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The Glencoe Transcript.

STIMULATES TRADE
Nothing stimulates trade so much
as a good local paper bristling with
live business announcements.

Volume 48.--No. 2.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1919.

Whole No. 2448

\$5,300-90 ACRES
Ekfrid, 1 mile from station and school, on gravel road, 3 miles from good village, good frame cottage, basement barn, well fenced, best of clay loam, not heavy. \$1,000 cash, balance at 5 per cent. Great buy.—T. A. FAULDS, London, Ont. 48-3

ANNUAL MEETING
The annual meeting of the members of the Moss & Ekfrid Agricultural Society will be held on Monday, Jan. 20th, 1919, at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Town Hall, Glencoe, to receive the report of the directors and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. A good attendance is requested.—A. B. Gillies, president; R. W. McKellar, secretary. 48-2

Card of Thanks
To the Electors of Ekfrid:
Ladies and Gentlemen—I thank you sincerely for the very hearty support which you gave me at the polls on Monday. Trusting I will give you no cause to regret your decision in again returning me as a member of your municipal council. I have the honor to be. Your obedient servant, FRANK NICHOLS.

CREAM BUYER WANTED
At Glencoe, Appin, Newbury and Wardville. Also individual shipments of churning cream solicited where we have no buyer. Write us for further information. The Kerrwood Creameries, Strathroy.

McALPINE HOUSE
Licensed Standard Hotel
Opened for the accommodation of the travelling public.

MEAL HOURS
Per Week
Breakfast 6 to 9 a. m.
Dinner 11:45 to 2 p. m.
Supper 5:30 to 7:30 p. m.

SUNDAY SPECIAL
Breakfast 8:30 to 9:30 a. m.
Dinner 1 to 2 p. m.
Supper 5 to 6 p. m.
Rates: \$2 per day. Special rates to steady boarders.
NICHOL & SON, Props.

BULL FOR SERVICE
The imported Shorthorn bull, Claret King, 116902 (Vol. 64, E.) bred by Alexander Campbell, Kintore, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, will serve a limited number of registered cows. F. M. SIDDALL, Moss.

J. F. MacRAE
Garage and Machine Shop
BOTHWELL

Batteries repaired; tires vulcanized; auto frames repaired; oxy-acetylene welding; batteries stored for winter; automobiles and carriages painted; cracked motor blocks repaired; accessories for all makes of cars; full stock of Chevrolet repairs. All repairing guaranteed. 48

Cream Wanted

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

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
ALEX. MCNEIL,
Local Manager.

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

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

WESTERN Business College
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. McAllan, Prin. P. O. Box 56 Accountant.

CHANTRY FARM
Lincoln Sheep
and Shorthorn Cattle
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

M. A. McALPINE
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Is prepared to conduct all kinds of sales, large or small. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or phone him at Campbellton. 432

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

Canada Food Board License No. 1-952.

FRESH HERRING 10c LB. DELIVERED

THE SARNIA FISH COMPANY, Sarnia, Ont.

Make the following offer:
100 lbs. Lake Huron Herring, fresh frozen, \$10.00
50 lbs. " " " 5.50
25 lbs. " " " 3.00

Delivered free of transportation charges to your nearest railway express office. No money is required with order: fish will be shipped collect on delivery. C.O.D. Get your order in early, as we have but a limited supply and all orders will be filled in rotation. Notice will be sent when fish are shipped. Fill in the following coupon and return:

SARNIA FISH COMPANY, SARNIA, ONT.:
Please express C.O.D. boxes Lake Huron Herring containing.....
lbs. at the above prices delivered free of transportation charges to my nearest express office.
Name in full.....
Railway Express Office.....Post Office Address.....

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000
Total Assets.....90,000,000

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President
E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director
C. E. NEILL, General Manager
STUART STRATHY, Supervisor of Ontario Branches

321 Branches. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Savings Departments at all Branches.

Special attention given to business of Farmers.

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

GROCERIES PROVISIONS CONFECTIONERY

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

IN FOOTWEAR

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

W. J. STRACHAN
GLENCOE

COAL!

We have received a car of specially prepared Bituminous Coal for domestic purposes. This coal is as near smokeless as it is possible to get soft coal; will throw a good heat and last a long time. Try some to burn with wood.

McPHERSON & CLARKE
Lumber Yard and Planing Mill
Glencoe, Ont.

The Buy at Home Pledge

I BELIEVE IN MY TOWN, I BELIEVE IN THE GOODS SOLD IN MY TOWN, AND I BUY THEM:

BECAUSE I can get more and better values—
BECAUSE I want to see the goods—
BECAUSE I want to get what I buy, when I buy it—
BECAUSE if I sell my goods here I ought to buy here—
BECAUSE the man I buy from pays his share of town and county and provincial taxes—
BECAUSE the man I buy from stands back of his goods and is here in my town—
BECAUSE every dollar I spend at home gives me another chance at that dollar—
BECAUSE my home dealer carries me when I run short and out-of-town dealers will not—
BECAUSE the town which is good enough for me to live in is good enough for me to buy in—
BECAUSE the man I buy from in my town helps support my school, my church, my lodge and my home—
BECAUSE every dollar I spend at home stays at home and makes more money in my community—
BECAUSE when ill-luck comes or misfortune or bereavement overtakes me, the man I buy from in my town is here with his kindly greetings, his words of cheer and sympathy, and his pocketbook if necessary.

I BELIEVE IN MY TOWN, I BUY AT HOME.
HERE IS MY PLEDGE: HERE I LIVE AND HERE I BUY.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Deaths in Canadian forces totalled 60,883 of 220,152 casualties.

Alvinston skating rink has been closed on account of the influenza.

Found guilty of arson, John Hanlon, a Windsor tobacconist, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

John Watson of Mount Carmel dropped dead Friday night after returning from Mount Brydges in his car.

Three deaths from influenza occurred at Dutton last week. Neil Love, John W. McAlpine and Fred Small being the victims.

G. Mars Donaldson, who lived alone in a flat above the billiard rooms at Strathroy, was found dead in bed by Mr. Dawson, who lived on the same floor.

The date for the opening of Parliament will be definitely fixed by the Cabinet this week. The present outlook is that the House will be called on Monday, February 10.

Mrs. Isabella McPhail, widow of John McPhail, of Alvinston, suffered a stroke at her home on Monday. She is now in a very critical condition, being unconscious since the attack.

Frederick T. Hoskin, for many years in the tin-smithing business at Strathroy, died on Thursday as the result of a fall from the sidewalk and breaking his hip. He was 90 years of age.

Some fifteen thousand British soldiers reported killed in the war are now stated to be prisoners in Germany. The Germans failed to report the capture of a regiment of men, failing to communicate with their friends.

The Sarnia Canadian Frontier issued an exceedingly creditable 32-page Christmas number last week. Among the attractive features were several pages of half-page photographs of the war heroes with particulars of their military career.

The contract for section 3 of the Welland Canal, in the vicinity of Thorold, one of the most expensive sections of the undertaking, has been renewed, and work will be continued at an early date. The estimated cost is in the neighborhood of nine million dollars.

As a memorial to soldiers who went overseas from the locality, Glenholm has a proposition before it to build a public hall. The proposition is to fit the hall up in departments such as a rest room for ladies who may come to do shopping, a reading room for men, a recreation room, a public library, etc., all combined in one fine building, which it is estimated will cost in the neighborhood of \$12,000.

FLU DYING OUT

Mr. Hull, chairman of the local board of health, reports all influenza cases progressing favorably and no cases showing a serious trend. The board has decided, however, not to raise the ban until at least a week from next Monday. Further notice will be given next week in these columns.

DEATH OF MRS. WILLIAMS

Walkers, Jan. 6.—The death occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, St. Thomas, on Thursday, January 2nd, of Lizzie Williams, wife of Thomas Williams, Ekfrid.

Mrs. Williams and her son, Tommy, were driven to the train on Christmas morning by her husband and went to St. Thomas to spend Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Moore and also to visit other friends during the holidays.

The night following her arrival she did not feel well and the following morning did not rise from her bed. Every comfort was given her during the day by Mrs. Moore, and in the evening a physician was called in.

Mrs. Williams was at all times ready to give her assistance to help along with church work and all social gatherings, besides being a member of the Bethel Red Cross Society, and devoted much of her time in making comfort for the soldier boys overseas. Among the floral offerings was a wreath given by the ladies of this society. The funeral was largely attended. Rev. Mr. Whaley of Appin took charge of the service. The pallbearers were the first four brothers mentioned and William and Cyrus Henry. Mr. Williams and son and five brothers have the deepest sympathy of the surrounding neighborhood.

The government has imposed so many restrictions that it was unnecessary for many of us to make any New Year resolutions.

FORMER GLENCOE BOY, NOW MAJOR-GENERAL, ON CANADA'S PROBLEMS

After an absence of over four years, spent in war endeavor, Major-General McRae, C. B., has returned to Canada. General McRae was Canada's Quartermaster-General, and latterly was in the service of the Imperial Government as the Assistant to the Minister of Information and Director of Administration in that Ministry. Recently, General McRae had an informal chat with a representative of Saturday Night.

"I am afraid," he said, "that the average employer is not willing to carry out his obligations and promises made to men who went over there, that their jobs would be waiting for them. The underlying cause of this effect is apparent, of course. The men who have come back, up to the present, were mainly hospital cases and they necessarily take a long time to fit back into civil life. Such men need, and are entitled to, our greatest patience. But the men who are now coming and will come later on are undoubtedly finer and better men than when they left, and will fit into civil life more readily than expected. The employer will find that after a short period given to finding themselves and their proper places, that he will be abundantly repaid for the patience exercised with this problem."

"Would you be good enough to tell me approximately how many men will be absorbed by agriculture?"

"Very few indeed. After wallowing around in the Flanders mud for four years they have had enough mud to last them for a lifetime. I did say we might get fifteen per cent, but I unhesitatingly now put myself on record to the effect that not more than five per cent. will go to the land. It is true that the census taken shows a much greater average, but remember, the men were asked whether they accepted twenty-five hundred dollars from the government for that purpose and it looked big to them. No, they will come to the cities and stay. Let us make up our minds to that and be ready to meet them more than half way with an open mind and an open hand."

"This condition, however, will be more than offset by the tremendous immigration from the United States. My figures are conservative when I put them at three million."

"But, General, let us examine this statement. You say that the Canadian Northern League—Sarnia at Thamesville Jan. 15, Glencoe at Sarnia Jan. 16, Sarnia at Glencoe Jan. 24, with a fine industrial future; the same applies to Belton, W. J. McAlpine at Thamesville Jan. 29, Thamesville at Glencoe Jan. 31. Glencoe games will be played in Thamesville if the flu ban is not off here on dates scheduled."

O. H. A. League—Glencoe and Thamesville Unions O. H. A. League mediate at Tillsonburg Jan. 27. Tillsonburg at Thamesville Jan. 28.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT

Following is the latest report of the Medical Officer of Health for Glencoe, read at the nomination meeting on December 30th and requested to be printed in The Transcript:

Glencoe, Dec. 15, 1918.
To the Municipal Council of the Village of Glencoe:

Gentlemen—I herewith submit the following report as Medical Officer of Health for the year 1918:

In the first part of the year there were a few cases of measles, but on the whole the village was fairly free from contagion diseases until September and October when the influenza made its appearance and gave indication of rapid spread. As this disease had been proven to be a disease that was spread among the people by contact, our board concluded that the best way to cope with it and prevent its spread among the citizens was to minimize as far as possible the assembling of the people in crowds of large numbers, particularly indoors, and consequently the board of health felt it to be our duty to close the schools, churches, poolrooms, and the assembling together of more than ten persons in any one place in the village, and a proclamation to that effect was issued October 17th, 1918, and I am pleased to state the results were good, as the threatened serious epidemic abated very much in three or four weeks. I may also say that since the order was rescinded, November 17th, 1918, up to the present time there is no serious indication of its renewal. I would say to you and to the citizens generally that it is of the greatest importance that caution and care be exercised by everyone for several months in order that the recurrence may be prevented. If anyone contracts influenza or may think they have only a cold, he or she should stay at home and not mix with others until recovery has taken place.

In regard to the many other matters concerning the health and the sanitary condition of the village, such as cleaning up wells and nuisances, the board has had more to do, perhaps, than usual. I may say that in all the work of the board, the chairman has been most efficient. In all, eight meetings were held during the year.

I am, Your obedient servant,
JOHN WALKER, M.O.H.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. What is in a name? The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

way, and a good thing, too. There are a dozen such men, some retired, others on the verge of retiring, who would be pleased to go as High Commissioners to France, Belgium and other countries. The effect of such action is bound to be a few million more of export from each country for Canada."

"I quite agree with you, General, but how about yourself? Let the other fellow do it, does not sound right coming from you. You admit that your own business interests were never in as good a shape as they were during your absence. Get in, you will be welcomed."

"Well, you know, the political scramble does not appeal to me. I am not cut out for it. And after four years of absence from my family I do want to go home and take a long-needed rest. I am going to Mexico for a few months. It is warm there."

