction of cold feet. It is very simple. All one needs to do is to take a large sheet of paper and roll it up, pasting the edges, so as to form a tube. When a person goes to bed, he places the tube beneath the bedclothes and breathes through it. That is to say, holding one end of the tube in his mouth, he takes in his supply of air through his nostrils in the ordinary way, and expels his breath through the tube. By this means a continuous current of warm air is poured into the bed, contributing the requisite heat. When his feet are warm enough, he discards the tube and goes to sleep.

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Improving Your Poor Fruit Trees.

Almost every farmer will find a knowledge of budding and grafting helpful. It may be to make over an apple tree from an inferior variety into a profitable and salable sort. Or it may be to add a few new varieties by putting two or three kinds on one tree.

To describe the operations of budding and grafting, it is necessary, first of all, to get straight on the meaning of the terms.

"Budding is accomplished by taking a bud from one tree and inserting it in another tree, which is spoken of as the 'stock.' The stock is usually only one to three years old, and in good growing condition.

"Grafting" consists in taking a small branch, which is spoken of as the 'scion,' from one tree and fastening or grafting it onto another, in such a way that it will grow. The scion is generally cut from active young growth, about the size of a lead pencil. It should be cut during winter or in very early spring, while the buds are still dormant. The scion may be kept in sand or soil, in a cellar, or in an ice house.

I like to do my grafting just after the buds begin to swell in the spring, so that scions will start to grow as soon as possible after grafting. Budding may also be done at that stage, but I prefer doing it in late July or August, after the buds for the next season's growth have matured. Of course, such buds do not start to grow until the following spring, but they should unite with the stock in three or four weeks.

In budding there are three distinct steps. First, make your bud. This is done by cutting a dormant bud, of the variety wanted, with a little strip of bark three-fourths of an inch to an inch long. A sharp knife should be used, to make a clean cut, and a little sliver of the wood may be left in the curve of the bark.

Second, make a T-shaped slit in the bark of the stock, and slip the bud into this so it fits snugly under the bark.

Third, tie the bark firmly over the bud with raffia or soft twine, to hold it secure without cutting it.

In a few weeks, or as soon as the bud grows fast, cut the tie to prevent its binding the growing stock. The following spring, when growth starts, the stock is cut off clean, just above the growing bud, which forms, the new leader, making a new tree or the old roots.

Grafting is of two kinds. If you have a small tree or branch to make over, say as big as your finger, you can use a 'whip' graft. This consists in cutting off the stock with a long, slanting cut, and cutting a scion of the same size, and in the same way, so that the two pieces will exactly fit together like a splice. The inner bark, or cambium of the two pieces must just fit together, as this is the part

which will form the adhesion. A split or tongue in both pieces will serve still further to hold them in exact position.

When I have to make over larger trees, or add new varieties to a bearing tree, I select a number of strong new branches, an inch or two in diameter. These are cut off clean and square instead of slanting. Then they are carefully split across the middle so that the two scions can be inserted. The ends of the scions are cut to a slim, tapering wedge, so that they will fit snugly in the split, care being taken to place them flush with the outer edge of the split, so that the inner bark of both stock and scion will come together.

In both whip grafting and cleft grafting the scions should be firmly bound in place as soon as inserted, and the entire joint well covered with grafting wax. If both scions take, in a cleft graft, one may be cut off later. As the scions grow, the top branches of the tree are removed; in the case of an older tree, a few each year, until the new growth replaces the old after three or four seasons.

The Balceck Tester Who Woke Up Our Town.

Down here in a little country town of southern Illinois, is a man who has stirred up more interest in dairying than anyone here ever dreamed of.

Our farmers had been shipping a little cream for some time—just taking what milk the calves did not get and selling the cream, and that was about all.

A man here, owning a few acres, decided that he would like to buy cream for some company. He knew a cream buyer in another town, and had learned how to test cream. So he took the examination and got a license to test and buy cream. He made a deal with a certain company, and they sent him an outfit.

The cream station was rigged up, and a little cream began to come in. After a few months a few more buckets came in, and occasionally a whole can. This man (I will call him Smith, although that is not his name), having a pretty keen brain, began to wonder if there wasn't a way to get the farmers to use more and better cows, so there would be more cream to ship. His volume was so small that the business was not paying very well, so he suggested to his patrons that they bring in a sample of each cow's milk and let him test it. They would then know which were their good cows and which were their poor ones.

Three-fourths of them never had thought of such a thing. But they all gladly brought in their milk samples. Smith tested the milk with-out charge, and insisted that they bring a sample every week—for a number of weeks, so he could get an average for a period of time.

Now we come to the interesting part: Naturally, Jones didn't like to

The grocer who recommends to you Red Rose Tea, on which he makes less profit than he does on other teas, can be trusted when he recommends other goods.

have his neighbors know what poor cows he had. That is exactly what happened. Smith averaged these tests, giving each patron a sheet with the reports for everyone on it. Every man could see how much butterfat he had sold each week, and how his cow test averaged, and whether his was better or worse than his neighbor. It was also reported regularly in the county paper.

Did they wake up? Well, I guess so. Soon the farmers in bunches began to buy good dairy cows by the carload. Old Brindle waddled down the lane for the last time, and was shipped to the packer. I wish I could make you visualize the changes that have taken place in that little community. Many farmers now bring in one, two, three, and more gallon cans of cream every week. Smith has a fine business, but the farmers most all have a finer one. Why, a bank has started where one never thought of before! The farms are fairly beginning to bloom since they have been better fed with cow manure. Silos are to be seen on every farm. New barns are common, and not by any means the least are the many new homes built from the proceeds.

There is keen competition between the best farmers to see which one can get the largest cream checks each week. Record-keeping is still the leading feature of interest. It takes a real force to handle the cream books now, where, at the start, Smith could handle it himself. Now he charges a

small fee for testing and making reports to each one. They are glad to pay him to keep them posted on what their cows are doing.

I wonder if there aren't other places that need a Smith to wake them up?

Give the Garden an Early Start.

In the last few years, since we've been paying more attention to our garden, we've learned two important things:

The first is that garden success depends very much on getting an early start; and the second is that we can grow better plants than we can buy, with which to get that early start. Moreover, we get exactly the varieties we want, instead of having to take what the plant seller gives us. So for three years we have grown all our own plants.

For starting the plants I use earthenware seed pans, such as florists use. These may be bought at most any hardware store. At first I tried small wooden boxes, but these warped and dried out. Seed pans are much better. Enough seed for several hundred plants may be started in each pan.

I find that it makes a great difference what kind of soil is used. When possible, I get black, rotten wood from the heart of a hollow tree. Being light and spongy, this holds moisture for a long time, and is free from weed seeds. If I can't get this, I use leaf

mold, rubbed through a sieve. A little sandy soil which has first been baked in the oven to kill all weed seeds is mixed with the wood or leaf mold to give it more body.

I sow the seed very thinly, so the little seedlings will not touch when they come up. Cabbage, lettuce, beets, onions, and kohlrabi are started in March. Tomatoes, peppers, egg plant, and celery are started in April.

The soil in the seed pans is given a thorough watering before the seeds are sown and they are thinly covered. Then each pan is covered with a pane of glass, leaving a small crack for ventilation. The pans are placed in a warm bay window, where they get plenty of sun and a night temperature of 45 to 55 degrees.

As soon as the seeds are sprouted, I take off the glasses, and give them all the sunshine and fresh air possible, to keep the seedlings growing short and stocky. Each pan is thinned out to about twice the number of plants we will need. This is very important, as it keeps them from crowding.

As soon as the weather gets warm I put the plants outside in a hotbed, which is covered with double-glass sash. Before they begin to crowd they are again transplanted to flats. This is usually four or five weeks after sowing the seed.

Now's the Time to Overhaul Your Tractor.

Repairs and adjustments will save time during the rush season.

First drain out all oil from crank case, transmission, and differential housings. Then remove all cover plates, so that all parts may be inspected. Badly worn parts should be replaced, or at least the new parts should be on hand. Remove the pistons and rings to see that they are working freely in the grooves. It is important that all carbon deposits be cleaned from rings and grooves. Wrist-pin bearings can be taken up or rebushed. Crank-pin bearings should be taken up or relined, and scraped in if necessary.

After cleaning the carbon from the cylinder walls, head, and valves, carefully grind the valves. Adjust valve push rods so that valves open with proper clearance. Valve guides may be bushed to save compression. Examine valve springs for wear, and replace if tension is weak or wear is excessive. Go over the ignition system and repair all breaks in insulation on wires; test magneto for strength of spark. Adjust breaker points. Test spark plugs after cleaning them.

Adjust thrust bearings in differential, if any. Adjust all main bearings of axles and transmission. Be sure that all oil openings are clear and free. Clean fuel lines and fuel tank and carburetor. Examine radiator, and rinse out thoroughly. Go over entire machine for loose bolts, nuts and rivets. Give all exposed parts a coat of good paint. Last, but not least, refill all grease and oil cups and oil reservoirs with the best lubricant you can buy.

Solomon Grundy joined a bull club Monday. Sold his scrubs Tuesday. Bought purebreds Wednesday. Tested his cows Thursday. Sold the "boarders" Friday. Joined "Better Sires" campaign Saturday. Praised the Lord Sunday! This is the story of Solomon Grundy.

A Practical Hog House

The profits from the hog crop form a very important item of the total profits from many farms. These profits depend in large measure upon the care of the hogs, and good care of the hogs calls for an up-to-date and sanitary hog house.

Money put into a good hog house is well invested under any circumstances, but when market hogs are up around fifteen cents, good shelter is all the more important. The floor plans here shown illustrate a popular arrangement which is proving very satisfactory on a great many farms throughout the corn belt.

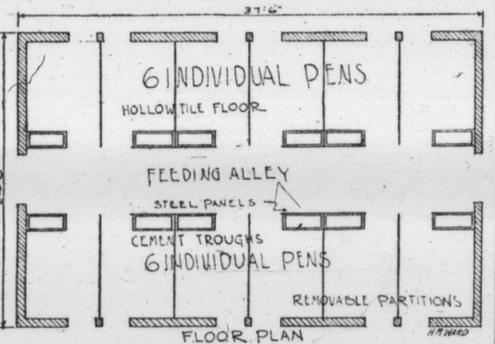
The outside dimensions of this house are twenty-four feet by thirty-seven feet six inches. It contains twelve separate pens each six feet by eight in the clear, with an alley four feet, ten inches wide, running the full length of the building between the two rows of pens. Practically all hog raisers have agreed that a pen six by eight feet is large enough for a sow and her litter, indeed a five by eight-foot is used by some with good results.

There is an outside door at each end of the alley. Then a door opens outward into the alley from each pen,

hogs are more comfortable in cold weather and do not require so much feed to keep them in good condition. Wood is the most commonly used because of the ease with which it is worked into a finished building. But if a wood building is constructed as warmly as one built of hollow tile or concrete blocks the cost would possibly be the same or higher.

The roof in all cases will be of wood and two-by-four number one yellow pine rafters, twenty-four inches on center, sheathed with one-by-four roof boards, number two lumber spaced two inches apart if wood shingles are used. If prepared roofing is used one-by-six dressed and matched boards should be used. A heavy three-ply prepared roofing covered with crushed slate will give a good roof for twenty to twenty-five years without any attention. This makes a very warm roof for winter use.