In order that the reader may have a knowledge of General McRae's former war activities, the following is given from "Who's Who."

Immediately on the outbreak of the war he resigned all his directorships and offered his services to the Government who appointed him Lieutenant-Colonel in charge of all remounts west of the Great Lakes. He is a noted horseman and he turned his knowledge to such good advantage that his work was highly commended by the Canadian Royal Commission which was appointed for the investigation of all war purchases. The protective measures which he originated in regard to the purchase of remounts saved the Canadian Government large sums of money. He was appointed Director of Supply and Transport in July, 1915, and was appointed Quartermaster-General with the rank of Brigadier in December, 1915. In February, 1918, at the request of the Prime Minister of Great Britain, he was seconded to the British Government and appointed Assistant to the Minister of Information and Director of Administration in that Ministry. He relinquished, voluntarily, his Canadian pay and allowances and gave his services to the Imperial Government without charge. The appreciation of his services to Canada has been recognized by his promotion to the rank of Major-General.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS
Township of Dunwich
Reeve—Kehoe; deputy-revee—McCallum; councillors—Drumgoole, Polard and Crawford. All re-elected by acclamation.

Village of Alvinston
Reeve—S. Lukacs; councillors—F. McNally, A. McLaughlin, W. J. Reader and J. Holmes. All by acclamation.

Township of Moss
Reeve—E. F. Reycraft, by acclamation; councillors—Andrew Gardner, F. J. James, C. S. Morrison, Isaac Watterworth.

Township of Ekfrid
L. L. McTaggart polled 289 votes in the township, defeating his opponent, Dougald Black, by 143 votes. Black polled 146 votes. For the council, James McRae polled 208 votes, Frank W. Nichols 232, W. J. Chisholm 180, C. H. Lucas 169, Donald Johnson was defeated. He polled 166 votes.

Village of Dutton
William Patton was elected Reeve by a majority of 53 votes over William Scoyne. Another nomination will be required for councillors, Henry Humphries and Henry Milton being the only ones to qualify.

Township of Aldborough
Reeve—W. S. Stalker; deputy-revee—W. A. Kelly (acclamation); councillors—Frank McGregor, Dougald Andrews, A. J. Wismer.

Township of Caradoc
James Peters defeated James Clark in the contest for Reeve, the respective vote being 291 and 262. In the contest for deputy-revee, Dougald Leitch defeated L. W. Beach with a vote of 299 to 285. The three councillors elected are Hugh Brodie 334, Alex. Collins 305, William Yeale 229. C. H. Hoover, who was also a candidate for the council, polled 224 votes.

Township of Brooke
Following is the result of elections in the township of Brooke:—Reeve—L. Lindsay; deputy-revee—A. Sutton; councillors—C. Atkin, R. M. Campbell, A. Loosmore.

Township of Metcalfe
For the township of Metcalfe, R. Denning, Reeve, went back with a majority of 86. He polled 186 votes. His opponent, A. D. Campbell, polled 100 votes. The council went back by acclamation. They are: W. H. Hawkin, Joe Blain, George W. Denning, Angus McCallum.

ANOTHER GOOD WELL ON THE SECOND FARM

The Second farm, to which the attention of all oil men was directed at the beginning of the Moss boom, is once more causing considerable excitement. Within the past week two of the best wells that have yet been struck were drilled in and started pumping, and another one is expected to come in this week. Two drilling rigs are busy on this lease and it is expected that many more good wells will be drilled in this locality during the next two months.

E. A. Randall has been fishing on the deep well. He has been successful in cleaning the hole and expects to resume operations within a few days. This well is down 1,635 feet.

The Castle Oil & Gas Co. are fishing a string of tools on the Hugh McAlpine lease.

Leo Wilson has drilled in another good well on the R. L. McAlpine lease. Tanner & Gates have completed another on the farm of Dan Livingston and intend to commence No. 7 this week.

George Porter has started No. 9 for the Patterson syndicate of Toronto on the farm of Lachlan McLean.

DIRTY AND CLEAN VILLAGES

The Toronto Globe is serving a most useful purpose in calling attention to the blotched and squalid villages that dot the landscape in Ontario, villages bespeaking anything but a well-ordered province with a rural population keenly susceptible to the good opinion of travellers and tourists. We are all acquainted with them; with their chief characteristic challenging the severe criticism of passersby who cannot abide filth and squalor in this land of plenty. One sees broken-down fences, weather-beaten outhouses, unpainted homes and other evidences of individual shiftlessness and community neglect. Where homes and surroundings should attract, repellent pictures of decadent rural life meet the eye. All these things, so noticeable in spots let the Globe to call for the villages improved or the Village Improvement Society.

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

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

First Tuesday in the month meeting at 7.30 in the evening. Every meeting following Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2.30.

There will be no meeting in McRae Hall until after the ban is lifted. Send in all finished work to ship Friday.

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SIR ROBERT BORDEN WILL ATTEND CONFERENCE OF NATIONS

British Dominions Will Receive Consideration Commensurate With Their Participation in the War and Their Status in British Commonwealth.

A despatch from London says:—The conference of representatives of the allied nations which was to begin at Paris on January 6 has been postponed for one week owing to the development of the Cabinet crisis in Italy. It is now expected to meet on January 13, and arrangements to that end are being completed.

The character and scope of this conference is not likely to be defined until it actually meets. There is the view that it should be a formal gathering with a definite agenda to be considered, and offering a public report of conclusions to be reached, and an alternative proposal is that this conference should be completely informal and given up to the freest possible consideration of all questions of peace as they affect the attitude which the allied nations will take at the Peace Conference. The probabilities are that the latter course will be followed as lending itself more readily to the purposes in view: the adjustment of all differences between the allies so that they can go into the Peace Congress with an agreed programme. There is no difficulty about the representation at this conference as all the allied countries will have ample opportunity of

presenting their views by their representatives.

The British delegation will be headed by Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Balfour, but there will be attached an extensive retinue of officials from the Foreign Office and from the various services.

The Canadian Mission will proceed to Paris in time for this conference and the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, will represent Canada in these preliminary and important discussions.

The date for the official peace congress has not yet been fixed. It can be called in short order, as the delegates who are to attend it are now in Paris, or on their way there. The belief is that the inter-allied conferences will require about a fortnight, and that the actual peace conference will begin its work about the first of February.

The questions of the representation of the various countries entitled to be present at this congress have not yet been fully settled, and may not be until they are considered by the inter-allied conference, but it may be said that the British Dominions will receive consideration commensurate with their participation in the war, and their status in the family of British nations.



After 47 Years—The famous Arc de Triomphe, Paris, which was closed in 1871 after the Prussians defied it by passing through in procession, is to be re-opened for a great Victory procession early in the year.

FORMER EMPEROR IS DEPRESSED

Continued Brooding on Downfall Telling on His Appearance.

Amerongen, Holland—Even the wonderful springlike weather of the new year did not bring the former German Emperor outside of Amerongen Castle, although his condition is improving daily. The principle cause of his indisposition appears to be mental depression, induced by the gradual realization of the full extent of his downfall. Recent reports from Germany are said to have accentuated this feeling.

Lack of open-air exercise and continual brooding have had such telling effect on Herr Hohenzollern's appearance that he scarcely is recognizable to those who saw him when he first came to Amerongen. His wife, who is with him almost constantly, displays much more buoyant spirits, and makes every effort to cheer him.

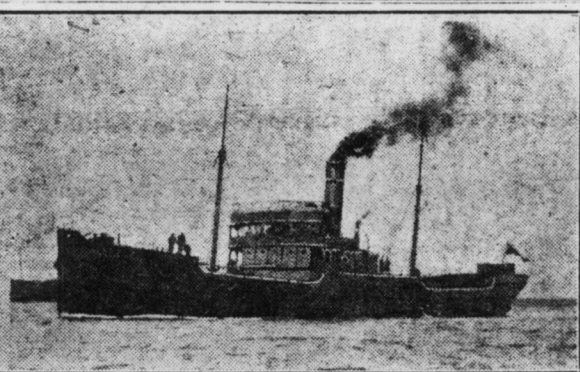
There is no sign of the immediate removal of the former Emperor, although many reports are current to that effect.

Million Tons of Fuel Oil Sent to Britain From America

A despatch from London says:—The Ministry of Shipping states that during the war over 1,000,000 tons of fuel oil were carried from the United States to Britain by 761 cargo steamers, specially fitted out to convey oil in double bottoms or ballast tanks. Fifteen thousand tons of oil were lost by enemy action and 2,000 by marine loss.

FORMER CHANCELLOR OF GERMANY DEAD

Copenhagen, Jan. 5.—Count George F. von Hertling, the former Imperial German Chancellor, died Saturday night at Ruhpolding, Bavaria. He had been ill for six days.



A "MYSTERY SHIP." This is one of the "mystery ships" which look like an ordinary tramp steamer. In reality she is a vessel of an entirely novel type, heavily armed with guns which are concealed and can be unmasked in a few seconds. In addition she has a very heavy armament of torpedoes and depth charge throwers, but she is built with a draught of only 3 1/2 feet, which made her practically immune from submarine attack. It is announced that one of these ships will be sent on a tour of the Empire and that it is hoped her light draught will enable her to pass through the St. Lawrence canals and be brought to lake ports.

PEERAGES FOR BRITISH GENERALS

Field Marshal Haig and Admiral Beatty Rewarded With Earldoms.

A despatch from London says:—Earldoms will be conferred on Field Marshal Haig and Vice-Admiral Beatty, in recognition of their services during the war, according to The Mail.

It is stated that Generals Horne, Plumer, Byng, Rawlinson, Birdwood and Allenby will be elevated to the Peerage.

The newspapers say that these honors will probably be accompanied by grants of money. Immediate announcement of these honors is said by The Mail to be improbable, as Field Marshal Haig prefers to remain in command of the British armies until the treaty of peace is signed and the army is reconstructed on a peace basis.

It is recalled that Lord Roberts received a Parliamentary grant of £100,000, and that Lord Kitchener was given £50,000 after the South African War. These grants were in addition to the titles conferred upon them.

It is reported that Vice-Admiral Beatty will be given the rank of full Admiral. Since he took over the command of the British fleet from Sir John R. Jellicoe he has borne the title of "Acting Admiral."

The Marquis of Milfordhaven, commanding the second cruiser squadron, and former First Lord of the Admiralty, has been placed on the retired list at his own request.

GERMANS EVACUATE RIGA TO ESCAPE BOLSHIEVSKI

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Owing to the advance of superior forces of Bolshievski, says a despatch from Berlin, the German troops have been compelled to evacuate Riga, the Livonian port at the head of the Gulf of Riga.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Jan. 7.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24 1/4; No. 2 Northern \$2.21 1/4; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/4; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11 1/4, in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W. 75 1/4; No. 3 C.W. 71 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 72 1/4; extra No. 1 feed, 71 1/4, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.70; No. 4 yellow, \$1.65; sample corn, feed, \$1.45 to \$1.50, track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 70 to 73c; No. 3 white, 69 to 72c, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2, do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$2.00. Barley—Malt, new crop, 90 to 95c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.35. Rye—No. 2, \$1.54, nominal. Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality \$11.85, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal, freight, bags included: Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, \$22.00 per ton; mixed, \$20.00 to \$21.00 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$9.50 to \$10.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale Eggs—No. 1 storage, 54 to 55c; selected, storage, 52 to 53c; cartons, new laid, 75 to 78c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 51 to 53c; do. prints, 53 to 55c; choice dairy prints, 45 to 47c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 30 to 33c; oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 27 1/2 to 28c; twin, 28 to 28 1/2c; spring made, large, 28 1/2 to 29c; twins, 29 to 29 1/2c.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4 per dozen.

Maple Syrup—In 5-gal. tins, \$3.25.

Provisions—Wholesale Barreled Meats—Picked pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33c; hams, medium, 38 to 39c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked hams, 51 to 52c; backs, 40 to 41c; backs, boneless, 50 to 52c.

Breadfast bacon, 42 to 47c. Cottage rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30 1/2c; clear bellies, 28 to 28 1/2c; fat backs, 25c.

Lard Pure, tierces, 20 to 20 1/2c; tubs, 30 1/2 to 31c; pails, 30 1/2 to 31 1/2c; prints, 31 1/2 to 32c; shortening, tierces, 25 1/2 to 25 3/4c; tubs, 25 1/2 to 26c; pails, 26 to 26 1/2c; 1-lb. prints, 27 to 27 1/2c.

Montreal Markets Montreal, Jan. 7.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed 88c; flour, new standard grade \$11.25 to \$11.35; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs. \$4.25 to \$4.50; bran \$37.25; shorts, \$42.25; Mouille, \$68.00 to \$70.00; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots \$20.00 to \$21.00.

Cheese, finest eastern, 24 to 25c. Butter, choicest creamery, 52 to 53c. Eggs, selected, 59c; No. 1 stock, 51c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1.70. Dressed hog, abattoir, killed \$35.00 to \$35.25. Lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 32 1/2c.

Live Stock Market Toronto, Jan. 7.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.25; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.25; do. good, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do. medium, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do. common, \$8.00 to \$8.25; bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do. medium, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do. rough bulls, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do. good, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do. medium, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do. common, \$7.00 to \$7.75; stockers, \$7.75 to \$10.50; feeders, \$10.25 to \$11.25; canners, \$5.50 to \$5.85; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$150.00; do. com. and med., \$85.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$70.00 to \$150.00; light ewes, \$9.00 to \$10.00; yearlings, \$13.00 to \$18.50; spring lambs, \$15.00 to \$18.00; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$17.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.00; do. weighed off cars, \$18.25; do. f.o.b., \$17.00.

PRINCE OF WALES WILL VISIT U.S. A despatch from London says:—It is understood that King George and Queen Mary assured President Wilson that the Prince of Wales will visit the United States during his coming trip through the British Dominions, according to a Paris despatch to The Mail.

NONE OF BAGDAD GUARD SURVIVE

85 Per Cent. of British Rank and File in Turkey Died.

A despatch from London says:—A British officer who was a prisoner in Turkey gave an account on Friday of the terrible hardships and cruelty inflicted upon British prisoners by the Turks. Describing the march from Kut-el-Amara to Bagdad, the officer says the prisoners were driven like sheep along the desert ways. They were denied food, were short of water, and the Turks refused to allow them to rest. They were bayoneted or clubbed if they stopped and were struck with rawhide whips when they faltered.

Roughly speaking, according to the officer, from 75 to 85 per cent. of the British rank and file in Turkey died. One battery surrendered at Kut-el-Amara 117 strong; 11 are now alive. Other batteries are almost in the same condition. One regiment marched out of Kut-el-Amara 300 strong, of whom only 53 are now living.

The British Consular guard at Bagdad before the war consisted of two Indian officers and 85 men. When the war broke out they were interned in perfect physical condition. All of them are dead.

58 U-BOATS STILL TO BE SURRENDERED

Allies Destroyed or Captured 202 German Submarines During War.

London, Jan. 5.—The allies destroyed or captured 202 German submarines during the war. In addition to these, 14 German submarines were destroyed by the Germans themselves, ten in the Adriatic and four off Flanders. Seven others were interned in neutral countries.

The surrender of German submarines is not yet complete: the number already brought into British ports is 122. There are at least 58 still to be surrendered. The Germans are still busily engaged in building submarines. The allies are making no objection to this, for all these boats will be at the disposal of the allies when completed.

German surface warships actually brought into British ports were less than one battleship than stipulated in the armistice terms. The reason for this is that neither the Saxon nor the Mackensen has been completed by the German yards. The German battleship Baden is to be handed over instead. She will leave German waters for Scapa Flow within a week.

FRENCH SOLDIERS OCCUPY THE HUNGARIAN CAPITAL

A despatch from Paris says:—Two thousand French soldiers have entered Budapest, the Hungarian capital, according to a telegram from Zurich to the Temps. One detachment occupied the castle of Count Karolyi, where Field Marshal von Mackensen, of the German army, is interned. Gen. Berthelot, commander of the allied forces in Roumania is making a tour through Hungary to insure the proper carrying out of the armistice.

SOLDIERS EMBARK FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

A despatch from London says:—To the strains of patriotic music played by military bands of the Imperial army, 1,500 officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, who enlisted in British Columbia and Alberta, embarked at Liverpool on Thursday afternoon on the Canadian Pacific Empress of Asia, for the direct voyage to Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

CITIZENS OF OCCUPIED PROVINCES MAY VOTE

A despatch from Paris says:—Marshal Foch, according to the Matin, has given permission for the Germans in the occupied Rhine Provinces to participate in the German elections. He also will allow freedom of the press and freedom of assembly as far as is compatible with the maintenance of order.

HUNS EVADED RUIN BY ARMISTICE

Great Allied Offensive Imminent When Germany Sued For Peace.

Paris, Jan. 5.—Germany hurried to request the armistice when she saw that a new allied offensive was to be launched on the Lorraine front on November 12 by 600,000 men under command of Gen. De Castelnau, says The Excelsior.

American and French troops, it says, were concentrated on the front between Briey and Chateau Salins. They were supported by 3,000 guns of all calibres and had 300 tanks available on a front of about 45 miles. Duke Albrecht of Wurtemberg, the German Commander on this front, had available only twenty-five divisions of inferior fighting quality. These divisions contained approximately 160,000 men. He had only one thousand guns.

This allied attack, The Excelsior continues, would have carried the war into annexed Lorraine and into Rhenish Prussia, threatening to cut off the German army in Belgium and in the Ardennes from its bases.

German General Headquarters, realizing that the divisions on other sectors were exhausted, and that its forces were demoralized and worn out, averted a catastrophe by pleading for an armistice. The Excelsior concludes:

"The success of the offensive was assured, but it could not have made victory more complete than it already was, because Germany accepted all our conditions. Marshal Foch deemed it useless to cause further shedding of blood, and consented to stop hostilities, although Germany was then in a desperate plight."

GERMANS WRECKED MANY AIRPLANES

British Army of Occupation at Cologne Finds Skeleton of Huge Gotha.

A despatch from London says:—Many German airplanes were destroyed in part by the Germans when they evacuated Cologne, according to reports from British correspondents in the British area of occupation.

Among the dismantled machines is the skeleton of a huge Gotha. It was built to carry 14 men, and on its broad wings are walks, while little iron ladders lead to the upper plane where the machine gunners were posted. Another machine is an armored airplane for use in attacking trenches with machine guns. The wings are of corrugated steel and steel plates a quarter of an inch thick protect all vital points as well as seats for two men. Two machine guns point down through the bottom of the fuselage.

POLES IN CONTROL OF POSEN: WHITE EAGLE ON EACH HOUSE

A despatch from Copenhagen says:—Posen is completely in the hands of the Poles, according to advices from Berlin. The official buildings are guarded by soldiers wearing German uniforms but with the cockade replaced by the white eagle of Poland. The Poles have taken complete charge, even in the German districts, and the German national monuments have been overturned, often after violent fighting. All the official money has been taken over by the Poles. The bakers refuse to sell bread to Germans, and the Polish colors fly from every house.

SURRENDERED U-BOATS ARE BEING DIVIDED UP

A despatch from London says:—German submarines which have been surrendered are being divided among the allies, according to The Mail. The newspaper says that fifteen go to France, ten to Italy, seven to Japan and four to the United States. The U-boats turned over to the United States are said to be now on their way across the Atlantic.

The newspaper does not specify the manner in which the rest of the 127 surrendered submarines are to be allotted.

FOOD SHORTAGE IN VIENNA FOUND TO BE VERY BAD

A despatch from London says:—Reuters is informed that the allied commission for revictualing Austria has arrived at Vienna. It has been found that the food shortage in Austria, especially in Vienna, is very bad and probably much more extensive arrangements than originally anticipated may have to be made for revictualing the population.

Status of ex-Kaiser in Holland Has Been Definitely Settled

A despatch from Amsterdam says:—The British and Dutch Governments have arrived at an agreement regarding the status of the former German Emperor, according to a despatch to the Telegraaf from The Hague.

BRINGING UP FATHER



ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO

COMPARISON OF BATTLE WITH THOSE OF GREAT WAR

Canadian Troops Rested and Had Luncheon on Ground of Napoleon's Last Stand.

Lieut. D'Arcy C. Higgins, of the Canadian Headquarters Staff, writes as follows to his mother, who lives in Toronto.

"Yesterday I had a most interesting day in the signals car. We left London about 10.30 a.m. and went via Waterloo to Brussels, where we witnessed the magnificent reception given King Albert by the city—his first official visit since before the war. I think it was, without exception, the finest sight I ever saw.

We had lunch on the famous field where Waterloo was fought 103 years ago, and it is one of the most interesting spots I have seen.

The most amazing thing about the whole battle that struck me were the extremely short distance and the vast number of men involved.

Area of Waterloo.

(a) The whole area on which Waterloo was fought was less than twelve miles in circumference.

(b) Wellington's front line was only three miles, along which 55,000 troops were concentrated.

(c) While the battle was being waged a distance of only 925 yards intervened between Napoleon and Wellington, the two army commanders.

(d) 45,000 men were killed or wounded in seven hours' fighting, of which 8,000 were French, killed in the attempt to take Hougoumont Farm, a very insignificant place defensively, but one of most importance strategically.

These facts to me were very impressive, especially when contrasted with some of the great battles of this war, just finished. All sorts of relics of the equipment used for fighting then can be seen at the little museum near Lye.

Built by Women.

Another place of the greatest interest was the Mound, built entirely by women. It took them seven years to complete their task, receiving only four-pence a day. The earth was all carried from surrounding fields in baskets, balanced on their heads. The Mound resembles a conical ring heap. It contains 165,000 cubic feet of earth, covered by nice green grass and surrounded by the English lilies, carved in stone, this being supported by a pedestal containing 3,000,000 bricks. There are 300 steps up the side, and the view from the top is well worth the climb—Quatre Bras, Waterloo and Brussels standing out clearly.

The town of Waterloo is three miles distant from the field, but the battle was given the name because it was from there Wellington sent his reports.

We went through the famous forest of Brussels to Bois de Boulogne. We drove down the main boulevard, put our car in one of the big hotels, and walked down to the Palais de Ville, where we stood talking. Both of these buildings are very historic and represent the finest architecture in Brussels. There were very few English officers in the city, and we being Canadians, were the cynosure of all eyes. Bands were playing everywhere, the favorite being "Tipperary." Everybody was dancing and having the time of their lives. After dinner I went up to the second floor of one of the largest restaurants, where there were about 300 people. The moment they recognized me as a Canadian officer they gave three ringing cheers, to which I responded "Vive la Belgique."

SAFETY-FIRST COLORS

War-time Painting of Neutral Merchant Ships.

Has the war beautified or disfigured the merchant ships of the nations?

Ships of the Allies are either camouflaged or painted grey, and are armed—no beauty about this. It is when we see neutral steamers that we get something of the colors of war. With great dignity these vessels flaunt their national colors on hull and stern.

The iron ore ship from Bilbao has red and gold bars painted on her side, while the timber craft from Drammen or other Norwegian ports bears a large red patch down her hull, on which there stands a deep blue cross.

Greece has her blue and white stripes, and Denmark her red with white cross. Sweden boasts a golden cross on a marine-blue background, and Holland bars of red, white and blue respectively.

It does not seem so long ago that the trim United States merchantman blazoned her identity to the seven seas by means of a mighty "star-spangled banner" on her hull.

Nearly one hundred vessels at Prince Rupert, B.C., are occupied in halibut fishing, and during September 28 fishing vessels arrived, bringing in a total catch of 1,000,000 lbs. of halibut.



Montreal Daily Star

WHAT SOLDIERS WANT.

A suggestion to those who are sending gifts to soldiers overseas comes from Lt.-Col. (Canon) Frederick George Scott, Senior Chaplain of the First Division, in a cable received by friends in Montreal. He says "The men want playing cards and chewing tobacco."

CHEW STAG TOBACCO

"Ever-lastingly Good"

TERMONDE A CITY TO SHAME GERMANS

THIRTEEN HUNDRED HOMES BURNED TO GROUND.

Unspeaking Privations Suffered by Seven Thousand Inhabitants For Four Years.

The name of Termonde will be a thing of shame to all Germans for generations to come, says a correspondent on Nov. 20. The world will never forget the story of the deliberate, systematic burning of more than 1,000 homes of harmless inhabitants or of the murdering of innocent civilians. That has been followed by four years of servitude to the Germans under conditions of such utter discomfort that I doubt if any persons of France or Belgium have suffered more than those of Termonde.

I have been in the place to-day, being the first Englishman to visit it, as I must have been almost the last to see it in its long agony four years ago.

Of the 2,400 houses which composed the town before the war about 1,300 were destroyed or burned wantonly, house by house, by the Germans on their first entry after they had been there without molestation from the inhabitants for twenty-four hours. Of the something less than 1,200 houses which remain in the town and the immediate environs, nearly all are of the poorer class and small, and the great majority of them more or less damaged. A large number would not be considered fit to live in in ordinary times, but the standards of Termonde are not exacting. Of the original 10,000 people nearly 7,000 have continued to live there, and any ruin of a building which could be patched up to give shelter was accounted good enough. Two and three households crowded into one small cottage. Rooms were partitioned off to make homes for two families. To live thus, in one dark room or two with the windows filled with planks instead of glass, and holes in walls partially and roughly filled in, has been the normal condition of the people of Termonde for over four years. When the town was burned, of course, all the furniture was burned, and there remained not half enough of the ordinary necessities of life.

Re-entry of Belgian Troops.