The metal roof windows let the sunshine strike every part of the building during the day. There is no better disinfectant for a hog house, no more efficient destroyer of disease germs known, than plenty of bright sunlight. Plenty of sunshine is better and cheaper than buying medicine



so that the hogs may be separated, and moved from one pen to another with convenience inside the building. Each pen is also supplied with an outside door so that separate runs or yards may be built on the outside for each. In decent weather this door could be left open so that the pigs could have the use of the outside run and inside shelter at will.

These small doors should be twenty-four inches wide and thirty-six to forty-two inches in the clear. In cold weather a piece of burlap or ducking hung at the top of the door, with a stick a little shorter than the width of the door nailed across the bottom to prevent the wind from blowing it back, will help materially to keep the pigs warm. The pigs will soon learn to lift the curtain when they want to go through. The board doors would not then need to be closed except in very bad weather, or while the pigs are very small.

The walls of the building may be of three materials: wood, hollow building tile, or concrete. The cost of these different materials would be about the same, provided a good warm building is constructed.

The hollow building tile is being used by a great many with very good results. On account of the dead air spaces in the tile, such a house will not freeze if there is stock in it, no matter how cold the air is outside. The

fresh air is also an essential feature of any well-constructed hog house. Every farmer knows how soon the air in the ordinary pig shed becomes foul when filled with hogs. Hence to insure healthy hogs some provision must be made. This is provided for by two ventilators. These ventilators are especially valuable during the cold weather in the winter when the doors and windows are closed for protection from the cold.

Such a house is especially adapted for brood sows during the farrowing season. Each sow and litter can be provided with a separate pen and outside run, until the pigs are old enough to be together in a large lot. The individual pens are also useful for weaning purposes. The pigs can be shut in this pen and given special care during the weaning period.

The partitions can be made removable, and when the sows are through farrowing, they can be removed and it can be used for two large sleeping floors for the sows.

Altogether, this house has many advantages which recommend it to the average farmer. If the house is too large or too small for the purpose of any individual reader, he could follow the same plan of construction and fit the size to his individual needs.

ISSUE No. 10-21.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

"With prices low, it is necessary that you receive every cent possible for what hides and skins you have. Make sure you get what you want by shipping to your lot drier."
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Poultry

Good vigorous parent stock, the proper mating of the stock, successful incubation—all these have their influence upon the per cent. of chicks one is going to rear.

The time is past when you should be breeding from every hen on the farm. Hens selected in the fall because of their late-laying ability should be marked then and used the coming spring as breeders, provided they have the vigor and proper conformation. To these hens should be mated males from hens of known production. By this method you will be able to improve the egg-laying qualities of the flock tremendously.

After the chicks have been hatched and are ready for the brooder, the next question is the type of brooder house to use. The proper type of brooder house is the one that will give you the best results. A good size is 16 feet wide and 12 feet deep, 7½ feet high in front and 4 feet in the rear. In this model house the four upper window-sashes are hinged so that when opened the cold air strikes the ceiling first and radiates throughout the room. In the case of the two central top sashes, unbleached muslin is used instead of glass. The purpose of this muslin is to admit fresh air without any draft. At no time except in the hot summer months are the lower sashes removed. As a further means of ventilation, there is in the back of the house an opening through which the cool air can come between the roof boards and the rafters; the rafters are sealed up for a distance of perhaps six feet.

Another advantage of this brooder house is the great amount of sunlight which is admitted to all parts of the house. In the case of hens, this might not and would not be desirable, because no artificial heat is employed in hen houses. But in the case of the brooder house, it is highly beneficial. At no time when the sun is shining are the chicks hunched together. The sunlight is everywhere.

At each side of the front of the house is a little door through which the chicks may come out and go in at will. An approach in the general form of a semi-circle covered with burlap bags serves as an ideal board walk for the chicks. The reason for two openings instead of one is that they cut down the labor checks and make it easier for the chicks to find their way into the house in case of storm.

The man who exclusively minds his own business is never in an overcrowded profession.

"I didn't," conceded Lucy. "But I'm trying to put myself in Emilia's place. Haven't you noticed, Kate, that she's the kindest person that ever came into our set? She says the prettiest, sweetest things and means them. She gasps sometimes at our bluntness, which seems to her cruelty."

"She needn't! We understand one another."

"Yes; often we understand well enough not to mind, and when we do mind, to forgive. But there's quite a little forgiving to be done,—admit that there is, Kate,—and sore spots are made that take a long time to heal. We're cruel with our tongues, sometimes even to our dearest friends; but Emilia never is."

"But if you can't trust what she says—"

"We can trust her heart; she's good and loving. And if without being cruel we can make her understand how much we want to trust her word, too. Besides, if we are going to be hard because we are truthful, we are lowering our own best virtue."

"We, hard, indeed! I may be, but you've a heart like a nodding! All right, Lucy, I'll admit that with her fibs eliminated Emilia would be a darling! You can tell her I said so; but mind you add that she's neither a darling nor a friend of mine unless they are!"

"I will," said Lucy soberly.

THE LIE

"It simply wasn't true," said Kate in puzzled disgust. "What do you suppose made her tell me such a thing when there wasn't the least need to?" As Lucy laughed she caught herself up. "Oh, you know perfectly well what I mean! Of course there can't ever be any need of a lie. But there was not even the excuse of cowardice for this one. It was just an offhand invention casually thrown into the conversation. When I asked her Mrs. MacVane's opinion all she had to do was to say she didn't know. What could have possessed her to invent such a tissue of fibs? When I spoke to Mrs. MacVane and began to thank her for her appreciation of our efforts I found she'd never said a word about it to anyone. Emilia must have made it all up on the spur of the moment. I've suspected before that Emilia was careless about facts, but anything like this—well, it's the end of everything between Emilia and me. I've no use for a—"

"Don't call her that! Please, Kate! She is, in one sense; but in another she isn't anything so seriously bad, and I do hope you won't avoid her. Did you tell Mrs. MacVane?"

"No, though I hardly know why. I can't see how you can excuse her, Lucy. You'd cut your tongue out of course before you'd fib yourself."

"That's right; say 'fib' instead of 'lie,'" said Lucy, with one of her sudden warm smiles. "That's what Emilia calls it to herself, I'm sure; she would think that important lies are lies, but she doesn't feel that little ones are wicked."

"But, Lucy—"

"Hush, hush, my child! I'm a rock-ribbed truth-teller, just as you are. I wouldn't defend Emilia if you hadn't shown that you meant to stop being friends with her. She has a fault, and it's a serious fault; but she's worth trying to help. And, Kate, in one sense it's the ruinous extreme of a virtue. She told you that yarn to please you—"

"Please me!"

"And to encourage you when she saw that you needed encouragement and were hoping to find it in Mrs. MacVane's opinion. By the way, when you'd explained to Mrs. MacVane she'd agreed with you, didn't she? And say nice things?"

"Yes, she was a dear; but that doesn't alter the point."

"It doesn't in our minds, but it would in Emilia's. She was sure that was how Mrs. MacVane felt. Anything she didn't fancy saying essential, but merely anticipated what Mrs. MacVane would say."

"Lucy Lyndon, I can't believe it's you talking! As if that justified a lie!"

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ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Good home made bread is the finest food on earth, and the wife that is a good bread maker is a real helpmate to the bread winner. Bread is the one food that perfectly combines in itself all the elements that give strength to the body. Children who eat lots of good home made bread thrive the best—they never get sick from eating good bread. Bread making is a simple operation. Bread made in the home with Royal Yeast Cakes possesses a greater degree of nourishment, and will keep fresh longer than that made with any other.

Scientists highly recommend yeast as a food and as a corrective agent for certain functional disarrangements, attributed to poor blood conditions. Soak a cake of Royal Yeast for half an hour in a cup of luke-warm water with one teaspoon sugar. Then stir well and strain once or twice through muslin and drink the liquid. BETTER results will be obtained by allowing it to soak over night and drinking half an hour before breakfast. Repeat as often as desired. Send name and address for free booklet entitled "Royal Yeast for Better Health."

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Your Best Investment—Assures a more Profitable Yield
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What He would say—
"Use Imperial Mica Axle Grease and Imperial Eureka Harness Oil."—Save your horses, your harness, your wagons.
Imperial Mica Axle Grease lightens loads. It smooths the surface of axles with a coating of mica flakes. It cushions the axles with a layer of long-wearing grease, and materially reduces friction. Use half as much as you would of ordinary grease.
Imperial Eureka Harness Oil makes harness proof against dust, sweat and moisture. Keeps it soft and pliable. Prevents cracking and breaking of stitches. It prolongs the life of harness and adds greatly to its appearance. Is easily applied and surprisingly economical.
Both are sold in convenient sizes by dealers everywhere.
IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED
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Brought to you in all Cities

Content.

O Thou who kindly dost provide
For every creature's want!
We bless Thee, God of nature wide,
For all Thy goodness lent;
And if it please Thee Heavenly guide
May never worse be sent;
But whether granted or denied
Lord bless us with content!
—Robert Burns.

Ontario produces 76 per cent. of Canada's fruit production.

Young hogs should be sprayed and dipped freely to keep them free from parasites and skin-diseases.

Canada's oldest living Privy Councillor is Sir George E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce since 1885.

If a button comes off when you are far from needle and thread, take a small piece of string of a suitable color, and working from the under side, thrust it through the garment, using a hairpin as you would a bobbin, in fancy work; slip the button on the string, work the string again through the goods and tie the two ends firmly together. This is much better than trusting to the holding qualities of a pin.

Packing Oranges in the Sunny South

January and February are the months when the American orange crop is picked, and in California, Florida, as well as in the West Indies, the yellow bluish shine golden as lumps among the glossy green foliage of the groves.

Long, light ladders are reared against the trees, and the pickers, each with a sack-like apron and a pair of clippers, get busy.

The oranges are next taken to the packing-house, where they are laid out on racks to "sweat" for two or three days. This process hardens the skin and renders the fruit less liable to rot in transit.

Down the centre of the shed runs a long, narrow chute, or trough, sloping at a moderate angle. At the top is a large bin; on either side of the trough are other bins, and into each bin is an outlet. The trough is so constructed that the small oranges drop through first, and find their way into the nearest bin. These little oranges run 250 to the box. Next come 225, 175, 150, and so on, until the largest and coarsest fruit of all, which are practically unsaleable in the ordinary market, tumble out at the end into a big barrel.

By each bin stands a packer, with a box in front of him. On a stand to his left is a pile of soft wrapping paper. With his right hand the packer takes an orange from the bin, with his left a sheet of paper. The two hands meet, one quick twist, and down goes the orange, neatly wrapped, to its appointed place in the box. When the box is filled it is lifted aside, and another man nails on the lid and stencils upon it its description and destination.

The packers are paid by the box. The price to-day is usually ten cents, and the speed at which the men work is startling. I have myself packed twenty boxes in a day, averaging 150 oranges apiece, and I attained that speed in less than six weeks. But I have seen men pack over one hundred boxes in a day. The record in our packing-house was 104 in ten hours' work. Frequently the day's output for eight packers ran to three hundred boxes, which was the load for a closed truck.

An overseer keeps a sharp eye on the packers, for it is all-important that the fruit should be packed tightly and that no pricked or damaged oranges should be included. A pricked orange will start a rot which, within a week, will spread through and contaminate the whole box.

Forest Conservation by Efficient Use.