The last Germans left Termonde on Nov. 15 and the first Belgians reached the town the following Sunday. All Flanders to-day has lain under a thick blanket of white fog, which added to

the dismalness of the landscape, and the pathos of the place was indescribable. One is familiar with towns utterly ruined in which no man lives, as Ypres and Lille, but Termonde, where 7,000 people still exist among the four-year-old ruins, seemed to me to surpass in sadness even those terrible wastes, yet it was not a sad day, for Belgian troops were passing unceasingly through the town on the way to Brussels to assist at the entry of the King, and the people lined the streets, where a few poor flags fluttered, and tried to cheer them and broke into demonstrations of enthusiasm at the sight of my British uniform. But after four years of privation have left their mark on the population, and never, it seemed to me, did the whole people of a town need pitying sympathy more than they.

Suffered For Food.

In the course of the four years Termonde has had five commanders, and all were equally severe and brutal. As in most places, it is solely the International Relief Committee who have been able to furnish the inhabitants with bread and fats enough, and tinned milk for infants, at least to keep the spark of life glowing. All the local agricultural produce, whether vegetables, meat, or real milk, was of course, requisitioned by the Germans for themselves. Many prisoners, including numbers of English, were in the neighborhood, and during the last few weeks there has been a constant stream of parties of all sizes arriving from the near front to be quartered for a few days and moved on again to Germany. A local soup committee, of which Mme. Bruyninck, the Burgomaster's wife, was president, has ministered to these with German consent. The prisoners, while in the neighborhood, all received a good bowl of soup each day, without which they must have starved.

The church of Notre Dame of Termonde contained, with other paintings, two rather famous Van Dycks, both of which were hurried off to safety before the Germans entered the town, and have been preserved, as, in a similar way, have been the pictures from the Town Hall, including the mammoth canvas, representing the inauguration of Mr. de Keyser, who was one of Termonde's most famous sons, as Lord Mayor of London. Of the private collections in Termonde, however, and it was a town of considerable wealth, practically nothing remains except such things as individuals managed to hide. I described the criminal wreckage of the fine houses and of the Museum and Art School in 1914, and what little escaped then has since been requisitioned or looted.

Termonde was a pitiable sight as I saw it four years ago, when the ashes of the first burning still smoked. As I saw it to-day, with the old ruins grown cold and unrepentant, the wreckage of the big iron bridge still lying in the river where the Germans blew it up after their drunken carousal on the first night of their entry, and the poor skeleton of the old Town Hall still dominating the Grande Place, it seemed to me sadder still. I do not think the gaunt people in the streets who cheered their returning soldiers with such an enthusiasm know how sad a sight they are, or how dreadful has been the environment in which they have grown accustomed to live.

OXYGEN FOR AIRMEN

Artificial Supply of Gas Needed at Great Altitudes.

The mechanical difficulties that in the early days of aviation prevented the reaching of heights as great as 15,000 or even 20,000 feet were overcome, but another difficulty had to be solved before such ascensions became practicable. At extreme heights, especially after a rapid ascent, the human lungs do not function properly. They cannot adapt themselves to the sudden change of air pressure, and the aviator is treated with suffocation.

But this difficulty also was overcome. Each aviator was provided with an extra supply of oxygen upon which he could draw in case of need. The apparatus consisted of an Aronov vacuum bottle enclosed in a metal basket. The bottle is filled with enough liquid oxygen for two persons for one hour at a height of 15,000 feet. The stopcock is opened the oxygen passes in gaseous form through a tube connected with the bottle.

The cold produced by the evaporation

of the liquid gas is so intense that the gas, if breathed in as it comes from the bottle would congest the lungs and cause death. To make it breathable it is first conducted through a long pipe coiled around the basket containing the bottle, and then into a rubber bag, from which a tube conveys the gas to the aviator. A second coil with a rubber bag and service tube, is provided for the use of the passenger.

There is no danger of an explosion should the bottle containing the liquid oxygen be struck by a projectile, but the heat from the burning of the airplane would be disastrous. It would cause the gas to expand and burst the container, and the liberated oxygen would air in destroying the airplane.

The entire equipment for two persons weighs only about eighteen pounds and occupies but little space in the fuselage of the airplane. In the American army it has recently been ordered that every pilot who goes aloft must carry enough oxygen for from six to eight hours.

How necessary oxygen is to an aviator was demonstrated by the experience of Capt. R. W. Schroeder, U.S.A., on his remarkable flight of Sept. 18, 1918, when he broke all altitude records by ascending to a height of 28,900 feet.

ARMY PIGEON LOFTS

Novel War-time Use for London Motor Buses in France.

One of the many uses to which London motor buses are put in France is as a home for pigeons. The outside of the omnibus is roofed in to form a cage, while the men occupy the inside—or rather, three-quarters of the inside, because the front part is also part of the cage, which is entered by a door from the men's room, and also by a door at the top of the back staircase.

There is an opening in the front of the cage cleverly arranged to let the birds enter when they return from their flights, but not to let them escape when they are inside. A board is deftly poised just inside the opening, so that when a bird steps on it an electric bell rings inside the omnibus to tell the men that a pigeon has come home.

The pigeons are taken out in baskets to the trenches to bring messages back in case the wire communications should be cut by the enemy's fire. If not wanted for this purpose they are sent flying back after twenty-four hours with a message, just for practice. Each pigeon has a ring put on its leg when quite young, and is known by the number on the ring.

As soon as the bird arrives at the loft a man creeps into the cage, catches it, reads the message, writes it down in duplicate, and sends an orderly at once with a copy to the signal office, whence it is sent forth like an ordinary telegram to its destination. Birds are always sent in couples, each with the same message, in case one should be shot by the enemy.

Laugh When People Step On Your Feet

Try this yourself then pass it along to others. It works!

Ouch ! ! ! ! This kind of rough talk will be heard less here in town if people troubled with corns will follow the simple advice of this Cincinnati authority, who claims that a few drops of a drug called freezone when applied to a tender, aching corn cures soreness at once, and soon the corn dries up and lifts right off without pain.

He says freezone is an ether compound which dries immediately and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding tissue or skin. A quarter of an ounce of freezone will cost very little at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. Millions of American women will welcome this announcement since the inauguration of the high heels.

Sixty per cent. of the work on a ship is in constructing the hull, and the remaining 40 per cent. is installing mechanical parts, deck furnishings and other equipment that goes to make the finished vessel.

ALASKA IS MISUNDERSTOOD

More Than Three-Quarters of Area Is In Temperate Zone.

Alaska is the most misunderstood and misrepresented section of the continent. People generally and sincerely believe that the name Alaska is synonymous with snow and ice and couple it accordingly with ice cream freezers and cold drinks, says an American writer. Yet the principal cities of Alaska along its southern coast line—Juneau, Ketchikan, Cordova, Valdez and Seward—do not average as cold in midwinter as New York, and are seldom as cold as Baltimore and Washington.

Alaska is one-fifth the size of the whole United States and its prodigious area of about 600,000 square miles, nearly three times the size of the German Empire, spreads from the temperate zone to the Arctic Circle. Not one-quarter of it is in the latter. Below the circle lies a magnificent belt of fertile soil. It is estimated by Government authorities that the great agricultural area of Alaska's fertile valleys and plains, on many of which cattle can be wintered without feeding, aggregate 80,000 square miles, with a climate like that of northern Europe—Norway, Finland and Sweden.

This land is richer and more productive than that of any other country in the world, well watered, fairly well timbered, and 320 acres are open free to any settler if he wishes to take up a homestead.

In the great central valley of Alaska the coldest days of winter are not as cold as reported from time to time in the prairie states of the United States, like Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota. Stock raisers and farmers are going into Alaska on every steamer to look the country over.

Visitors to Alaska are surprised at what they find when they reach the interior. Nor do they need to suffer hardship in making the trip, for first-class steamships to the principal ports, with unusually reasonable rates, are running out from Seattle nearly every day, and railroad and automobile lines to the interior are readily available. Nor is it necessary to go far, for every valley leading from the coast is waiting for the husbandman.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Compressed Paper Fuel.

Italy makes excellent use of her waste paper. It is made into a cheap and portable fuel for the soldiers. Boys and girls go about the cities collecting all the discarded newspapers they can find. These are brought to establishments where the sheets are converted by machinery into little tight rolls about an inch in diameter and two inches long, which are packed into small bags and dispatched to the army.

This compressed paper fuel is most convenient whenever an individual soldier wishes to warm up a mugful of soup or coffee.

A Health Saving Reminder.

Don't Wait until you get the Spanish Influenza. USE

Minard's Liniment

At the first sign of it. Its Healing Qualities are amazing. THE OLD RELIABLE MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LTD. Falmouth, N.S.

Hornets Give Tip on Weather.

The age of prophecies is not past, at least not the age of weather prophecies. It's right. The most recent instance of this is a Pennsylvania hunter called Bill Vanzant. Bill learns all about the weather from the hornets. Here is the way the narration runs: Pointing up to two trees along the Baltimore Pike, near Swarthmore, upon which high up hang big hornets' hives, Bill said: "See those hives? They are high and dry and that indicates little wind, but we are going to have deep snow and plenty of it, and you can tell the world from me that I am right when I say deep snow and plenty of it." Vanzant declares hornets never like to get into deep snow, and their nature always indicates to them how to protect themselves for the winter months.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Compared with last year, the number of new settlers entering Western Canada during August showed a decided increase, 1,593 settlers having crossed the line through the prairie entry ports, the uniform object being to take up land for farming purposes and the total wealth brought with them being in the neighborhood of \$600,000.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The world's census of sheep runs to well over 450,000,000. Age makes some people wise and others only stubborn.

The Ogilvie Milling Company has donated a hundred thousand pounds of flour to the Canadian War Hospitals Fund for Serbia, Montenegro and Macedonia.

ISSUE No. 2—19.

The Latest Designs



Simple little dress featuring the deep yoke effect, back and front, the sides dropping to hip line and forming flaps for the pockets which hang below. McCall Pattern No. 8647, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. Transfer Design No. 888. Price, 15 cents.



An interesting note in this frock is the Chinese influence, which is so strongly felt. McCall Pattern No. 8658, Misses' Dress. In 4 size, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

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

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

"A man only understands what is akin to something already existing in himself."—Amiel.

Sweden is using less than one-fifth of the 5,000,000 horsepower it is believed it could derive from its waterfalls.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

"When I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I thought I would try them. I was completely healed after using one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Soap." (Signed) Miss Mary Heston, Cottam, Ont., August 19, 1917.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes. Nothing better.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

DON'T SUFFER PAIN—BUY HIRST'S!

and be prepared against attacks of rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, toothache and earache. Equally effective for relieving swollen joints, sprains, sore throat and other painful ailments. For over 40 years a family friend. Don't experiment—buy Hirst's—always have a bottle in the house. Has a hundred uses. At dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING, FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

FOR SALE

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$100,000. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 64, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$1,500. Worth double that amount. Apply J. R. de Wilson Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external cured without pain by our latest method. Book \$1.00. Go before too late. Dr. Holman Medical Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

When making cakes of corn flour the addition of a little fat will make them light and more tender.

Holland's mines are now producing coal at the rate of about 2,000,000 tons a year.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

ASTHMA

INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH

ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST or write Lyman-Hess Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 50c.

DON'T CUT OUT

A Shoe Boli, Capped

Rock or Bursitis

FOR

ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book \$1.00 plus or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

ABSORBINE, JR. for swollen, the sorest, blisters, burns, scalds, various sores, itches, and insect bites. Price \$1.25 a bottle. It dries up or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P.O. F., 518 Ligon St., Montreal, Can. Wholesale and Retail. All are made in Canada.

DON'T NEGLECT A RHEUMATIC PAIN

Go after it with Sloan's Liniment before it gets dangerous

Apply a little, don't rub, let it penetrate, and—good-by twinge! Same for external aches, pains, strains, stiffness of joints or muscles, lameness, bruises. Instant relief without massaging or soiled clothing. Reliable—the biggest selling liniment year after year. Economical by reason of enormous sales. Keep a big bottle ready at all times. Made in Canada. Ask your druggist for Sloan's Liniment.

Sloan's Liniment

Kills Pain

75c., 50c., \$1.25.

FACE A FRIGHT WITH PIMPLES

Also On Back. Kept Awake. Cuticura Healed at Cost of 75c.

"My face and back were all broken out with pimples, and my face was a fright to look at. The pimples feasted and were scattered, and were so itchy that I scratched until the skin was sore and red. They kept me awake at night."

"When I saw Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I thought I would try them. I was completely healed after using one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Soap." (Signed) Miss Mary Heston, Cottam, Ont., August 19, 1917.

Keep your skin clear by using Cuticura Soap and Ointment for every-day toilet purposes. Nothing better.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

January Clearing Sale AT J. N. CURRIE & CO'S STORE

A Chance to Pick Up Many Desirable
Lines at Special Sale Prices

We Buy No Job Lots of Inferior Goods Just to Make a Sale

Every article on sale is from our
regular stock. Lines we are discon-
tinuing to buy on account of style
changes or lines broken in sales.

Many Lines Are One-third to One-half Off Today's Values

Handkerchiefs from our Christmas
display, some very slightly soiled—50c
quality for 35c; 35c quality for 25c;
25c quality for 18c; 20c quality for
15c.

Fancy Dresden Ribbon, reg. 65c and
75c, sale price 39c.

Boudoir Caps from Christmas sale,
reg. 55c, clearing at 55c.

Men's Linen Collars, discontinued
lines, reg. 20c and 25c, for 5c each.

Men's Hook-on Silk Ties, reg. 35c to
50c, for 25c.

Men's Jersey Gloves and Mitts, wool
lined, warm and dressy, reg. \$1 and
\$1.25, sale price 85c.

Men's Shirts, in best selling lines,
size 14, reg. value today \$2, sale price
\$1.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Perrin make,
broken lines, reg. \$2.25 and \$2.50, sale
price \$1.50.

Men's All Wool Sox, reg. 60c and
75c, sale price 50c.

Women's Full-fashioned Saxony Wool Cashmere Hose, city prices to- day \$1.25 and \$1.50, our price \$1.

Misses' and Children's All Wool
Cashmere Hose, all sizes 4 1/2 to 8 1/2,
prices 45c to 90c, all at about present
mill prices.

Broken Lines Cashmere Hose at
clearing prices, saving one-third.

Clearing out Winter Caps for Men
and Boys, just when required.

A few Fur Ruffs at less than half
price.

Men's Fur Felt English Hats, reg.
\$2.50 and \$3, clearing at \$1.50.

A pile of very slightly soiled Wool
Underwear, one-third off to clear.

Boys' Scotch Knit Union Underwear
clearing at 39c each garment.

Men's Work Gloves, one finger, reg.
75c, clearing at 45c.

Those wishing to do their spring
sewing during the winter months can
find very special values in Sheetings,
Shirtings, Denims, Galateas, Nain-
sooks, Pillow Cotton, Towelling, Lin-
ens, etc., all at about today's mill price.

Flannelettes at less than today's
wholesale prices, because they were
bought one and two years ago.

By Comparison of Values You Can
Best Judge

Our increasing trade is the result.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The
Transcript Building, Main Street, Toronto,
Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Can-
ada and all points in the British Empire, \$1
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ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has always and
consistently growing circulation. A limited
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JOB PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has
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books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank
forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office
and wedding stationery, etc.
Address all communications and make remit-
tances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1918

SMALL SAVINGS DESIRED

Despise not the day of small things
—is the advice the soundness of which
has always been recognized. In na-
tional finance this holds as true as in
other departments of life. So one
sees the nations generally making it
easy for their people to save because
it is realized that by the savings of
the masses the national financial edi-
fice may be made secure. To Domi-
nion Government has launched a War
Savings plan that is framed to pro-
mote saving among all classes of Can-
adians. By this method money may
be lent to the Government through the
purchase of a War Savings Stamp at
\$4, for which \$5 will be repaid by the
Government in January, 1924. This
means that the money thus invested
draws a little over 4 1/2 per cent. com-
pounded half-yearly. As behind these
stamp stands all Canada, one can
readily see that the security is un-
questioned. If Canadians do not be-
come a saving people it will not be
through lack of opportunity or induc-
ement to save.

OPPOSES HIGHWAY

The Farmers' Advocate, representa-
tive of the agricultural interests, is
opposed to a provincial highway, and
says: "Now that the country is en-
cumbered with a heavy national debt
and production is of paramount im-
portance, moneys taken out of the
public treasury to provide employment
should be expended in such a way as
to increase the output. A highway
for long-distance travelling, motor-
ing will certainly yield no return; it will
be more of a liability than an asset, so
far as returns are concerned. We
need good roads, but we require them
leading into the market centres. Long-
distance travelling can be done more
cheaply by rail and we have
railroads well distributed. The rail-
way stations and the market centres
should be linked up with the side-
roads and concessions by good roads, but
joyriders should not press their de-
mands for an expensive thoroughfare
that will not assist materially in meet-
ing our financial obligations."

THE LONGWOODS ROAD

To the Editor of the Transcript:
Sir,—I have read many letters from
men residing in different townships,
relative to the provincial highway.
Some letters are interesting, some are
amusing, some have good common

sense. The subject of provincial high-
ways is being discussed very freely
wherever half a dozen men may hap-
pen to meet. There seem to be a lot
of farmers in this section who do not
want the Government to build the
road on this Longwoods Road for the
reason that it will be an awful waste
of money and a big expense to the
farmers owning property within a cer-
tain distance of the new highway. If
the Government has money to spend
on this kind of a road and is willing
to bear the expense of about 70 per
cent. of the cost, I think we should be
in favor of spending the 30 per cent.
of the cost and try to get the Govern-
ment to build the road here. No mat-
ter where the road goes, we as part
of the province will have to pay our
share of the 70 per cent. Then why
shouldn't we work to our own interest
in having the road, in place of some
other route. The Longwoods Road
years ago used to be a good gravel
road, lying as it does near good gravel
pits, but with the advent of motor
cars and trucks the road has been
gradually getting worse. To make
matters worse, the county council has
taken over this road as a county road.
When that took place the pathmasters
in the respective road beats on the
Longwoods Road decided to put statu-
tory labor work on the long-neglected
road in order to try and build
them up in better shape, which was
the only logical method. If the coun-
ty takes over the maintenance of this
road, what right has the township to
do any work on county roads? Now
what has the county road commis-
sioner spent on this county road this
past year? The only work I can see
done is a small job of scraping on Bat-
tle Hill. That is about all the work
done between Strathburn and Warde-
ville, a distance of six miles, and the
road from Battle Hill to Bend Road
is, I feel quite safe in saying, the
worst piece of road in the township of
Mosa. All through the summer the
road was full of holes, and during the
dry time this fall there was lots of
water lying in these holes. At the
present time there are ruts more than
a foot in depth almost in the centre
of the road. My contention is that if
abandon Mosa's portion of the county
road, that council had better hand it
back to the township and we will do
statutory labor work on this road and
try and make some semblance of what
a road should be like and what we
used to have in years gone by. Mosa
township's portion of county rate is
advancing every year, farmers are all
faulting the high county rate, and
where is the money going. The reeve
of the township, living as he does
more than two miles from the Long-
woods Road, is the only representative
this township has at the meetings of
the county council, and I think it is
his duty to see that this road be given
what is due to such a road, subjected
to the wear of hundreds of cars and
trucks every day from spring till fall.
Next year we will have just a trail
along here, going back to what it was
50 years ago, and in referring again
to the government highway, we had
better put up with more expense and
all pull together for that highway to
be built here.
Much more can be said, and I would
like to hear the opinion of other farm-

ers interested like myself in the Long-
woods Road.

Yours respectfully,
FARMER.

THE PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY

To the Editor of the Transcript:
If not intruding too much on your
valuable columns and as Mr. Leth-
bridge was wishing for more discus-
sion on this very important question,
I will state my views, and you, Mr.
Editor, and your many readers can
take them for what they are worth.

At this particular time, when our
country is undergoing such a great
readjustment after the terrible war,
I think it is a very opportune time for
our government to go ahead with any
public work, most especially a work
that will be such a benefit to our
country as this proposed highway is
sure to be. The true it seems like a
lot of money, but the amount of money
does not matter if we get value for
that money, and this is the hardest
point for some of the ratepayers to
see, as the value comes from so many
angles. In the first place we have
the thousands of soldiers returning
from the front. We also have the
thousands of both men and women
that have been employed on war or-
ders and are now out of employment.
Where are they all to find employ-
ment from now until everything is
running normal again unless there is
some great public work going on?
Here is just where we are going to
avoid the usual hard times that have
nearly always followed war. Build-
ing the provincial highway will make
a job ready for all men that are will-
ing to work and they in turn will
spend their wages for the necessities
of life and will keep that money in
circulation.

Now, Mr. Editor, is not that one
point that is worth while? And after
it is all done we will still have that
money circulating in our country
and have the provincial highway, too.
I have been around considerable
among the farmers and I must say
that I find very few opposed to the
scheme. The only argument seems
to be about which route it is to go.
One farmer said to me that it would
increase the value of his farm by at
least one thousand dollars.
I have driven considerably on the
Toronto-Hamilton highway. I have
also talked to farmers along that high-
way, but I have yet to find the first
one opposed to or dissatisfied with
that highway, as it makes a good mar-
ket for anything that they have to
sell. They have regular formed mar-
ket places every little way along that
route and the city people drive out
there and meet the farmers, buy their
produce, pay the cash for it and drive
off home with it.

I fear, Mr. Editor, that I am taking
up too much of your valuable space,
but before closing I ask you and the
readers of the Transcript to weigh
this question carefully and look at it
from all angles, and then if any of
you can show me that I am wrong I
am very ready to be corrected.
WM. McALLUM.

If all the world's a stage, it's up to
every one of us to contribute some-
thing toward the elevation of it.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT

To Make the Farm Flock Pay Best
Only One Must Have Charge.

Electric Lighting Is a Great Conven-
ience on the Farm—Wiring Costs
About \$100. While a Small Plant
Should Not Exceed \$500.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of
Agriculture, Toronto.)

SUCCESSFUL poultry-keepers
are found much more fre-
quently among those who
operate what is termed a "one-
man plant" than elsewhere. This
simply means that poultry require
some one person's attention, or that
personal attention is so important
that it is usually not to be found
efficient among the ordinary laborers.

Poultry know the time of day
when it is customary to feed
them, and, perhaps, equally as
well all other daily tasks. They re-
spond fairly well to the bond of sym-
pathy of the feeder. If the feeder
rushes into the pen and throws the
feed around the poultry usually rush
out of the way or out of the doors
if they can get there. Fright reduces
egg production. Particularly nervous
hens, when badly frightened, some-
times cease laying for several days.
The person caring for the poultry
should be fond of them and take an
interest in them. One's interest usu-
ally goes up or down with the pro-
duction of the flock. To maintain
interest when the production is
low, or when the flock is out of con-
dition, is the real test. If you hold
on and study the flock, generally
speaking, you will succeed.

A change of attendants, even when
both are good at the work, nearly
always means a decrease in produc-
tion for some days. The careful
feeder knows just about what this
or that flock requires as to quantity
of feed, etc., and further, he or she
usually goes about the work on a
definite plan so that in time the birds
know just what to expect, not only
as to time and quantity of feed given,
but the movements of the attendant
in the pen.

The writer ventures to assert that
if the poultry on the farms of On-
tario were, on each farm, given over
to one person to look after, that
there would be a very great increase
in the success of the undertaking as
well as a very large increase in the
production; even as much as twenty-
five per cent. in many instances.

No line of live stock responds more
to careful attention than poultry.
The boy or girl on the farm can
learn much of how to feed and what
to feed. They may learn something
of the problems in breeding.

Successful poultry-keepers know
that these are the things to do: to
rear, a time to cull, a time to sell, a
time to clean and disinfect, as well
as a time to feed.
Plenty of farmers are making
money from poultry, but they know
poultry does well only when given
careful and systematic attention.—
Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College,
Guelph.

Principles of Electric Lighting.

In the year 1800, Volta, a famous
Italian physicist, discovered that if
a plate of copper and one of zinc
were placed in weak sulphuric acid,
and connected by a wire above the
acid, there was transmitted along
the wire a certain amount of energy,
which transmission we speak of as
a current of electricity, comparing it
to a current of water. As it requires
pressure or head to make water flow,
so it requires electric pressure to
make electricity flow. The pressure
of the simple cell described above
is called a volt, in honor of its dis-
coverer. A dynamo generating 32
volts would have a pressure equal to
that of 32 simple cells.

Electric energy passing through
fine wires will heat them white hot,
hence electricity may be used for
lighting. Current for this purpose
usually has a pressure of 110 volts,
when supplied by light and power
companies, but private plants usually
generate only about 32 volts. All
current generated by dynamos is al-
ternating when made, i.e., it flows
in one direction for half a revolu-
tion of the dynamo and then in the
opposite direction during the other
half, but by fitting the dynamo with
a commutator (which means chang-
er) these waves of current may all
be sent in the same direction along
the distribution lines. It is then
called direct current or D.C.

Now alternating current, or A.C.,
may be used for lighting, just as
well as D.C. If the alternations are
very rapid the light is perfectly
steady, but if too slow the lights will
fluctuate in brightness, and the light
is hard on the eyes. Many light
and power companies supply A.C.
However, A.C. cannot be used to
charge storage cells and hence pri-
vate plants which usually have stor-
age batteries must be the D.C.
variety. This is also true of lighting
systems for automobiles.

One-horse power will run 30 ordi-
nary tungsten lamps, each giving
from 25 to 24 candle-power, while if
they are nitrogen filled each lamp
will give about 45 c.p., hence it would
take only about half as many to give
the same light as before. The ordi-
nary farm probably would not re-
quire more than, say, four lights on
an average of two hours per day, tak-
ing the whole year round, it is easily
seen that the amount of power re-
quired is very small. The outlay for
wiring the buildings varies a great
deal with circumstances, but probably
\$100 would be a fair average.

Where one is too far from the
distribution lines of any existing
power plant he may install a small
plant of his own. The original cost
of these will run from \$300 to \$500,
depending on size and type, and the
interest on this amount would be
the largest part of the cost of light
for the farm, the cost of running the
plant being only a few cents per day.
—R. R. Graham, B.S.A., O. A. Col-
lege, Guelph.