There are several aspects of forest conservation. Forests are conserved by keeping them from being destroyed by fire. They are also conserved by seeing that the trees when cut are put to the best possible use. This was the reason for the establishment of the Forest Products Laboratories of Canada, under the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

A few years ago the wood of balsam fir could not be used for pulp because of certain of its chemical constituents. Chemists discovered how these elements might be got rid of and now balsam fir enters largely into paper. The laboratories cooperate with manufacturers and producers in solving problems which are too large for any one corporation to undertake and which affect, directly or indirectly, the people of Canada as a whole. Among the investigations which the laboratories are at work on are the strength and durability of different woods for minitimers, methods of heating pulp, durability of untreated and treated railway ties, suitability of different woods for paving blocks, the utilization of the waste products of paper-making, utilization of wood waste in factories, decay of timber in buildings, decay of pulpwood, etc. Besides this the laboratories answer many hundred inquiries sent in by citizens who have met with some problem connected with wood in their work.

English Court Gasp at Juror Aknitting.

The traditions of the King's Bench got such a shock this week that the head-pieces nearly fell from the crowns of the bowdlered barristers when one of three women jurors, sitting in court for the first time in its history, calmly took out her knitting and thus occupied herself while listening to the evidence, says a London despatch.

Neither Justice Coleridge nor counsel made any comment, but it was apparent that the move on the part of the woman was a new one on them.

The case was that of a libel action against the Daily Herald. The woman showed keen interest in the case, but their apparel gave a new touch to the dusty chambers, one of the feminine jurors wearing a light blue jumper.

Mistake Somewhere.

"Ma, did you ever hear a rabbit bark?" "Rabbits don't bark, dear." "That's funny! My story book says that rabbits eat cabbage and bark!"

Intended for home, school or business use, a new motion picture projector uses pictures arranged spirally on a disk instead of a film.

The "Flags" of Grandma's Garden

In grandma's garden there used to grow a bed of iris. She called them "flags." There were other flowers there—marigold and zinnia, bleeding hearts, four o'clocks, "lily" and things like that—but "flags" were the backbone of the garden. They were always there, blooming year after year, an institution as permanent, almost, as grandma herself. Sometimes the bed would thin and die out in the centre, leaving only a ring of foliage and flowers, where before there had been a solid mass of green and lavender; but that was because somebody had forgotten to thin out the struggling plants choked together in the centre of the bed.

The "flags" of grandma's garden are one of the widely known flowers in the world. They are at home anywhere; Japan, Siberia, North America, Europe, Palestine, Syria know the iris. There are 170 kinds and more than a thousand distinct varieties have been named. They grow all the way from the tiny pumila, which is but six inches high, to the gigantes, often found five and six feet tall. They grow in widely diverse climates and soils; they grow at sea level, and are found up as far as 9,000 feet on mountain sides.

The iris gets its name from the Greek. The name means the "rainbow." Practically every shade of color seen in the rainbow can be found in some one of the many varieties of the iris, although the commoner colors of the "poor man's orchid" are lavender and yellow. As the fleur de lis, the iris has been known for centuries in Europe; it has long been a symbol in France, it figured in the history of Florence.

Only of late years has the iris begun to appear in the florist's shops as cut flowers; they have long been thought too delicate to handle as other flowers are handled for sale, but when cut in the bud they can be marketed without injury, and, odd as it may seem, the flowers when opened in water have a greater delicacy of color and texture than when left to bloom upon the stem.

Thus the modern lover of flowers seems to be awakening to the beauties of a flower that grandma knew a long time ago, a flower that Longfellow knew and to which he dedicated one of his most graceful poems: Born in the purple, born to joy and pleasure, Thou dost not toll nor spin, But makest glad and radiant with thy presence The meadow and the inn.

—and the worst is yet to come



BEAVER FARMING IN WESTERN CANADA

LARGEST RANCH AT EDGERTON, ALBERTA.

Close Season Proclaimed by Alberta Government Resulting in Increasing Numbers.

When in Alberta, the energetic little beaver which, from the appearance of its couchant figure upon the Canadian national arms has come to be so distinctively emblematic of the Dominion, seemed to be faced with extinction, due to extensive settlement and trapping, a permanent close season was governmentally proclaimed. The resulting benefit evidenced in the remarkable manner in which the surviving animals have multiplied, and from a few scattered colonies about the less settled areas of the province, have thrived to unprecedented numbers in prairie and parkland, penetrating even to the heart of the city of Calgary and on the bare plains where a clump of bush has the highest of sentimental and economic value, menacing the carefully guarded shade and shelter bluffs.

Calgary, the largest city of Alberta, springing picturesquely out of the prairie, woke up to the fact that she was harboring a colony of these little animals and resented the fact deeply, as they chose to make their home in a beautiful park which is a distinct acquisition to the prairie city and as such jealously guarded by the Calgary city fathers. The depredations of the beavers to the park's trees and shrubs first drew public attention to the serious menace they constituted, and before action was put under way, the landscape near the river presented a rude scene of destruction, much of the underbrush being cleared off and collected in heaps and many heavier trees felled, cut up and hauled to the water for the construction of dams.

Upon application, a permit to trap was secured from the provincial game authorities, and the destruction of the valuable fur-bearers, who have constituted themselves such a menace, is under way, the pelts being sent to Edmonton for sale by the government.

The beaver is a precious animal. The value of its pelt remains consistently high, and the protection the animal has enjoyed widely in Canada for so long a period has been an additional factor in keeping prices up. Government protection in the past has practically precluded the domestic ranching of the animal, which has been found so interesting and profitable a pursuit in comparison with less valuable fur-bearers; but with the rapidity of multiplication to pest proportions, ranching under Government permits is becoming increasingly popular and promises to develop into an Alberta industry of some importance.

What is probably the largest fur farm in the West is a beaver ranch at Edgerton, in Northern Alberta, where more than one hundred beavers are being raised with the confident expectation of providing a handsome yearly revenue as soon as it is believed that they have multiplied sufficiently to justify trapping. The ranch is located on the banks of a small creek which has been the home of a colony of beavers for years. Government protection gave them opportunity to increase to such proportions that they became a general nuisance when the owner of the land applied for permission to fence them in, breed them, and sell the increase. This was given and another line has been added to the diversified sides of farming in this section of Alberta.

At Lacombe, in Central Alberta, S. W. Paisley became interested in two colonies of beavers on his land, set

out to study them, and became a master of the knowledge of their habits and ways. When they commenced to overrun his farm, he got permission to fence them in and "farm" them, and is now anticipating a substantial profit from his yearly toll. Three other farmers along the Hiltawa Creek, where several farmers are being annoyed by the large numbers to which colonies on their farms have attained, followed Mr. Paisley's example, and by fencing them in and encouraging them to build their dams, control the damage they do and secure a fine source of revenue.

Our Solid Earth.

One often hears the expression "as solid as the earth itself," but it is doubtful if the truth of it is ever fully tested by a comparison with the weights of those bulky planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Though Jupiter is no less than 1,264 times bigger than the earth, it is only 318 times as heavy, which shows pretty conclusively that the Giant Planet, as it is called, is in the condition of an unfinished world, and as yet far from being habitable.

Then there is the great ringed planet Saturn. It looks very beautiful in a big telescope when the rings are showing at their best, but it is about as solid and weighty as a ball of cork of the same size. Briefly, Saturn would make 759 globes like ours, so far as bulk is concerned, but they would be much lighter, for it is only 95 times heavier than the earth.

As for Uranus, which few people have ever seen without a telescope or binocular, its bulk is 63½ times that of the earth, and yet it weighs only 15 times as much.

Neptune, the most distant of the sun's family of planets, would just balance 17 earths in the scale, despite the fact that it is 32 times as big.

Tea for Travellers.

The Chinese, on their new-built railroads, have established a service which in its line is beyond anything we know in this country. It is free boiling water.

At each important station there is a boiler under a queer-looking circular roof which looks like a huge umbrella. The traveller can help himself from one of several taps.

Why boiling water? For making tea, of course. The traveller brings his teapot, or at least a cup, along with him; also some tea. He gets his favorite beverage fresh, just as it would be made at home.

A little boy was taken to a hospital to see a sick relative. On returning home he was asked what he thought of it. Said he, "It is the slowest place I ever saw—nothing doing—all the folks were in bed."

"The Kingdom of Heaven is Within You"

"But seek ye first his kingdom," says Saint Matthew, and we can imagine that this outburst was the child of a new and mighty experience that had changed his whole outlook. A Kingdom within! That is something to arouse the imagination and stir the soul.

Everyone knows how difficult it is to develop a kingdom in the world. Every European nation has tried it, and hitherto is trying it now. One often feels like the youth in the French Revolution: "How could the heavens be so clean and calm above, while the earth beneath was so stormy and dark?" But the Master of the soul, looking at men said, "The kingdom of heaven is within you."

Passing through a chemical laboratory, the visitor sees a set of delicate scales, inclosed in a glass case. They are kept thus inclosed, so that no dust or dampness can come near. These scales must be accurate. They must be able to weigh the merest grains, and weigh it accurately. And here is the soul. It is a vastly more delicate instrument than metric scales. It, too, depends for its strength upon its freedom from soil and dirt. And this is the seat of the kingdom. A man who has no kingdom within himself certainly cannot create one without, for the outer is the reflection of the inner. And the inner kingdom was no imaginary thing, to the early Christians. They sang in prison, and they were content when persecution drove them far from home. When Paul and Silas sang in the jail, the jailer admitted right then and there, that they possessed something to which he was a total stranger.

And the entrance to this kingdom is faith. That sounds just like a sermon, doesn't it? Preachers are al-

ways talking about faith. But faith is also the entrance to every worthy enterprise. It is the reasonable way, and the scientific way, and in fact the only way. That is the way the explorers found new lands and new waterways. Columbus waited and hoped. He was certain there were secrets to be found beyond the seas. His faith was childlike. And he had his reward, beyond his wildest dreams. He looked for a new route to India. He found a new world. Childlike trust has been a characteristic of all inventors. While others made remarks, they were making experiments. And trust, or faith, or confidence, or optimism, call it what you will, has always been at its best in religion. The unbeliever shuts himself out of the kingdom. He closes the door on himself. It seems almost ridiculous to watch Philip go into the hostile city of Samaria, and expect to make even a dent on its citizens. But he has confidence. He knows that he represents a great Saviour. He dares the experiments. 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Don't Spend All You Earn



It's a good thing for a man to sit down and figure out just how his money goes; and then how money grows when he begins to save systematically. Cents, quarters and half dollars take wings when they are used for unnecessary things—but they grow rapidly when properly cared for. \$1. opens a Savings Account in this Bank. Deposits of \$1. are welcome and interest is paid on them.

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 Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

OPERA HOUSE

Saturday, Mar. 5th, 7.30. Last show starts 8.30

The Beautiful Japanese TSURU AOKI

in a Tokio Siren. HOOT GIBSON in a drama of the West. Don't miss this special program.

Wednesday Night, March 9, 8.15 (Special)

Louise Glaum in SAHARA

A big story of Paris and the Sahara Desert—one of the most beautiful pictures of the year.

Also a special 2-reel comedy. Come early.

The Transcript

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fenced at the corner of one of our prominent business farmer's home, and the more so to find that it had lain there several months unnoted but beginning to look much the worse for the exposure. The money was in the shape of a corn planter and will have to be replaced by a new one before many years unless cared for better than that.