Soldiers Home



Coming Campaign

War Work and After-War Work of the SALVATION ARMY

"FIRST TO SERVE—LAST TO APPEAL"

The Salvation Army has for 53 years been organized on a military basis—inured to hardship, sacrifice and service. It is always in action, day and night. It has maintained Military Halls, Hostels and Rest Rooms, providing food and rest for tens of thousands of soldiers each day! 1,200 uniformed workers and 45 ambulances have been in service at the front—in addition to taking care of the needs of soldiers' families here at home, assisting the widows and orphans, and relieving distress arising from the absence of the soldier head of the family. Notwithstanding all the Government is planning to do, notwithstanding the pensions and the relief work of other organizations, hundreds of cases of urgent human need are constantly de-
manding the practical help the Salvation Army is trained and equipped to render.

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

January 19th to 25th

While it could do so, the Salvation Army has carried on without any general appeal. Now the crisis is arising with the return of the 300,000 soldiers. The budget for essential work during the coming year has been prepared. A million dollars must be raised to continue the after-war activities, which include:

Hostels for Soldiers

Salvation Army Hostels are vitally necessary for the protection and comfort of the soldier at the many stop-
ping places between France and his home here in Canada. These Hostels—or military hotels—provide good food, clean beds, wholesome entertainment at a price the soldier can afford to pay. If the boys did not have a Hostel to go to, what would they do?

Care of the Wives, Widows, Dependents and Orphans of Soldiers

Scores and hundreds of cases could be cited where sol-
diers overseas have been comforted by the assurance that the Salvation Army has stepped in to relieve their families from dire need. As an instance, a mother with six children is located—no fuel, scarcely freezing food and funds exhausted by sickness and other troubles. They are taken to Salvation Army Emergency Re-
ceiving Home. Winter and 200,000 soldiers returning increase the demands on the Salvation Army, whose

personal help alone is of avail. Consider, too, the vast and complex problems arising out of the care of soldiers' widows and orphans.

Keeping the Family Unit Intact

The women of the Salvation Army on their visiting rounds accomplish the apparently impossible. Is the discharged soldier out of a job? They find him one. Is the wife sick, the home-work piling up, the children neglected? They nurse the wife, mother the children, wash and scrub. Is there urgent need for food, fuel, clothes or medicine? They are supplied. It takes money, of course, but more important is the loving spirit of service in which the work is done.

When the Soldier Needs a Friend

The Salvation Army Lassie provides the boys with hot coffee, the pie, chocolate, magazine, writing materials, and the spiritual comfort which the boys so badly need. Until the last home-ward-bound soldier is re-established in civilian life, will you not help the Salvation Army combat the discomforts and evils that beset his path?

The service of the Salvation Army, founded on sacrifice, demonstrates the true spirit of the Mas-
ter. It is directed to the extension of the Kingdom of Christ. For two generations the Salvation Army has stood out and out for God.

It approaches practical problems in a practical way and achieves RESULTS. It co-operates with all—overlaps none. It recognizes neither color, race nor creed. It is always in action, day and night. No organization does greater work at less cost. To carry on its great work it must have financial help, and on its behalf members of the Dominion Government, business men and returned soldiers endorse this appeal for funds.

"LET YOUR GRATITUDE FIND EXPRESSION IN SERVICE"
THE SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE
Headquarters: 20 Albert St., Toronto

January Shoe Sale



GREAT SLAUGHTER
\$6,000 WORTH OF STOCK

This must go at less than cost. A general
clean-up on all stock on hand. Do not miss
this chance. Our policy: "The quantity
makes the dollar."

SALE STARTS JANUARY 9 AT 9 A. M.

Modern Shoe Store

GLENCOE

PHONE 103

Not the Meanest Man

By C. Courtney Savage

PART I.

"As for John Thompson, he is the meanest man that ever lived. One that could act the way he does to his mother would do 'most anything'."

Nettie had noticed both women as they took the seat behind her on the interurban trolley. The mention of a familiar name made her sit upright. She was not listening but the high-pitched voices, raised above the hum of the hurrying trolley, carried their story to her.

"I understand they've got company to spend the summer with them. I suppose John has it figured out that he'll save money on the extra help hired."

"It's a wonder his mother doesn't revolt, doing all the work you speak of and having such a poor place to work in."

"I don't suppose that the poor woman can revolt—not against John Thompson. Why—the rumble of the car as it passed over a long bridge shut off the angry tones of the first speaker. When the car again reached a solid roadbed the two women were no longer discussing John Thompson and his mother.

Nettie leaned back in her seat, wondering if there could be two John Thompsons who were to have company for the summer.

"She did not know either John Thompson or his mother, though she had seen photographs of Mrs. Thompson, her mother's closest friend in school days.

Nettie had been teaching in Ottawa for two years and was delighted with the invitation to spend the vacation months with the woman who had been so near and dear to her mother. Now for the first time, a shadow came over her visit. After a moment's thought she scolded herself for thinking such a thing possible.

When she finally stepped from the car, she looked quickly at the group of people who were waiting for passengers or desired to go from the little settlement to the cities that lay at either end of the line. Her first glance showed Nettie no person who would pick out for the man she expected. Not until the car departed did she see a tall man coming around the corner of the waiting room.

"Are you Miss Ransom?" he asked as he raised his hat.

In that instant Nettie felt that this John Thompson could never be mean; that he was capable of nothing unfriendly to her mother.

"Yes, you must be John Thompson."

He took her proffered hand and shook it gravely.

"The horse is round back of the shed. He's young and I hardly dare allow him to stand alone when the trolley comes. He's apt to shy." He picked up her bag and led the way.

They talked little on the way home. It was the end of a warm day, and a little breeze that came out of nowhere, swayed the growing grain. The sun was making long shadows of the trees and touching the farmhouses with a magic kiss that transformed them into fairy palaces.

Nettie was surprised at the houses. They were large and fine—not at all like the places she had known in the district where she had always spent her summers with her mother's people. It was exhilarating to think of living in such a home!

She was immeasurably shocked when they turned into a great unkempt driveway that led to a small house in need of paint. Her quick eyes noted the barn beyond—far more handsome than the house. John stopped the horse at the door and a quaint old woman came bustling out.

"My dear, dear girl!" she whispered in Nettie's ear as she held her close. Then stepping back she surveyed the girl from head to foot. "Just like your mother at her age! Fresh as a summer morning and eyes of the violet's blue!"

She led the way into the house, insisting that the bag was not heavy and carrying it all the way to the front room that was to be Nettie's. Her welcome was most hearty.

"Now, dearie, just rest yourself and when you feel like it, come down. I'm going to hurry supper and after that there'll be time to talk."

For a passing moment Nettie felt ashamed that her friends should live in an untidy place though inside the house was very clean. The cover on the bed was spotless; so were the pillows.

"It's not the kind of home either of them ought to live in," she said aloud. Then as if suddenly impelled by curiosity, she went downstairs.

Mrs. Thompson was busy in the kitchen. It was a small room, a stove occupying most of the wall. The breath of heat that met her as she opened the door was overwhelming and she knew at once that the place was not properly ventilated.

"Don't stay in here, dear. It's too hot." Mrs. Thompson told her but Nettie insisted that she be allowed to help.

There was no running water in the house. Nettie took the big pitcher to the well Mrs. Thompson pointed out. When she filled the pitcher she went to the dining room to fill the glasses.

She had not been in the dining room before and its appearance surprised her. The cloth on the table was clean but very worn. The china, glass and silver were old and cheap.

The pinch of poverty was hanging over the house, yet she knew the Thompsons were rich.

GERMAN THRONES AND NEAR-THRONES

WHICH COMPRISED THE FORMER EMPIRE OF GERMANY

Included Three Kingdoms, Six Grand Duchies, Five Duchies, and Seven Principalities.

Now that German thrones are falling, it is interesting to recall details about the royal houses comprised in the empire. Of these there were twenty-two, according to the Constitution of 1871, and they included three kingdoms, six grand duchies, five duchies and seven principalities. In addition, it may be added for the sake of completeness that the "Empire" also included the "free towns" of Hamburg, Bremen and Lübeck and the "Reichsland" of Alsace-Lorraine. The rulers of these different States, with some particulars of their families, are set out below:

Kingdoms.
Prussia—Wilhelm II., born January 27, 1859; married Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein; heir, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm (Crown Prince); five other sons and one daughter.

Bavaria—Ludwig III., born January 7, 1845; married Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este; heir, Crown Prince Rupprecht; eight other children.

Saxony—Friedrich August III., born May 25, 1865; married Princess Louise of Tuscany (marriage dissolved); heir, Prince George; five other children.

Württemberg—Wilhelm II., born February 25, 1848; married (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont, died April 30, 1882; (2) Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe; one daughter.

Grand Duchies.
Baden—Friedrich III., born July 9, 1851; married Princess Hilda of Nassau; no issue.

Hesse—Ernst Ludwig, born November 25, 1868; married (1) Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (marriage dissolved); (2) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich; two sons.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin—Friedrich Franz IV., born April 9, 1882; married Princess Alexandra, daughter of the Duke of Cumberland; two sons.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz—Friedrich Franz IV., of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (see above).

Saxony—Wilhelm Ernst, born June 10, 1876; married (1) Princess Caroline of Reuss (died 1905); (2) Princess Fedora of Saxe-Meiningen; three sons, one daughter.

Oldenburg—Friedrich August, born November 16, 1852; married (1) Princess Elizabeth of Prussia (died 1895); (2) Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; eldest daughter (Sophia) married to Prince Eitel Friedrich of Prussia; one son and two other daughters.

Duchies.
Brunswick—Ernest Augustus, born November 17, 1887; married Princess Victoria Louisa, daughter of Kaiser Wilhelm II.; two sons and one daughter.

Saxe-Meiningen—Bernhard, born April 1, 1851; married Princess Charlotte of Prussia (daughter of Emperor Friedrich II.); one daughter.

Saxe-Altenburg—Ernst II., born August 31, 1871; married Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe; two sons, two daughters.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha—Charles Edward (Duke of Albany); married Princess Victoria Adelheid of Schleswig-Holstein; two sons and two daughters.

Anhalt—Edward, born April 18, 1861; married Princess Louise of Saxe-Altenburg; three sons, one daughter.

Principalities.
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt.
Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen.
Reuss (elder line).
Reuss (younger line).
Schaumburg-Lippe.
Lippe.

COLORS FOR SAILORS

Navy Blue for Centuries Been Worn by Sea-Goers.

The blue color so prominent in the uniforms of almost all marines is of hoary origin. Vegetation, in his fifth book on the military affairs of the Romans, traces the origin of this color to the Veneti, an ancient people dwelling near the coast of Biscay, and well versed in seamanship. It was customary among them to paint their outgoing ships as well as the masts and sails with a blue color; also their soldiers and sailors wore blue uniforms. According to our author, the Latin word "Venetus" which was both the name of the color and that of the people, points to its origin. From the Veneti the custom was adopted by the Romans. Thus the son of Pompeius, after defeating Caesar's fleet in a naval battle, wore the navy blue, although entitled to the purple. The Veneti were subdued by Caesar after a severe maritime war in 56 B. C.

Hon. Duncan Marshall is quoted as expressing the opinion that prices of breeding stock will hold for three years yet.

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WONDER GRASSES OF WORLD

The Bamboo Grows Two Feet a Day in Some Districts.

The grasses are a tribe of plants remarkably varied. Indian corn is a grass—though the average person might not suspect the fact. A whopping big one, truly.

But the giant of all the grasses is the bamboo—a plant with which we are comparatively unfamiliar in this country, and which is found in more numerous varieties in Japan and China than anywhere else in the world.

Bamboos in China and Japan grow in veritable forests, which spread of their own accord by the extension of roots. A clump is planted, and it widens over the landscape with remarkable rapidity.

Two feet a day is not an uninteresting feat for a bamboo. The tallest attain 150 feet and a diameter of two feet.

In Japan and China the bamboo supplies a large part of the wants of the people. It takes the place to a great extent of iron and steel. The farmer builds his house and fences of it; his household furniture is manufactured from it, while the tender shoots furnish him with a delicious vegetable for his table.

The bamboo supplies framework for awnings, ribs for sails and handles of rakes, material for chicken-coops and bird-cages, stuffing for pillows and mattresses, chopsticks for eating, pipes for smoking, brooms for sweeping, chairs to sit upon, skewers to pin the hair, hats to screen the head, paper to write on, the pencil to write with, the cup for measuring quantity, the crab net, the fishpole, and goodness knows what else.

A score or two of bamboo poles for joists and rafters, fifty fathoms of rattan rope, and an adequate quantity of bamboo mats for a roof furnish material for a house in China.

Once in half a century or so the bamboos take a notion to flower and bear seed over wide areas. Ordinarily they do nothing of the kind. This happened in India in 1901, by great good luck; for in that year there was a famine, and hundreds of thousands of people were saved from starvation by the "bamboo rice," somewhat resembling oats.