The complaint is frequently heard in small towns that while some society or church gatherings are reported in the local press, others are not. In the one case the particulars are furnished by some enterprising person interested—in the other case they are not. It would take an army of reporters to cover all the gatherings in a local newspaper's constituency, and the editor can be in only one place at a time—usually his sweet shop. Send in the news.

The meeting of the Presbyterian Y. P. G. held on Monday evening was exceptionally interesting. The program was given by the high school literary society, with the president, Wm. Carroll, in the chair. Debate, "Resolved that a better influence is exerted by good books than by good friends," was well handled for the affirmative by Misses Kathleen McNabb and Helen McCutcheon, and for the negative by Misses Louise Garbutt and Elizabeth McArthur. Mrs. D. G. Paton, Mrs. John Strachan and Miss Evelyn McLachlan were Judges and gave their decision in favor of the negative. Choruses were given by the school, readings by Miss Frances Moss and Harry McLachlan, a solo by Miss Gladys Bechill, a piano duet by Misses Frances Sutherland and Margaret McDonald, and a piano solo by Miss Louise Garbutt. "The Oracle" was read by R. D. McDonald. Rev. D. G. Paton gave the critic's report. Lunch was served by the members of the Guild.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Shelled corn for sale.—N. Currie. Don't forget the dance in the Appin town hall on March 16th.

Money to loan on farm property. Write Box 24, Wardsville, Ontario. Return barn and lot for sale. Apply at the rectory, Glencoe.

Bruce McAlpine, dealer in flour, feed, coal, wood, salt, cement, etc. Am still buying wheat at North Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar; phone 623 ring 23.

Pure white clover hay, 1918 crop, guaranteed.—John Beckett, Route 3, Strathroy.

Pratt's Siding school section is holding a St. Patrick's box social on March 15th.

For sale—registered Shorthorn bull 14 months old. Apply to D. A. Coulthard, Glencoe.

Wait for Lamont's big sale of raincoats, Saturday, March 12. Further notice next week.

For sale—Prigolite lens for automobile headlights, at \$2 per pair.—Galbraith Bros. Appin.

Buy mare 9 years old, about 1500, to trade for one about 1100.—Lawrence Harvey, Wardsville.

The Fletcher Manufacturing Company will be prepared to do custom sawing of logs some time in April.

House to rent on Appin road. Good barn, and also hard and soft water. Apply to Mrs. W. R. Quick, Glencoe.

The South Ekfrid U. F. O. Literary Society will hold its regular meeting on Friday, March 14. A good program is being provided.

Do not miss the best play of the season, "Deacon Dubbs," under the auspices of Anna Rebekah Lodge, in the W. O. W. hall, Melbourne, March 4th. Adults 50c, children 25c.

For sale—house and lot, on Ann street, also good chicken coop and wood-house. Splendid grounds for gardening; hard and soft water; some fruit trees. Apply to Mrs. McCullurg, care of J. C. Elliott, Glencoe.

Remember Lamont's sale of overalls and work shirts on Saturday, March 5th. All new goods. Sole agent in Glencoe for Carhart, Peabody and Bob Long overalls.

Want to rent residence in Glencoe on or before April 1st. Will lease for one year. Will pay good rental if house is suitable and well located. Call telephone 108.—John G. Best.

The Anglican Guild, Newbury, will serve a hot English dinner in the town hall Saturday, March 12, from 5.30 to 7.30 p. m. Dinner, 35c. Home-made baking also on sale. Roast beef, plum pudding, etc.

The Ross Mission Band will hold a St. Patrick's social in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church on Tuesday evening, March 15th. A splendid program is being prepared. Everybody welcome. Admission 25c.

Come to D. Lamont's next Saturday and get bargains in overalls and work shirts. Overalls—\$1.75, \$2.25, \$2.35, \$2.45. Carhart overalls, the best overalls made, for \$2.65. Good strong work shirts for \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50. These prices only for Saturday, March 5th.

Clearing sale of shoes.—Four thousand dollar stock of first-class shoes to be cleared out in THIRTY DAYS. Slaughter prices for quick cash sales. Come early and get your choice. Many lines offered at less than today's wholesale price. Men's shoes—\$12 for \$9, \$8 for \$6.50, \$7 for \$6.25; others as low as \$4.50. All other lines at similar reductions. Spring is here and you need the shoes. Buy here and save money. Sale starts Saturday, Feb. 26.—C. George.

DAVISVILLE

Edward Shoemaker has arrived back to Thomas Durley's after spending about a month in Detroit with his mother.

Gordon Armstrong is busy preparing to move to his home in Dawn.

The friends of Joseph Merritt were surprised to read in the paper about his death.

APPIN

The Farmers' Institute have held several very successful meetings in the town hall.

Glad to hear that Mr. Glasgow is still improving.

This looks like sap weather. Only hope it continues.

RHEUMATISM FOR OVER 16 YEARS

No Return Of The Trouble Since Taking "Fruit-a-tives"

103 Church St., Montreal.
 "I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism for over 16 years. I consulted specialists; took medicine; used lotions; but nothing did me good. Then I began to use "Fruit-a-tives", and in 18 days the pain was easier and the Rheumatism much better. Gradually, "Fruit-a-tives" overcame my Rheumatism; and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. I cordially recommend this fruit medicine to all sufferers."
 F. H. Mc HUGH.
 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Miss Stoddart of Woodville is the guest of Mrs. R. M. McPheron.

Mrs. Robert Campbell, Newbury, visited her daughter, Mrs. Vincent Waterworth, last week.

Mrs. R. P. Dawson, Wheatley, visited her sister, Mrs. Vincent Waterworth, a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Denning and family of Metcalfe township left last week for Anenoid, Sask., where they will reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Waterworth and two children spent Tuesday with Mr. and Mrs. George H. Brazill, 693 Elias street, London.

Mrs. H. P. Jeffery and son Wallace of Leamington visited at Mitchell Inn's last week. The former returned home Saturday and the latter accompanied his aunt, Miss Ainslie, to Toronto on Monday.

The Glencoe manse was thronged with ladies on Friday afternoon at a delightful reception given by Mrs. Paton, who, with her husband, R. D. G. Paton, has recently come among us.

Mrs. Smith of St. Catharines received with her daughter, Mrs. Paton, and the introductions were made by Mrs. James Pooles. The callers were invited to the tea room by Mrs. A. B. McDonald. Mrs. J. G. Lethbridge and Mrs. Robert Eddie, sr., presided at the table, which was centred with a large bouquet of fragrant pink and white carnations on a rare silk Chinese centrepiece. Those assisting in the tea room were Mrs. W. G. Parks of St. Catharines, Mrs. John Strachan, Mrs. Robert McKellar and Miss Evelyn McDonald. Little Miss Eliza McDonald attended the door.

Administrator's sale of real and personal property on lot 25, con. 11, Euphemia, on Wednesday, March 9, at 2 o'clock. Alex. Armstrong, administrator estate of Charles J. Armstrong; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

On lot 16, con. 2, Mosa, on Wednesday, March 16, at 1 o'clock sharp—1 colt rising 2 years, Golden Glow; 1 mare 8 years; 1 mare 10 years; 1 cow 9 years, due April 2; 1 cow 8 years, due April 5; 1 cow 6 years, fresh in; 1 cow 7 years, milking; Polled Angus; 1 cow 7 years, fresh milking; Durham; 1 cow 6 years; 3 steers rising 2 years; 3 calves rising 1 year; 2 calves; 75 hens, White Leg; 25 turkeys; 1 lot of 400 bushels of corn; 75 bushels of oats; 1 galvanized tank; 13 cow chains; 1 hand seeder; 1 wagon-box; 1 gravel box; 2 wheelbarrows; 1 buggy-pole; 1 M-H binder, 5-ft. cut; McCormick mower, 5-ft. cut; 1 lumber wagon, 2-in. tire; 1 light wagon; 1 cart; 1 plow, No. 21 Cocksbutt; 1 buggy, Gray's; 1 cutter, Gray's, new; 1 M-H two-horse cultivator; 1 one-horse cultivator; 1 M-H seed drill; 1 set bobblelegs; 1 set log bunks; 1 hay rack, 14 ft. 1 set scales, 2,000 lb. cap.; 1 fanning mill; 1 corn sheller; 1 stoneboat; 1 fence stretcher; 1 set of double blocks; 1 hay rake; 1 set slings, short; 1 set double harness; 1 set light single harness; 50 grain sacks; 4 logging chains; 1 side scraper; 1 ladder, 22 ft. long; 1 Daisy churn; 6 chairs; 1 stretcher; 1 mattress; 2 fall-leaf tables; 1 arm chair; some dishes; other articles too numerous to mention.—Asa R. Winship, proprietor; H. D. McNaughton, auctioneer.

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THIRTY PERSONS LOSE LIVES IN CHICAGO-MONTREAL TRAIN WRECK

Westbound New York Central Express Crashed Into a Derailed Michigan Central Train, Plowing through Two Day Coaches—About Fifty Persons Injured—Accident Was Caused by M.C. Train Overrunning Block Signals.

Porter, Ind., Feb. 27.—At least 30 passengers were killed and scores injured at Porter, Indiana, to-night when the Canadian Pacific Chicago-Toronto-Montreal flyer (No. 20), locally known as "the Canadian," running over the Michigan Central tracks, was cut in two by the New York Central Interstate Express (No. 151). The C.P.R. train was due to arrive in Toronto at 8:23 Monday morning. The New York Central train was bound from Boston to Chicago.

Among the victims are passengers booked to Canadian points. The Canadian Pacific train consisted of nine cars, two of which were demolished. Both were practically solid Pullman trains. The accident occurred at 6:35 and the wreckage took fire.

The Canadian Pacific train was derailed on the New York Central track when the New York Central train tore down on it at sixty miles an hour, and the result was one of the most disastrous wrecks in history. Both engines plunged down an embankment.

Porter, Ind., is a railroad junction point fifty miles east of Chicago. It is here that the New York Central lines cross those of the Pere Marquette. The nearest cities are Gary and Michigan City. The tracks cross in open country and are visible for a considerable distance from either direction.

All but four of the killed and injured were in the Canadian Pacific train. The tracks of the two railroads intersect here at a sharp angle, being almost parallel. The Michigan Central train was believed to have started across the intersection and then to have been derailed.

Chicago, Feb. 27.—Rescuers digging into the tangled debris say many of the dead are so badly mangled and disfigured that identification will be difficult. The ill-fated train which is known to the travelling public as the "Chicago-Toronto-Montreal Flyer" was due to arrive in Toronto at 8:23 o'clock Monday morning, leaving again at 8:53 for Montreal. She is a through train direct from Chicago to Montreal, and with the exception of a change of engines after a switch is made to the

Michigan Central tracks at Detroit, the rolling stock of the C.P.R. is used solid without change over the entire route in both directions. She is one of the fastest trains operated by the C.P.R., and according to local railway officials, this is the first wreck in which this train has figured since the service was inaugurated.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—Investigation to determine the cause of the train wreck at Porter, Ind., that took a toll of more than 35 lives, was begun to-night. The wreck occurred last night when a New York Central train, westbound, crashed into a Canadian Pacific train running over the Michigan Central tracks and bound from Chicago to Toronto.

An investigation by railroad officials is being held at Niles, Michigan, division headquarters of the New York Central.

Chesterton, Ind., where the bodies of most of the victims have been taken, Coroner J. O. Seipel is engaged in identifying the dead. He said the coroner's investigation of the wreck would not be started until all the bodies have been removed from the wreck. It is believed more bodies will be found when the debris is cleared away.

Coroner Seipel announced the following official tabulation last night: Bodies in Chesterton Morgue, 25 to 27. Bodies removed from Chesterton Morgue, 8. Bodies in Michigan City, 2. Total dead, 35 to 37.

Coroner Seipel said that it might never be known exactly how many were killed because of the way in which some of the bodies were mangled.

Following is a revised list of the identified Canadian dead: MRS. RICHARD EVA. PETER CAIN; Port Lambton, Ont. GORDON CAMPBELL, Revelstoke, B.C. JUSTIN COLLINS, London, Ont. MRS. JUSTIN COLLINS, London, Ont. MRS. SARAH MOSS, Montreal. Of the twelve passengers reported missing to-night, J. A. CAMPBELL (address unknown), but supposed to be a relative of Gordon Campbell, is thought to be a Canadian.



Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.03 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.00 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$1.86 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$1.81 1/2.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 50 1/2; No. 3 CW, 46 1/2; extra No. 1 feed, 46 1/2; No. 1 feed, 44 1/2; No. 2 feed, 41 1/2.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 85 1/2; No. 4 CW, 70 1/2; rejected, 60 1/2; feed, 60 1/2.
All above in store Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside.
No. 2 spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 90c.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47 to 49c, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malt, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.60, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.70; second patents, \$10.25.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 95c to \$1.
Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Millfeed—Car lots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$40; shorts, per ton, \$38; white middlings, \$41; feed flour, \$2.40.
Cheese—New, large, 30 to 31c; twins, 31 to 32c; triplets, 31 1/2 to 32 1/2c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 32 1/2 to 35 1/2c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 59c; fresh, 58 to 61c.
Margarine—29 to 32c.
Eggs—New, large, 47 to 48c; new laid, in cartons, 49 to 51c.
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus., \$3.75 to \$4; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japanese, \$4; Lima, Madagascar, 10 1/2c; California Lima, 12 1/2c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 20 to 25c.
Honey—60 and 30-lb. tins, 22 to 24c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at

\$7.50 per 15-sec. case; 5 and 2 1/2-lb. tins, 23 to 25c per lb.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 37 to 41c; heavy, 37 to 39c; cooked, 53 to 55c; rolls, 32 to 33c; cottage rolls, 35 to 36c breakfast bacon, 44 to 47c; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 56c; backs, plain, bone in, 47 to 50c; boneless, 51 to 55c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c.
Lard—Pure tierces, 21 to 21 1/2c; tubs, 21 1/2 to 23c; pails, 21 1/2 to 22 1/2c; prints, 22 1/2 to 23c. Shortening, tierces, 14 to 14 1/2c; tubs, 14 1/2 to 15c; pails, 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; prints, 15 1/2 to 16c.
Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.75 to \$9.75; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$7 to \$7.50; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; do, 900 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, 800 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, com., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$120; do, com. to med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$12 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$11.50 to \$12.50; calves, good to choice, \$14.50 to \$15.50; sheep, \$7 to \$7.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$14.25 to \$14.50; do, weighed off cars, \$14.50 to \$14.75; do, f.o.b., \$13.25 to \$13.50; do, country points, \$13 to \$13.25.
Oats—Can. West., No. 2, 69c; do, No. 3, 65c. Flour, Man. spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.70. Rolled oats, bag, 90 lbs., \$3.40. Bran, \$38.25 to \$40.25. Shorts, \$6.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$24 to \$25.
Cheese—Finest easterns, 28 to 28 1/2c. Butter—Choice creamery, 53 to 53 1/2c. Eggs—Fresh, 48c.
Butcher steers, med., \$6.25 to \$7; com., \$5 to \$6; butcher heifers, com., \$5 to \$6.25; butcher cows, med., \$4 to \$6; canners, \$2 to \$2.50; cutters, \$2 to \$3.75; butcher bulls, good, \$7; com., \$4 to \$6; good veal, \$11 to \$14; med., \$10 to \$11; grass, \$6; ewes, \$5 to \$7; lambs, good, \$12; hogs, off car weights, selects, \$14 to \$15.50.

SOLDIERS KILLED BY ARMED CIVILIANS

Eleven Wounded While Walking Along Street Unarmed.

Dublin, Feb. 28.—At least five soldiers were killed and eleven wounded at 6:30 o'clock this evening in Cork, when they were attacked by armed civilians, says a military communication issued to-night. The soldiers are declared to have been unarmed and walking along the street when the attack was made.

Sixty German Delegates Arrive in London

London, Feb. 28.—For the first time since 1914 London to-day became the temporary abiding place of a small army of German officials, a German delegation of about sixty persons, including secretaries and general workers, coming here to discuss reparations, disarmament and the trial of war criminals, with the Allies. The conference which at the last minutes was advanced, will open to-morrow morning in Lancaster House, a stately mansion within a stone's throw of Buckingham Palace and situated on the broad Mall.

St. John Citizens Favor Daylight Saving

St. John, N.B., Feb. 28.—The voters of St. John to-day declared in favor of daylight saving by a vote of 2,568 for and 1,258 against.

Hilarity is Symptom of Sleeping Sickness

Paris, Feb. 28.—Excessive hilarity is an unfailing symptom of encephalitis, or sleeping sickness. This is the verdict of Professors Netter, Sicard and Paraf, reporting to the Medical Hospital Society. The report says: "The world's laughter record was broken by three patients who laughed continuously for an hour and a half. They later hiccoughed for two days, after which they were seized with the sleeping sickness and died."

Federal Government's Receipts for 11 Months

Ottawa, Feb. 28.—For the eleven months of the fiscal year 1920-21 ending to-night, the total receipts were \$270,642,159.64, as against \$215,427,455.29, for the eleven months of 1919-20, an increase of \$55,214,704.35. Total receipts for the month ending to-night were \$18,776,488.93, as compared with \$20,301,870.70 for February, 1920.

A FIXED INDEMNITY IS ONE OF GERMANY'S COUNTER PROPOSALS

Germans Offer to Reconstruct France and Make Payments in Kind—United States to be the Banker.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The German counter-proposal for the payment of indemnities will be the refusal to pay the 12 per cent. toll and also of any plan involving interest. They refuse to consider the Paris plan on that account. The counter-proposal is in three parts:

1—A fixed sum as indemnity on the basis of international credits which will permit immediate liquidation of French debts.

2—The Germans to reconstruct France.

3—Payments in kind.

This is a definite proposition, but really it is meant as a basis of negotiation which the Germans hope to prolong until the United States attitude is known.

The plan necessitates the United States as the banker. Perhaps a dozen men in Germany know the exact number of billions of gold marks Germany is going to offer, and they are not talking.

Fifty billions (normally \$12,000,000,000) is probably near the mark. If the allies refuse to hear the proposal, Foreign Minister Simons is prepared to resign.

If France is willing to come to terms with Germany on a money basis only, the Government believes it can bring the negotiations to such a point in London that a fixed sum will be named by which France's financial burden will be lifted and which at the same time will convince the British that German manufacturing competition will not hurt them.

Gigantic Liner Bismarck Will be Renamed

New York, Feb. 28.—The former German liner Bismarck, the largest ship in the world, recently purchased by the White Star Line from the Reparations Commission, is to be renamed the Majestic.

She will be the second notable Majestic to fly the British flag. The original ship of the name—and a queen of the seas in her day—was launched in 1889 and broken up in 1914, her hull and machinery going to the manufacture of war munitions. The new Majestic, 56,000 gross tons, is about five times the size of her predecessor. She is yet to see service, being in the last stages of completion when the war broke out.

Sixteen Doctors Have Been Suspended

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Sixteen Manitoba physicians have been suspended for periods ranging from one week to six months, as a result of the wholesale issuance of prescriptions for whiskey as a beverage.

One of the doctors suspended gave 10,000 prescriptions during a one-month period, according to testimony obtained by a special committee of enquiry appointed by the council. Twelve of the physicians practice in Winnipeg.

Pathetic Incident of Railway Catastrophe

Porter, Ind., Feb. 28.—A pathetic incident of the catastrophe was revealed in the death of Engineer Albert Van Riper, of the Michigan Central Railway, whose mangled body was extricated from the wreckage and with that of his wife, was identified by his son. He was traveling on a pass, and was to have been retired on a pension to-day, after 50 years of service at the throttle, during which he had escaped even a scratch.

Noted Surgeon Dies While Performing Operation

London, Feb. 27.—A despatch to the Daily Express from Geneva states that Dr. Victoria Vella, a noted Swiss surgeon, died while performing an operation. Two nurses who were present called Dr. Vella's assistant who rushed in, found the patient recovering from the anaesthetic and completed the operation on time.

Will Try to Have Embargo Removed

Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Government, who is leaving shortly for England, where he will endeavor to have the British Government remove the embargo on Canadian cattle.

SPRACKLIN FOUND "NOT GUILTY" OF MANSLAUGHTER BY SANDWICH JURY

Shooting of Beverley Trumble, Proprietor of the Chappell House, Sandwich, on November 6th Last, Was Done in Self-Defence.

A despatch from Sandwich says:—After fifty-seven minutes deliberation the jury returned a verdict pronouncing Rev. J. O. L. Spracklin, pastor of Sandwich Methodist Church and former special liquor license inspector "not guilty" of the charge of manslaughter arising out of the shooting of Beverley Trumble, proprietor of the Chappell House here during a raid on November 6th last. Thus came to a close the trial which commenced before Sir William Mulock, at the Essex County Spring Assize Court here. The judge's charge to the jury was concluded shortly after two o'clock and they left to commence their deliberations at 2.18. They returned to the court room at exactly 3.15 o'clock and announced their finding in two words: "Not Guilty." No comment of any kind was attached to the finding by the jury nor made by His Lordship.

Previous to the announcement, Chief Justice Mulock issued an emphatic warning that any demonstration on the part of the spectators would be treated as contempt of court and the offenders promptly placed under arrest. As a consequence, the only evidence of the pressed excitement prevalent were the scarcely audible sighs of relief from Mr. Spracklin's sympathizers.

Mr. Spracklin at once stepped from the prisoner's dock a free man, stopping only to shake hands with his lawyers, he left the courtroom descending to the main floor of the Courthouse, he voiced his relief in the words "Thank God it's all over." In the sheriff's office he was surrounded by relatives and friends who tendered their congratulations. Asked if he intended to resume his work as license inspector, he replied, "I'm not saying, as a matter of fact I have made absolutely no plans."

MILITARY POWER IS SUPREME

King's Bench at Dublin Upholds Military Power in Ireland.

A despatch from Dublin says:—The King's Bench, composed of the Chief Justice and four other Judges, rendered an important decision on Thursday in a case involving the powers of the military. The Judges unanimously decided that a state of war existed and that the military had full power to deal with the insurrection without interference by the civil courts.

Dublin Castle announced that at Bandon, where there is a strong garrison of troops, a raid was conducted Thursday night by armed men, who shot dead a Black and Tan constable and wounded another and carried off two naval wireless operators and two soldiers. The wireless men were later released, but the soldiers were found shot dead. Mary Bowles, 13-year-old girl, who was captured in County Cork carrying a machine gun and was armed with a revolver, was sentenced by court-martial to detention in a reformatory until she is 19 years old.