When the bamboo produces seed, it dies soon thereafter, so that the phenomenon is not an unmitigated blessing. Ordinarily the plant is propagated by root-cuttings.

Bamboos are among the most graceful forms of plant life, lending a charm to any landscape with their waving plumes of delicate green foliage. The "golden-striped" variety has a golden-yellow stem striped with brilliant green, its leaves variegated with bands of green and white.

The Japanese cultivate for ornamental purposes bamboos artificially dwarfed in pots that confine their roots. They are among the curiosities of horticulture.

CALIFORNIA SENDS LADYBIRDS

Millions of Tiny Red Bugs to Destroy Insects in Devastated France.

An army of millions is to be sent from Southern California to fight the Hunnish hordes in northern France. The first battalion were shipped the other day, carefully packed in orange leaves.

The army will consist of healthy and hungry ladybirds, the tiny red bugs that thrive on all sorts of insect pests. These are being shipped from the Southern Branch Insectary at Alhambra, of the State Commission of Horticulture, to similar institutions in northern France. The omnivorous pest destroyers will be incubated until spring and then liberated in the fields that have been without cultivation during the war and which are expected to be the prey of all sorts of insect destroyers.

Arrangements for sending over the seas the famous California ladybirds were made several months ago when the French Agricultural Commission visited California and purchased large quantities of nursery stock for restoring the devastated orchards. California is credited with leading the United States in developing natural methods of fighting pests.

The women of West Australia have had the right of municipal suffrage since 1871.

Hon. Sydney Fisher, in an address at Ottawa, predicted that food prices will remain high for two or three years, at least.



Where the Housewife Winters.

It seems to be the prevailing opinion, with most people, that the housewife, or typhoid fly, lives through the winter months as an adult, hiding in cracks and crevices in the warmer portions of the house, or perhaps somewhere in the attic. We have been confident of this because we have seen flies about Christmas time, crawling around when the house became unusually warm, or we have seen flies late into the winter.

From this we may have concluded that the flies passed the winter in the house and then only as full-grown adults. But scientists tell us differently. They say that the housefly does not stay in the out-of-the-way places in the house all winter unless a suitable breeding place, where it is warm, is provided. In warm houses or in other sheltered places they may live for a much longer period of time but never will they pass the entire winter unless they are breeding in a decaying refuse. This insect has been found in houses as late as the latter part of January but rarely later.

Under outdoor conditions houseflies are killed during the late fall when the temperature falls to about fifteen or ten degrees Fahrenheit. It stands to reason that the numberless thousands of flies that come out early in the spring cannot all be produced by the few overwintering flies that we have observed in the house.

There are other species of flies, similar to the house flies, that may be found in crevices in the house during the late winter and these are often mistaken for the house flies and are responsible for our belief that the house fly really spends the winter in the house. If it does not pass the winter in the house, where then does it hibernate? As a result of a large number of experiments and observations it has been found that flies pass the winter in one of two ways: either by continuous breeding in some refuse around the house, in bakeries, greenhouses, animal breeding houses, or possibly in some hog houses, or they may pass the winter as a larva (maggot), or pupa in the manure pile or in the ground near the border of the pile. If these piles of manure are left from fall until well into the spring they will provide thousands of flies with a place to spend the winter and from these piles an army of flies will go to the house for their first meal. Even if the manure has been drawn out the fields during the winter flies often breed in the soil on the site of the old piles.

Food Conservation.
Many women begin to cut down the food allowance when they plan to economize. This seems strange, but nevertheless it is true. They cut down upon meat, glibly quoting the wonderful value of legumes and dried vegetables. Next come butter, milk and eggs and fresh fruit vegetables. These are all used very sparingly, owing to their seemingly high cost. Yet health demands plenty of good, nutritious food, and this is particularly true where there are growing children.

At least one pound of meat is necessary weekly for each individual person. Now if the portion used is expensive, there will be a large loss, due to trimmings, bones, etc., for one has only to remember that there is 50 per cent. waste in sirloin steak and from 40 to 60 per cent. waste on the fancy cuts, such as chops, steaks and roasts. Then, too, these cuts are proportionately high in price.

Where cost is an item to be considered, the cheaper cuts of meat nicely seasoned and well cooked by long, slow, moist methods will give far greater satisfaction for food value than the higher priced cuts. This is true not only of meats, but also of other foods. Take, for instance, the ready-to-eat cereal. The cost of this will be six or seven times greater than the cost of the cereal cooked at home. Then again, oatmeal, barley, etc., can be purchased in bulk at a real proportionate saving that will help the prudent woman materially to conserve.

Take for instance, the purchase of a pan of mush. While it may be purchased for less than twenty cents, the actual cost to the housewife, exclusive of labor and time that it requires to cook the mush, which is about three quarters of an hour, it will cost about four cents. Figure it out for yourself. One quart of boiling water, one teaspoonful of salt, one cupful of corn meal or corn flour. And then compare this made at home with that purchased and note the difference.

How many women know if they intend having pork chops for a meat course if the bone is removed before cooking they have pork cutlets? Then remove the excess fat and place the bones in a saucepan and add the fat melted very fine. Then add just enough cold water, to cover the bones and then two tablespoonfuls of onion, minced fine.

Simmer slowly for one hour and then remove the bones, scrape every bit of meat from them, and then return the meat to the liquid. Now

measure. There should be one quart of liquid. Now add: one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, one teaspoonful of poultry seasoning, one-half cupful of cornmeal, one-half cupful of buckwheat flour. Stir to prevent lumping and cook for twenty minutes. Pour into a pan to mold. This will give you a pan of scrapple that can be used for breakfast and will cost very little, outside of the labor and fuel that is required to cook it.

Ever try making a ginger bread as follows: One cupful of syrup, one-half cupful of water, three tablespoonfuls of shortening, two tablespoonfuls of cocoa, one tablespoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cloves, one cupful of barley flour, one cupful of wheat flour, four teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half cupful of raisins, one-quarter cupful of chopped peanuts. Mix and then bake in either loaf-shaped pans or in well-greased muffin pans in moderate oven twenty-five minutes.

Cleaning Wings for Millinery.
When you are dressing a barnyard fowl or a game bird brought in by your home Nimrod, haven't you often held up a wing and said, "Wouldn't that be beautiful on a hat?"

It would. And very often it does, and you pay a milliner a good price for it, under a new name. But it is merely a wing or a feather of somebody's chancier of guinea hen.

Next time you get the wing at home fix it yourself. First clean the end which was cut off, in slightly warm, soft water. Be sure to remove all dirt, but do not handle the plumage roughly. Soak it in the water until the water removes the mass.

Then put the wing in a dish of benzene and leave until all fat and grease are dissolved, usually three days. Remove from the benzene and lay on brown paper until all odor evaporates, when the wing is ready for use. Benzine, like gasoline, must not be used near a fire, light, nor in a closed room.

THE MARK OF THE BEAST
The Shocking Plight of British Returned Prisoners.

One morning last week, says the London Daily Mail, St. Pancras Station, London, saw a picture which would steel the heart of any man or woman against all peace proposals that fail to embody punishment of the Hun brutes through whose hands British prisoners of war have passed.

Two trainloads of repatriated British soldiers, sailors and civilians, 561 in all, came in, including nearly four score who were too ill or hurt to walk. Most were fresh from German prison camps. The majority of them had lost a leg or an arm, some of them two limbs, and one poor fellow two legs and an arm.

"The pity of it is," said one of the officers with them, "that many a British soldier has been forced to submit to unnecessary amputation at the hands of the Huns. Many of the operations were done so badly that after the men had been nursed back to sufficient strength a further amputation had to follow."

Stretcher-bearers were soon bringing their loads from the hospital cars to the ambulances. Men from Dutch camps were in khaki; those direct from German prisons were in nondescript garb of all sorts. Some were almost in rags. Their faces were wan and waxlike. Sallow skins and emaciated forms told of insufficient nourishment. They spoke but little.

Their eyes glanced pitifully round them in the dim light—just wrecks of men some of them. One clasped close a big Michaelmas daisy; another read and re-read his "message from the King" as he lay in the ambulance. They were at home at last, but too broken to show relief or joy. The cruelty and semi-starvation had left the mark of the Hun beast. "Damn the Hun brutes!" says a grey-haired spectator. "Amen, O Lord," murmured a woman in black.

Memories From Flowers.
A sprig of lavender, a fleecy shawl. Old shoulders bent with care. And waving silvery hair. My mother's loving smile—and that is all.

A rose, a maiden's tender face I call From off the vault of time. Her voice, her smile sublime. My sweetheart's murmured "Yes," and that is all.

An orange bud, I see it softly fall. With golden-misted eyes. Our sacred marriage ties. Our whispered vow to God—and that is all.

A white carnation, and the marble wall Of death I fight in vain. I kneel in questioning pain. A tiny snow-white casket—that is all.

A lily, whitely brave and bravely tall. Upon the altar there. I, thankful, breathe a prayer. My shining faith in God—and that is all.

Strength in Hollowness.
The stems of bamboos, grasses, wheat, and oats are hollow, although they grow to great heights in comparison to their thickness. Careful experiments have proved that a solid column subject to bending strains is no stronger than a hollow one. Consequently most iron shafts are made hollow. And the steel shafts which drive the screws of steamships have a hole bored down the center to increase the strength. The thickness of the branches of trees is in proportion to the weight to be borne. Horizontal branches, such as those of the cedar and elm, are much thicker than the almost vertical branches of the poplar.

Napoleon Bonaparte's Drill Book.
Some curious finds are being made by French inhabitants returning to the lands recently wrested from the grasp of the enemy. In the library of a ruined chateau was found a notebook bearing on its title page the signature "Napoleon Bonaparte." The book was dated at the time when he was a corporal, and was filled with notes referring to foot drill.

In another case, a dog-out, once a German battalion headquarters, contained a well-filled bag of excellent mushrooms.

HEROIC RESCUE FROM A SUBMARINE

HOW THE LATE CAPT. GOODHART WON THE V.C.

One of the Many Dramatic Stories of Naval Exploits Now Being Published by Admiralty.

Of the score or more of thrilling stories which might be told of naval heroism during the war few, if any, can rival in dramatic and tragic interest that which happened to a British submarine that went down in the Gascogne off the River Clyde. The episode has been briefly mentioned before, as it related to the act for which the late Capt. Goodhart, of the British Navy, was posthumously awarded the Victoria Cross.

The submarine was on her trials. She had on board seventy-three persons, including naval contractors and men from the yard where she had been built. The order was given for her to submerge, and when she had gone just beneath the surface water began to pour into her aft and she descended stern downward into fifteen fathoms.

An inspection subsequently showed that the disaster was caused by the ventilating shafts being left open. Those in the rear of the submarine—thirty in number—were immediately drowned. The fore part of the vessel was shut off and the forty-two who were at that end were saved.

Skill of Salvage Department.
How their rescue was accomplished is a tribute to the skill of the Admiralty Salvage Department. A few hours had passed before divers went down to the submarine on what they considered a forlorn hope as far as bringing up anybody alive was concerned. Getting to the bottom, they discovered that the stern of the vessel was embedded in many feet of mud. They knocked at the hull and to their amazement there was a responsive tapping, which made it known that at least some of those inside were alive.

Then Captain Goodhart essayed a task which reads like a tale from Jules Verne. The high pressure air bottles were brought into use and the Captain undertook with their aid to be projected through the conning tower and shot into the water in the hope of reaching the surface and conveying to the rescue party information as to the condition of those below. He was hurled forward at terrific speed, but his head, striking a beam in the tower, he was immediately killed. His example was followed by another ship's commander, or, at least, who was fortunate enough to reach the surface and was caught and saved by the salvage men.

Saved Forty-Two Men.
Acting on his information, divers again descended and got into communication with the imprisoned men by means of Morse signals. With marvelous ingenuity the rescuers were able to insert through a water tap, which was temporarily opened from the inside, a flexible hose, through which air and also borax, chocolate and other sustaining beverages were passed to the interior of the submarine.

The entombed men never lost heart, although the chances were that they would never be got out alive. At their request playing cards were sent down "to beguile the tedium of waiting," as one of them said. Strong wires were then put round the vessel, and as the submarine men were provided with air from above there was no need for them further to conserve their air bottles. They were utilized to blow out the oil fuel forward. With this gone the vessel after a time drove upward at high speed, until her bow was well above water in a perpendicular position. Immediately a big hole was made in her by scuttling burners and the forty-two men were brought out and conveyed to an infirmary near by.

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Soils and Crops

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address: Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 72 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Cheap Housing and Labor Saving in the Winter Fattening of Swine.

One of the most common losses in connection with winter swine management is due to crippling or rheumatism. That this malady is easy to contract and difficult to cure, may be practically eliminated or rather prevented, in breeding stock, wintered out-of-doors with open shelters, has been demonstrated beyond doubt. No ill effect has cropped up to offset this advantage. With several individuals in a small, well-bedded cabin, there is no apparent discomfort to the inmates even during the most rigorous months of the Canadian winter.