In the general order issued alluding to the killing of two soldiers at Bandon and three at Woodford, Galway, Tuesday, General Sir Nevil MacCreedy, the military commander in Ireland, says there is no doubt that these crimes constituted deliberate attempts to exasperate the troops and tempt them to break the bonds of discipline.

"The Commander-in-Chief" says the order, "expects the troops, even in the face of provocation such as would not be indulged in by the wildest savages of central Africa, to maintain the discipline for which the army is justly proud."

FIFTEEN PER CENT. DROP IN ENGLAND

Living Cost is 250 Now, Based on 1914 as 100.

A despatch from London says:—Although the official figures have not yet been published, it is known that the Labor Ministry's estimate of the living cost will show a drop of 15 per cent. in January. The December figures showed a drop of 4 per cent., from 260 to 256 per cent., with the living cost in 1914 represented by 100. The new figures probably will bring the percentage down to 250.

The Food Ministry calculates that food alone dropped from 14 to 16 per cent. While this accounts for 60 per cent. of the living cost, there have been big drops in the price of clothing. Another shilling has been taken off the price of a sack of flour, and it is promised that bread soon will be cheaper.

The decline of prices in England is somewhat behind the movement in America, but the tendency is certainly that way, and it is expected that relief will be felt here soon. Any suggestion of cutting wages has been met here the same as in America with violent protests from labor, which says that conditions are not yet equal to this. There is a movement on here for shortening hours.

CENSUS OF FRANCE TAKEN MARCH 5-6

Will Show Results of War's Death Toll—Last Enumeration 1911.

Paris, Feb. 28.—The census of France will be taken March 5 and 6. The last French census was in 1911, and great interest attaches to the forthcoming enumeration because it will reflect the results of the world war and the subsequent movement of population under the French Republic. In deaths France lost in the war 1,700,000, but because of contributory causes the war made much heavier inroads on her population.

It is generally estimated that there are 3,000,000 fewer French than the 38,000,000 of the last census. However, parts of France, notably Paris and the Mediterranean cities, have had a great influx of refugees from the disturbed countries. It is estimated that there are 200,000 Russian refugees in Paris alone.

May Raise Lusitania From Ocean Floor

A despatch from Paris says:—The Lusitania and all other large ships sunk during the submarine warfare as well as the Titanic and other vessels considered lost forever will be raised and brought to a harbor, judging from the claims made for an invention perfected by an Italian named Finotti.

By means of the invention, it is declared, it is possible to raise sunken vessels from the most profound depths.

British House Increases Insurance Benefit

A despatch from London says:—In the House of Commons during the debate on the Unemployment Insurance Bill, the Government, in response to urgent representation by the Laborites, agreed to increase the insurance benefit from 18 to 20 shillings for men and 16 shillings for women.

SNOW SLIDE KILLS THREE RAILWAYMEN

One Man Seriously Injured in C.N.R. Accident.

A despatch from Edmonton, Alta., says:—Three killed and one seriously injured is the result of a snow-slide on the Canadian National Railway forty-six miles west of Jasper, at Mount Resplendent, Thursday night at 10 o'clock. The dead are: Operator Meunier and Fireman Berry, of Jasper, and Roadmaster Willis, of McBride. The injured man is Brake-man Fortin, of Jasper.

The first slide occurred on Thursday afternoon and a rotary plow left Jasper to clear the line. The plow had only penetrated the pile of snow a short distance when the second slide occurred, burying the plow and workmen under a mass of snow and ice.

A United Armenia to be Constituted

London, Feb. 27.—Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, served notice on the Turk delegates here to-day that the powers are determined to constitute a united and stable Armenia. The districts torn from the country by Turkey and Russia, it was added, are to be restored.

British Mandate in Palestine Takes Effect

A despatch from Paris says:—The French and Italian military forces still in Palestine were withdrawn at the beginning of March in accordance with the terms of the British mandate over Palestine.



Winnipeg Man Again Selected. Richard D. Waucho, who has been reappointed Canadian member of the Sarre Valley Governing Commission of the League of Nations.

Sixty German Delegates Arrive in London

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REGLAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



Planting Nut-bearing Trees.

A good deal of advice is going the rounds of Canadian newspapers about planting nut-bearing trees along roadsides. In preference to tree life elms and maples which do not bear nuts. Many of these newspaper items come from the United States, where the conditions are not the same as in Canada. The advice is good in principle but in detail it is to be received with caution. The fact that a tree grows well in Indiana is not a reason for planting it in New Brunswick or Manitoba. Canada has as fine native trees as any country in the world. Her great trees are pines, spruces, firs, cedars, larches, maples, birches, elms, etc. and in these, no other country equals her. In different parts of Canada, walnuts, butternuts, chestnuts, beeches, and hickories thrive, also oaks, black cherries, basswood, etc. That those who are about to plant a few roadside or lawn trees should do is to find out what kind of trees are native to their district and make a selection from these. This is not to say that enterprising citizens should not experiment with desirable trees which are not native to their districts, because in this way advances are made; but it is to say that the practice which has too often prevailed in the past of spending considerable sums of money in planting, say, catalpa, pecans, and soft-shelled walnuts in different parts of Canada on the advice of gentlemen living in California or Virginia is not necessarily good business. Our Canadian foresters know more about tree-growing in Canada than any person outside. The Dominion Forestry Branch has issued two bulletins on this subject for different parts of Canada. Bulletin No. 1 "Tree-Planting on the Prairies," is devoted to the Prairie Provinces, while Bulletin No. 69, "Care of the Woodlot," covers the conditions in the rest of Canada. Either bulletin may be had free upon application to the Director of Forestry, Ottawa.

Hidden Dangers.

One winter evening I met a friend near the drug store. Near where we stood a telephone pole sent a long shadow across the sidewalk. As we talked, a man who was passing us stumbled and almost fell. He was scarcely out of sight when a woman with a basket stumbled at the same place. Other passers-by stumbled there, too, so many, indeed, that finally we stooped to examine the sidewalk.

We found that the workmen repairing the walk had lifted some of the bricks and put them back carelessly. One brick, hidden in the shadow of the pole, stood three quarters of an inch above the others. We pushed it down level with the rest.

As I walked home I thought of the people who had stumbled over the brick. The sidewalk had looked smooth and safe enough to them. But the treacherous brick was there, concealed in the shadow. How many hidden dangers, I reflected, there are in life! We need to be constantly on our guard, especially when the way seems smooth. In politics, in business, in our relations with our friends and our families, even in the work we undertake to do for God, there are hidden, unsuspected temptations—stumbling-blocks in our path.

The worst stumbling-block of all is the weakness of our own character. You are trustworthy, not for what you accomplish in moments of strength and exultation, but for what you prove to be in the moment of sudden, strong temptation directed at your weakest point. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.

The character of no man is without weaknesses. These weaknesses are the shadows that stretch across our way, and in them hide our dangerous temptations. Watch the shadows then, erect and safe you may walk the street from end to end and stumble at last on the treacherous brick in the shadows of your own door.

Before the Days of Paper.

Papyrus is what the Egyptians wrote on over four thousand years ago, and our word paper is derived from it.

Bladebones of sheep were used by the Arabs when paper was unknown, and many famous sayings have been found on these remarkable "paper substitutes."

"Album," used by the Romans, was a preparation of white chalk, with which they covered the wood upon which they wrote. It is from this chalk, viz. white "album," that the modern word album is taken. The Romans carried tablets of wood or metal and a little bit of pointed iron to write with. The iron point was called a "stylus"—which suggests the present-day "stylo." Two of the tablets (sometimes covered with wax, sometimes with album), were often joined together by wire hinges, and the backs ornamented with ivory, or precious stones. An expensive substitute for a double sheet of writing-paper!

Leather was used by the Jews for writing purposes, and they were renowned for their skill in this respect. Linen and silk took the place of paper as "writing materials" in many countries.

This plates of gold were used in Java in the production of a book before paper was made. It was written on both sides of these, gold plates. Great writers, especially Euclid, traced their designs with a stick on a table covered with common dust.

A full wood box is a sign of a full heart.

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For most makes and models of cars. Your old broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 925-931 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

Finger-nail Facts.

The bone-like skin on the tops of our fingers is one of the marks left from the time when men walked on all fours.

The lower animals use their finger and toe coverings for a number of purposes—including climbing, the tearing of food, fighting with their enemies, and scratching in the ground.

The farther man got from his original surroundings, when his finger-nails served a multitude of purposes for which he now uses other utensils, the less prominent they became. They are, however, still very useful in helping to make the tips of the fingers firm and in picking up small objects, though it is possible that the time may come when, through constant disuse, man may have neither finger nor toe nails.

Evolution along precisely the opposite line—the use of the nails so that they became greatly enlarged—is to be noted in the case of the horse, which now walks on its "finger-nails."

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

Canada has the largest nickel mine in the world, the Creighton, near Sudbury, Ontario, from which 85 per cent. of the world's needs are supplied.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

Surnames and Their Origin

CLARK
Variations—Clarke, Clarkson, Cleary, O'Clery.
Racial Origin—Norman-French, also Gaelic.
Source—An occupation, also a given name.

In the Norman and the Gaelic divisions of this group of family names we have a vivid example of the romance of tongues. Clarke is an English name from the Latin through the Norman-French. Cleary is an Irish name. Yet both mean the same thing, and indeed there are many Clark and Clarke families whose names, are simply the Anglicized versions of the old Celtic name.

Of course, originally, back somewhere in the dim, prehistoric past, there was a mother tongue which gave rise to the entire Indo-European family of languages (which includes the Latin, Greek, Teutonic, Celtic, Sanskrit and certain other ancient tongues of India) as distinguished from the Semitic tongues, for instance, of which examples are the Hebrew and the Arabic. In this prehistoric Indo-European tongue there must have been a word-root from which both the Latin and the Gaelic developed words with the same meaning, "clerk," "scribe," notwithstanding the fact that the progenitors of the Gaelic and the Latin languages split off from one another long before the dawn of recorded history. The Latin word was "clericus" (of which the final "us" is merely a case ending). The Irish word was "cleireach."

The Latin word coming into English through the Norman-French, developed into a surname through its use as descriptive of an individual's occupation, as "Roger le Clerke," or "Clarke." The Irish word became first a given name, "Cleireach," and from this a family or clan name, as "O'Clery" and "MacClery," whence developed the modern forms of O'Clery and Cleary, often changed to Clark and Clarke, in the north of

League of Nations.

"Are you a British-born subject?" demanded the official at the passport office.

"My mother was British," began the applicant.

"Yes, yes."

"But she married a Frenchman—"

"Yes."

"In Italy?"

"Yes; but where were you born?"

"I was born on a ship flying the Spanish colors whilst she was lying at anchor in Honolulu Harbor, but my parents died in Brazil when I was only four years of age, and I was adopted by a Chinaman, who brought me up in Russia."

"Well, he's—" began an official.

"He's a bloomin' League of Nations!" exploded the official who had first spoken.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is often so stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Tactless Sultor.

She was a large woman, and not what you might call handsome. But she was an heiress. Still, the designing youth should have been more diplomatic.

"Miss Tubbs," he said, when he thought it was about time to bring matters to a head—"Sarah—for months past my thoughts and aspirations have been centred on one great object—"

She smiled encouragingly.

"Miss Tubbs—Sarah—need I say it? You are that great object!"

"Sir!—And a few moments later the would-be sultor crept dejectedly from the house.

A smile day a will keep old age away.

Care of the Complexion.

Don't bundle up your face every time you go out in the cold. Let it breathe if you want glowing cheeks and a skin of glistening texture. You know many secretions of the body are thrown off through the skin. If the skin isn't breathing as it should, it will look oily, enlarged pores will come, and unsightly blackheads will be the result.

Now, don't let this happen. Every night thoroughly cleanse the face by massaging into the skin a good cream. Do it with vigor, too. Friction, you know, is good for the circulation. A special cream for this purpose not only gets every bit of dirt out of the pores, but also whitens the skin and softens it at the same time. It is a cream with lemon as its principal ingredient. If you have ever cleaned a straw hat with a lemon I don't need to say anything more about how well this cream does its work.

Then there's a lotion to use that acts directly on the pores of the skin, and helps to make it breathe as it should. It's very well to use it in the morning every few days. If you do, you are apt to be well pleased with your appearance the whole day through.

Be sure to select the powder that isn't going to undo all the good work of the massage. Too often we carefully cleanse our skin, we stimulate it into activity, and then, just when we have it where it is beginning to feel and look well, we undo the whole thing by dusting on a coarse clogging powder. So choose a powder that will help along the good work—one that is healing and soothing and protective. There are such powders, several of them. One of them is best suited to the thin dry skin, the kind that wrinkles and ages early; while another is better for the thick oily skin that doesn't seem to hold the powder so well.

RICH, RED BLOOD MEANS HEALTH

Pale cheeks and bloodless lips are a danger signal. To be pale is no longer the fashion; to be languid is an affliction. To-day the most winsome girl is the one with the pink tinge of health in her cheeks, lips naturally red, and eyes sparkling with life. Add to this a quick, active step and everyone can tell the girl whose veins are full of the pure, rich blood of health. How different she appears from her ailing sisters, whose aching limbs and weak backs make them pale and dejected. Anaemia is the cause of so much suffering among girls and women that it cannot be too widely known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have transformed thousands of delicate, anaemic invalids into happy, healthy women. These pills help to purify the blood, give strength, resiliency and brightness in place of weakness, prostrating headaches and a wretched state of half-health. Miss Edna E. Weaver, R.R. No. 1, Chippewa, Ont., says: "I was very much run down, nervous and troubled with pain in the side. I tried different medicines but without any benefit until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Under the use of this medicine I gained strength, had better appetite, slept better and the pain in my side disappeared. My health has since remained excellent and I advise any one troubled with anaemia, or weakness, to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial."

Try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia and nervousness. Build up your blood and note how the purer and richer blood fights your battles against disease. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as the tonic if you are not in the best physical condition and cultivate a resilience that with the observance of ordinary rules of health will keep you well and strong. Get a box from the nearest drug store and begin the treatment now, or send to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., and the pills will be sent you postpaid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Edison, Optimist.

Though Edison is seventy-four, his reactions to the world of matter and the world of mystery are as scintillant as ever. He tells an interviewer that he can't give advice to young men on how to achieve success in business. "Who can?" he adds naively. But in a letter written August 9, 1917, he gave this recipe as the first rule of success for a young man: "Get a job and do more than he is expected to do." He has taken his own medicine, and in large doses. Mr. Edison has always worked without paying the slightest attention to the clock-hands. And he has done the unexpected. He has had, as Wordsworth said of Isaac Newton, "a mind forever busy engaging through strange seas of thought alone." He went beyond the confines to lonely regions of pioneer research where none could help him. There is much for aspirant youth to ponder in Edison's words:

"All I know is that if a man has reached the age of twenty-one and is dead mentally, no amount of advice, example or experience will ever change him in the slightest. If at some period between twelve and sixteen he can be interested in some subject and become enthusiastic, he will advance and become a great man of

Used Autos

BRACEY SELLS THEM: USED cars of all types; all cars sold subject to delivery up to 100 miles, or less, of same distance if you wish, in no special order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.

BRING mechanics of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.

Bracey's Used Car Market
408 Yonge Street, Toronto

Edison himself began as a newsboy on the Grand Trunk Railway, at fifteen printing a little newspaper of his own in an old freight-car that he also used as a laboratory for his incessant tinkering and electrical and mechanical apparatus. He got his chance to study telegraphy for saving the child of a station-master from being crushed beneath the wheels of a train. The "lucky" he has had has been three parts' pluck and persistence, building on the endowment of a phenomenal mentality. Nature was reluctant to tell him many of the secrets whereon the invention and the perfection of processes were based; but he was dauntless, indefatigable and pitiless to self while in pursuit of truth. All that Edison is in the general acknowledgment of mankind he has earned.

The Outdoor Life of the Scout.

The great increase of the number of Scoutmasters and other Scout officers during 1920 means a great stimulus to the outdoor activities of Canadian boys. It is probable that throughout the past year more boys have spent days and nights in the open than ever before in the history of Canada since pioneer days; and because Boy Scouts have taken this message of the outdoors into their homes, have conducted open-window campaigns and fresh-air crusades, it is likely that more grown-ups have breathed pure air during 1920 than has been the case since the time of our great-grandfathers.

Boys have been taught to care for forests and to fight forest fires. They have gathered information for numerous departments of forestry. They have engaged in fights against insect pests and have made notes on different varieties of birds.

Thousands of Canadian boys who a year ago or so were absolutely helpless in the open, can now be depended upon to find their way about, to cook their own meals, to choose a proper camp site and to erect a comfortable shelter. Thousands of Canadian boys who formerly knew little or nothing of nature can now recognize different kinds of trees, and give the name of dozens of wild flowers; can easily recognize the more common birds, and know enough about mushrooms to avoid being poisoned.

As a result of Boy Scout training, the energy of the Canadian boy has become a force of great value to the Dominion. More and more are recognizing its value, and are taking advantage of it to reduce less by fire, control crowds and to teach the people the laws of safety and sanitation. Many lives are saved by Scouts who, because of their special training, because they carry a first-aid kit or a safety-first rope, are prepared to act when no one else is. The good which is accomplished by boys of this type, and the good done to the boys themselves through their activities, can hardly be over estimated. The Secretary in charge of the Ontario office of the Boy Scout Association at the corner of Bloor and Sherbourne Streets, Toronto, is always glad to provide full information about Scouting, and to help persons interested in securing the formation of local Troops.

Check that Cold with BAUME BENGUE

Highly efficient in colds and Catarrhal affections of the nose and throat. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES \$1.00 a tube. THE LEEMING MILLS CO. LTD. MONTREAL Agents for Dr. J. B. Baume's BAUME BENGUE RELIEVES PAIN

FREEZONE

Corns Lift Off with Fingers

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

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.

A few cents buys "Danderine." After a few applications you cannot find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, and abundance.

Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation are most successful. These fragrant emollients save the hair, clear the skin and meet every want of the toilet and bath.

Small, 25c. Olmsted Head Store, Toronto, Ont. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Wm. Laidlaw, 245 St. Paul St., W. Montreal. Cuticura Soap shampoos without soap.

BITS OF HUMOR

Modern Youth.

Aunt—"Now, dear, what was the date of William the Conqueror's great battle?"

Gerald (who has learned to use the telephone)—"One, o-double-six, Haastings."

What They Thought.

The Sunday-school teacher had been reading about Canaan, the "land flowing with milk and honey."

"Now," she said to the class, "what do you think of a land flowing with milk and honey would be like?"

"Please, teacher," was the instant reply, "sticky!"

A Gasoline Rainbow.

A wide space in the fork of two roads used as a terminus for suburban buses was covered with a film of gasoline and water, with the usual mother-of-pearl effect.

To Madge the spectacle was new. Looking up at the rank of buses, she exclaimed: "Oh, auntie, look! They have run over a rainbow!"

Silver is Too Common.

The profiteer's wife called on a specialist to attend her husband, who complained, of buskiness in his throat.

"I think I might paint the throat with nitrate of silver," said the doctor.

"Oh, doctor," said the devoted wife, "expense is no object; please use gold."

"Cascarets" To-night For Constipation

Just think! A pleasant, harmless Cascarets works while you sleep and has your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving as regular as a clock by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 or 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

Large Total.

The total number of British and Allied troops and prisoners of war carried by the British Ministry of Shipping between the Armistice and July 31, 1920, was 7,368,763, including 3,248,196 from France.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Persuasive.

The head of a big Chicago business house was extolling the salesmanship of a certain man in his employ.

"I gather from what you say," observed a friend, "that this man is indeed persuasive in his methods."

"Persuasive!" repeated the head of the house. "Why, my friend, that chap could sell the Cuban Government a snowplow!"

Check that Cold with BAUME BENGUE Highly efficient in colds and Catarrhal affections of the nose and throat. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES \$1.00 a tube. THE LEEMING MILLS CO. LTD. MONTREAL Agents for Dr. J. B. Baume's BAUME BENGUE RELIEVES PAIN

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CUTICURA

PROMOTES THICK HAIR

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Small, 25c. Olmsted Head Store, Toronto, Ont. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Wm. Laidlaw, 245 St. Paul St., W. Montreal. Cuticura Soap shampoos without soap.

Classified Advertisements.

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

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE Herbs is a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised, since it was first manufactured in 1888. Distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonzo O. Bliss Medical Co., 124 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

"Red Tape." The expression "red tape" came from the custom of tying official documents with red tape. It has come to mean putting unnecessary hindrances in the way of getting something done.

MONEY ORDERS.

When ordering goods by mail send a Dominion Express Money Order.

City and Country Life.

Longevity depends to a certain extent on country and climate. A country life is conducive to old age, while it is extremely rare to find persons of ninety years and upwards who have led sedentary lives in town.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

YARMOUTH, N.S. The Original and Only Genuine Beware of Imitations sold on the Merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed, Manage, and Cure Any Dog. Write to the Author, H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 111 West 11th Street, New York, U.S.A.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

OLD STANDBY, FOR ACHES AND PAINS

Any man or woman who keeps Sloan's handy will tell you that same thing

SPECIALLY those frequently attacked by rheumatic twinges. A counter-irritant, Sloan's Liniment scatters the congestion and penetrates without rubbing to the affected part, soon relieving the ache and pain. Kept handy and used everywhere for reducing and finally eliminating the pains and aches of lumbago, neuralgia, muscle strain, joint stiffness, sprains, bruises, and the results of exposure.

You just know from its stimulating, healthy odor that it will do you good! Sloan's Liniment is sold by all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment

ASPIRIN "Bayer" is only Genuine

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting genuine Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the Trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetylacetic acid of Salicylic acid.

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THE TALK OF GLENCOE

The Genuineness of Mayhew Values

The crowds that weathered the storm on Saturday (making \$ Day one of the biggest days in Glencoe's history) were well repaid by the great values they received. Everyone appeared to be well pleased. Many people congratulated Mr. Mayhew on the success of the day. At 4.30 o'clock nearly every sale item was sold out, still the eager buyers kept coming. Mr. Mayhew's orders were "Fill every advertised item at any loss," and so goods were piled on the sales tables at terrific reductions. Not one customer was let go away disappointed.

COMMENCING SATURDAY ANOTHER 5-DAY OF EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

A Sale of *Workmen's Shoes*, \$3.95. This is very special selling, as the shoes are made of extra heavy tan leather, and yet they are very soft and comfortable. Heavy soles and good heels add sturdiness that is hard to find at \$3.95.

What's *Stylish for Spring*? March is here, with Easter only four weeks away! What to wear this Spring is the all important subject to be considered by every woman who wishes to be well dressed. We're ready with the largest showing of Spring styles ever shown in Dress Goods, Blouses, Silks and Voiles, all the newest and most beautiful, and our prices clearly demonstrate the fact that "Buying at home means buying for less."

Big reductions in Linoleums, Oilcloths, Rugs and Carpets.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

SOAPS DOWN

Homemade Cream Candy, made by an expert of 13 years' experience with McCormick's. Always fresh in stock. Close price.

Fresh White Fish and other kinds and Oysters now offering. Oysters in bulk or sealers.

SUGARS, SOAPS and many lines of GROCERIES now selling at very much reduced prices.

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

W. A. CURRIE

CENTRAL GROCER

TELEPHONE 25

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1921

NEWBURY

Allan McE. Bayne returned to Toronto on Sunday.

Mrs. Peter Hillman visited her sister, Mrs. Bourne, in London last week.

Mrs. Peter Milner of Orion Lake, Mich., spent last week at her sister's, Mrs. Wm. Connelly's, their mother, Mrs. Davis, being ill there.

John Stotts of Cottam spent a few days with his sister here last week. It is expected that in a few days hydro men will be here and the work of erecting poles, etc., will be going on.

Miss Jessie Gray of Detroit spent the week-end with her mother and sister.

Mrs. Lorne Heatherington of Windsor is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. J. Armstrong.

MELBOURNE

John McDougald and son Beverly have gone to Toronto to spend a few days with Mrs. McDougald's sister, Mrs. James Drinkwater, before returning to their home in the West.

Mrs. Wm. Teeple is recovering from an illness.

Wm. Stevenson of Ekfrid, while spending an evening recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allan McLean, neighbors, was taken ill with a stroke of paralysis. A doctor was called and on the following day he was removed to his home. There is some improvement in his condition.

Mr. Torrence of Detroit is visiting friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Staples spent the week-end with the latter sister, Mrs. McEachern, Campbellton.

Miss Annie Black is visiting her sisters in Alvinston.

This section of the country was visited by a snowstorm on Saturday. The sleighs are now heard for the first time during the winter, although some buggies and a few cars are also seen on the roads.

The members of the U.F.W.O. Club met at the home of Mrs. Thomas Carruthers. The president, Mrs. Sparling Clarke, presided. Mrs. Norman Meek and Mrs. Geo. Cawthorne spoke in the interests of organization. Miss Young of Montana, who is visiting relatives here on her return from a visit in New York, gave an interesting address on the work being done by the club.

The Young People's Bible Class of the Methodist church were entertained at the home of Miss Anna Bell Parr recently.

Mrs. Fred Hill left for the West Monday. Her mother, Mrs. Harvey, will spend the rest of the winter with her sons in Hamilton and Tupperville.

W. G. Robinson, who has been ill for some time, is now very much improved in health.

Faring a corn is both risky and ineffective. It is much better to use Holloway's Corn Remover and eradicate them entirely.

WARDSVILLE

The euchre club was entertained last Tuesday evening by Miss Vera Dykes at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson. First prizes were won by Mrs. J. Mulligan and Jack Simpson, the consolation prizes going to Mrs. O'Neill and Frank Henderson.

A large number attended the dance given by Wardsville boys Friday evening. The music was furnished by the Creegan brothers. Lunch was served at twelve by the boys, after which dancing was resumed until the early morning.

Miss Edith Clark of Detroit is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Sloan.

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

Jean Pauls, daughter of Tom Pauls, who has been seriously ill of pneumonia, is resting a little easier today.

Misses Maud Murphy and Jean McRae have returned to Chatham after being vaccinated to resist the outbreak of smallpox there.

Miss Jean Randles, who has been ill, has again taken up her studies at Chatham business college.

Mrs. McIntosh and Miss Biekle of Woodstock spent the week-end with Mrs. McIntosh's sister, Miss Farrington.

KNAPDALE

Although the sleighing was rather short-lived, a few of the residents in this district will be able to boast of one "fancy ride," anyway.

Buzz bees are the order of the day here at present.

Spring is surely on its way. A few of the farmers around here report the appearance of the little lamb in their flocks.

Mrs. Gilman Goldrick is laid up at present with an attack of neuralgia.

Mr. Galbraith of Newbury was in this district one day last week in an endeavor to interest the farmers in the pickle industry. Mr. Galbraith claims that under the new method of handling the crop the labor is materially lessened.

The U. F. O. will hold their next social evening on Wednesday, March 16. An interesting feature will be a debate "Resolved that Eastern Canada offers greater opportunities to the farmer than Western Canada. Affirmative, Allan McLean and Leonard Hillman; negative, John Leitch and George Goldrick.

George Turner has bought the Congreive farm from John Graham.

Neil McLarty was under the weather for a few days last week, but is feeling better now.

MOISA

The Women's Institute of No. 9, Moisa, met at Mrs. Wm. Revcraft's on Feb. 24. There were fifteen members and four visitors present. Collection was \$3.90; collection for flowers was \$1.15. One new member was enrolled.

Miss Sarah McLachlan sang a solo, and Mrs. D. C. Graham gave a reading entitled "Franchise for women." The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Duncan McEachern's on Mar. 31st.

Renew your daily paper subscriptions at the Transcript office.

NORTH EKFRID

(Feb. 28)

Miss Ethel Essey, who has been spending the last few months in Dawn, visited her mother, Mrs. James Essey, last week.

Ganey Ramsey of Melrose called on his sister, Mrs. W. Chisholm, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. James Moore spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Davis. George Grover of Dawn has been visiting at James Essey's.

Dr. Dewar of Melbourne is kept busy in these parts.

Miss Ruby Chisholm is able to be around again after being laid up for several weeks with a dislocated knee.

Mrs. W. J. Chisholm was calling on friends on this line Friday.

Clifford Chisholm was home over the week-end.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. A. Hughes is able to be around again.

Miss Jennie Essey, who has been spending several weeks at North Apin, is at her home here.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Will Nichols is ill with pneumonia.

A large number of the friends and neighbors met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. McDougall Friday night. The evening was spent in card playing and playing euchre, and all had an enjoyable time.

Wedding bells are ringing in North Ekfrid.

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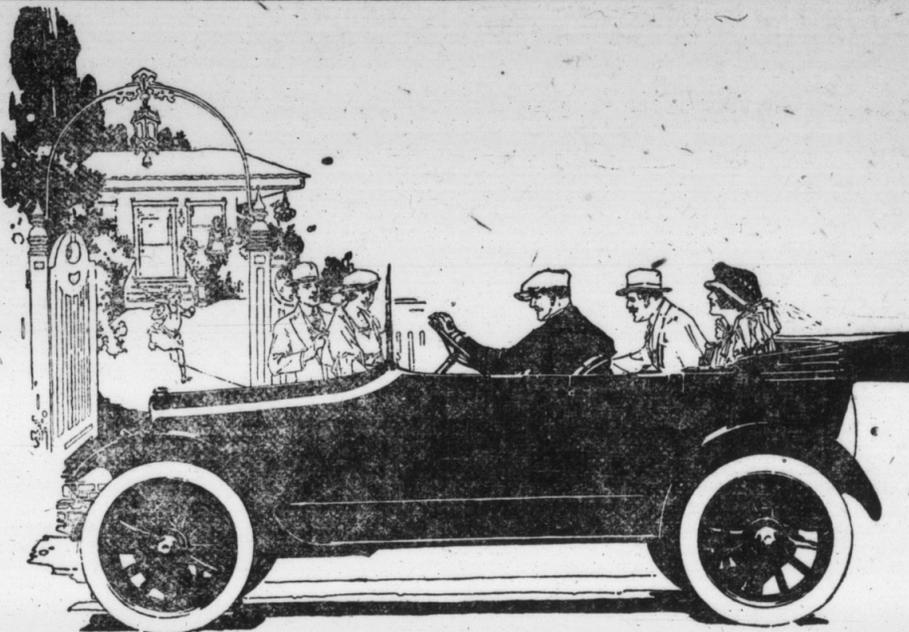
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GRAY-DORT



UNIT by unit, and feature by feature, a comparison shows the Gray-Dort to be bigger or stronger or better than other light cars. The motor is bigger, with cooling system to match; 40-pound crankshaft; three-ring pistons; Westinghouse starting and lighting; big axles; long springs; deep upholstery; hand-tailored top; side curtains opening with the doors; Thermoid brake-linings. Any man who will take the trouble to measure and weigh and test the units of light cars will be able to see and feel the value which is in the Gray-Dort.

This value has made sales so rapid that you should see the Gray-Dort dealer at once to be sure of securing your car.

HURDLE & HURDLE, NEWBURY, ONT.

GRAY-DORT MOTORS, LIMITED

CHATHAM, ONTARIO

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 12, Moisa

The following is the report for January and February. Those marked with an asterisk missed one or more examinations.

V.—Sarah Mitchell 87, Willie Quick 76.

Jr. IV.—Jean McVicar 80, Barbara McVicar 78, Catharine Purcell 65, Bruce McLean 53, Winnie McLean 50.

Sr. III.—Anna B. McVicar 91, Carrie McLean 84, Nefene McVicar 81, Miss Purcell 79, Maggie McLean 63, Mary Clements 33.

Jr. III.—Malcolm McVicar 63, Jim Mitchell 58, George Ritchie 46, Margaret McIntyre 25.

Sr. I.—Gertrude Purcell 82.

Primer A.—Ernest Ritchie, Douglas Livingston.

Drina McAlpine, Teacher.

Wardsville Public School

The following is a report of the standing of the senior room. The names are given in order of merit, and those marked with an asterisk were absent for a part of the examination.

IV.—Florence Willis, Thomas Wear and Lorine Henderson equal, Ina Brammer, Theresa Horton, *Donald Smith, *Harold Fisher, *Roy Harold, *Henry Constant.

Sr. III.—Margaret Harold, Sadie McMaster, Morley Pauls, Florence Linden, Elmer Storey, *Glenn Smith.

Jr. III.—Garnet Husser, Carlisle Bliton, Nora Henderson, Norma Willis.

H. C. Wannacott, Principal.

Worms, however generated, are found in the digestive tracts, where they set up disturbances detrimental to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the hurtful intruders have been expelled. An excellent preparation for this purpose can be had in Miller's Worm Powders. They will immediately destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence.

If you are skeptical about spiritualism, just follow the example of Thomas Bradford of Detroit, who killed himself the other day just to see what would happen afterward. At the time of going to press, Tom was still unheard from.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Beauty, we suppose, is often also only skirt-high.

Dragged Down by Asthma. The man or woman who is continually subject to asthma is unfitted for his or her life's work. Strength departs and energy is taken away until life becomes a dreary existence. And yet this is needless. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought a great change to many sufferers. It relieves the restricted air-tubes and guards against future trouble. Try it.

AUTO ACCESSORIES AUTO RUGS

Sap's Runnin'

And Pails, either straight or flaring, are selling this week at 30c.

SPILES, BRACES, BITS — FOR TAPPING

SPECIAL

Crosscut, 5 1-2 ft., Maple Leaf Lance Saws, \$6.75; Premier, 5 1-2 ft., Saws, \$6.75—while they last.

Linseed Meal at (this week) \$6.25 hr.

Oyster Shell at \$1.85 hr.

C. T. Dobbyn

HARDWARE NEWBURY

GOODYEAR TIRES

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office