The fattening hog, heavily fed, requires to make maximum gains in minimum time, would seem to require warm quarters. The energy required to offset cold would thereby be utilized for growth and fat production. Less feed would be required. While the latter premise proves true, the fact of the matter is that the swine feeder is confronted with the choice of two apparent evils—a comparatively cold house, that because of its nature, is practically like out-doors and therefore dry, or a more expensive, tightly-built, warm structure, that, even if ventilated, usually proves more or less damp.

Crippling in hogs will appear to a greater or lesser degree under bad or good management. Damp quarters undoubtedly predispose to it. Add to this, heavy feeding, with occasional over-feeding, and the result is frequently that of several more or less crippled pigs, the whole or partial losses from which will seriously affect the winter's profits. On the other hand it has now been pretty well proven at several points in the Experimental Farm System that such losses from outdoor-fattened hogs are practically negligible and that the evidence of thrift and quality resultant, very greatly over-balances the extra cost of outdoor feeding. Cold air should in itself have no virtue. Nevertheless, the open-air hog is more vigorous and healthy than the one fed in warm, dry quarters. Constantly pure air and a certain

Horse Sense

It is often desirable to give horses a little extra attention before they are offered for sale, either at a public sale or otherwise. An animal in a nice fat condition always brings a better price than one which appears to be in a rundown condition, and one will more than be repaid for the expense of getting the animals in good marketable shape.

When it is the desire to make large gains daily, heavy grain feeding will have to be practiced and this means the cutting down of the hay supply. Twelve or fifteen pounds of hay daily will be enough for the average horse, and after that he ought to have just about all the grain he will clean up three times a day. If a horse won't

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Sheep Notes

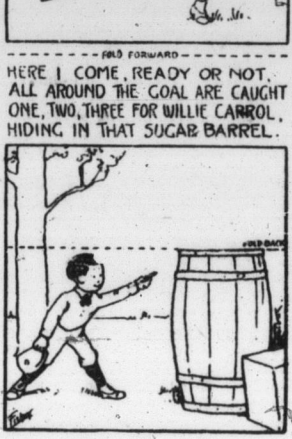
The sheep shearing machine is practical. I don't think a man can shear any more sheep in a day than he can with a common pair of sheep shears if he is an expert, but the sheep shearing machine allows a novice to shear sheep without cutting them all to pieces and, too, if he is careful he can get along without cutting the fibre off twice as is done in many instances with a common pair of sheep shears.

It would be very difficult to tell a man how to use a sheep shearing machine without being there and giving personal instructions. If you can run a horse clipping machine there is no reason why you can't run a sheep shearing machine. There is more in getting the knack of holding the sheep in proper position than there is in operating the machine itself. Of course, one must turn the crank in operating this machine and the other man must hold the sheep. It works very nicely if you know how to hold the sheep.

There is a great knack in shearing the sheep. It isn't everybody that can do it successfully. The principal thing to do is to use the left hand back of the shears in pulling the skin of the sheep smooth and tight, then operate the machine with the right hand and you will push it all down on a smooth surface. If you don't pull the skin smooth and tight, however, you will always have wrinkles in front of the knife which will prevent you from doing a good job. There is no danger of getting the sheep sheared too close with a sheep shearing machine. What you want

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



to do is to get all the wool off that you can. Sheep are sheared only once a year. The staple on sheep is none too long at that. The longer the staple the better.

MOTHER-WISDOM

Have You Provided a Safe Medicine-Chest for Emergencies?

By Helen Johnson Keyes

The campaign for honest advertising has done more than anything else ever did to put out of business the base dealers in drugs which claim to be cure-alls. Many of these medicines have been analyzed and found to contain little more than flavored water, though selling at a high price. To sell these is dishonest, because they give no equivalent for the money paid. Far more trustworthy, however, are those remedies which contain morphine, cocaine, heroin, cocaine and high percentages of alcohol. These quieting drugs appease the symptoms of disease, without touching the cause; consequently the patient believes himself cured and keeps on taking the medicine to avoid the return of those distressing pains from which he sought relief. Thus the disease is concealed and may progress to a dangerous extent while the unconscious victim puts his misery to sleep and believes himself convalescent. Moreover, these quieting drugs are habit-forming. More and more of them are required to produce a given effect and do without them becomes distressing, even an agony. Finally, in the worst cases, they create a drug fiend, a man or woman with shattered nerves, approaching insanity, a slave to morphine, heroin or cocaine.

Medicine containing these drugs or high percentages of alcohol when given to children may form in them a desire which will satisfy itself later in ruinous habits. Given to adolescent children, they may create drug-addicts and drinkers almost at once. Beware, then, Mothers, of "medicine shows," traveling salesmen of remedies claiming to cure all the ills of mankind; of all medicines advertised in publications which do not "stand behind" their advertising. Magazines and newspapers to stand behind now guarantee their readers that if any goods advertised by them are proven to contain false statements about themselves, the publication will refund to the purchaser the money spent. This means that the publication employs agents to examine every article advertised by them and will accept at any price a dishonest statement in regard to it.

Because in the country, doctors are difficult to get, there is great temptation to use patent medicines which can be bought through the man or woman which are delivered at the door. And, of course, there are well-established remedies of this kind to which there is no objection and which are prescribed by doctors at times, such as preparations of iron or cod-liver oil but these never claim marvelous cures for deadly diseases; they are frankly tonics, meeting certain conditions of debility, with their ingredients printed on their labels.

The remoteness of medical service leads to another dangerous practice, the exchange of doctors' prescriptions between neighbors. This is perilous for two reasons. (1) Mrs. Smith's child may be tired without appetite because her heart is not acting right and the physician prescribes accordingly; your child may be tired and without appetite because she is coming down with typhoid fever. If she takes the heart-medicine, which has made a new child of Mrs. Smith's daughter, the results are likely to be seriously bad. A doctor's prescription is written to meet an individual case, with the action of all the organs in view and understood by him, and the use of this prescription by other than the patient, is consequently fraught with dangerous possibilities.

(2) Many if not most drugs act very differently on children from what they do on grown-ups. Some which are in constant and valuable use for adults would never be prescribed for a child by a well-educated doctor. They do not cure the ailment as it manifests itself in childhood and they may produce symptoms of real danger, even if given in greatly reduced doses. Never give to a child prescriptions written for an adult, except with the doctor's permission.

There is a safe medicine-chest that should be set up in every farm house and which will meet most of the daily needs of the family, except when serious illnesses occur. When these descend upon us, doctors must be had, even though it seems impossible. This medicine chest should contain several classes of remedies, each one carefully labeled and well corked. Medicines should not be kept so long that they are stale; they should never be put in unlabeled bottles or, what is worse still, in bottles with the wrong label. Always they should be shaken before use, for their ingredients frequently separate and if not shaken the dose may be too weak at the top and the contents of the bottom dangerously strong.

The following list may be helpful: Laxatives: Castor oil; rhubarb and soda (for chronic constipation). To Reduce Fever: (given after the laxative); Sweet spirits of nitre. Antiseptics: Iodine (for bad wounds and infected ones after cleaning); peroxide of hydrogen (for surface wounds and cleansing); boric acid, or borax, (1/2 teaspoonful in glass of water, for cleansing surfaces and soaking sterilized instruments, nipples, and so forth).

Oilments and Lotions: Anti-phlogistic (for muscular stiffness, sprains and so forth); boric ointment (for sores); vaseline (for greasing the end of syringes, clinical thermometers, and so forth); glycerine and rose water (for chapped hands); a preparation of balsam (for chilblains); compound tincture of benzoin and a camel's hair brush for application (for sore nipples during nursing); Sellers' tablets (for a gargle and nose douche); 10 per cent. solution of argyrol (for infected or tired eyes); camphor ice (for chapped lips); flexible collodion (a sort of fluid court-plaster, to close cuts; it is very inflammable); powdered rice powder or talcum powder.

Dressings: One package of gauze; adhesive tape (a sticky tape to fasten on dressings); a pound of cotton waste; a white flannel cloth about half a yard long (to wrap out in hot solutions and apply to congested parts). Half a yard of rubber sheeting (to protect beds); half a yard of oil silk (to lay over hot dressings to retain the heat); a package of clean, old, soft cloths which have been boiled, then sewed up in cloth and baked in the oven (to use in dressing wounds).

Instruments and Implements: A fountain syringe, with extra rubber tubing or a soft catheter; clinical thermometer; hot water bag; medicine dropper.

Vinegar is an excellent antiseptic. Salt, half a teaspoonful to a glass of water, is a good gargle. Bran is best substitute for soap in cases of eczema. It should be sewed into bags and allowed to thicken the bathing water. Baking soda, a teaspoonful in a glass of warm water, half an hour before eating, promotes digestion. Olive oil, warmed, relieves ear ache. Vinegar or sugar cures hemorrhoids.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

Dr. Andrew F. Currier, M.D.
Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address: Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 72 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

A Suitably Balanced Diet.

A well-balanced diet means proper proportions of protein, carbohydrates, fats and mineral salts.

The protein substances include meats, eggs, fish, and a portion of the constituents of cereals.

The carbohydrates are starch and sugar, the first of these being converted into the second, both in plants and animals, before it is finally used as nutriment.

The carbohydrates therefore include all vegetables, for the product of every form of plant life is starch.

The fats may be animal, vegetable or mineral. Animal fat differs in quantity and consistency in different animals, vegetable fat like olive oil and peanut oil is a product of nuts and seeds; mineral fat like petroleum, is something for which the chemistry of the body has no great affinity, it passes through the body with very little change and acts mainly as a lubricant and perhaps as stimulant to the intestinal muscle.

The mineral salts have no food value, but are very essential to the processes and tissues of the body.

We require common salt or chloride of sodium, we also require the mineral salts which are in the husks of grain which are so often foolishly destroyed.

Proteins are the tissue builders, our bodies are composed largely of protein material and as this is constantly being wasted and worn out, we renew it from the proteins we take in and absorb.

The carbohydrates and fats supply us with heat and energy, enabling the body in health to maintain an even temperature, and fat is stored up under the skin in varying quantities as a reserve for the supply of heat.

In sickness, for example, it is called upon and used up and we become thin in consequence.

The mineral salts go to the blood and the tissues and are indispensable to their normal condition.

The simplest form of diet for an adult in good health, working in the open air, meat, be approximately 14 ounces lean meat, 17 ounces bread, 3 ounces of butter, and 3 pints of water per day.

This gives the proper proportions of protein, starch, fat, and mineral salts.

The water and the bread we may leave as constants, there is nothing which is cheaper, nothing which is more essential, and we can live on bread and water; if it is good bread of whole wheat, rye or oats and

good water, we could live on it a long time without starving and do hard work.

It would not be a pleasant diet, but a great many people get nothing else and perhaps are glad to get that.

Butter at present prices is prohibitive to many, oleomargarine accomplishes the same end at a third of the cost, or fat may be supplied by various oils, cotton-seed, olive, peanut.

Meat, at present prices, is also prohibitive in large families with small incomes.

Where the income is sufficient the tendency with us is almost invariably to eat much more than is necessary or desirable.

Except for those whose work is severe, meat once a day should suffice. The albumen, the protein we need for the blood and tissues we may get from cheese, milk, fish and cereals at less cost than from beef, mutton, veal and chicken, and usually with greater benefit.

Frequent use of white beans is most desirable.

Of the essential elements they contain about 56 per cent. of starch, 26 of albumen, and 3 of fat.

Potatoes contain only 30 per cent. of starch and 3 of albumen, while the rest is mostly water.

Rice, on the other hand, which is far cheaper than potatoes, and is the staple article of diet of the majority of the people in the world, contains nearly 89 per cent. of starch and 8 of albumen.

Surely there are no healthier nor finer people than the Scotch who live largely on oat-meal with its 61 per cent. of starch and about 24 of albumen and other nitrogenous material.

Spaghetti or macaroni when cooked with cheese is one of the most nutritious and economical of foods.

The fruits are luxuries, they are agreeable to the taste and in many cases help digestion, though in many others their acid cannot be tolerated. Milk is the perfect food and even at present prices is the most economical that can be placed before adults as well as children.

Never throw away anything that can be eaten, that has in any sense a food value, including many of the things which now go to the garbage pail for the benefit of the cats and dogs.

Unless these things had a food value the animals would not pick them out and if you are particular in this respect you may be sure it will make a money balance in not a very long time, which can be profitably used for other purposes.

WAR SAVING STAMPS.

Cost \$4.00.
They may be had at any bank, post office and the principal railway stations.

\$5.00 will be paid by the Government for them in 1924.
They are backed by the credit of Canada.

THRIFT STAMPS.

Cost 25 cents each.
They are a means of buying a War Savings Stamp on the instalment plan.

Sixteen of them may be exchanged for a War Savings Stamp.
They may be had wherever War Savings Stamps are sold.

Use for a Mattock.

In tearing down old buildings, either brick or frame, my experience is that no tool is superior to a mattock. Especially is this true if the structure is frame and it is desirable to remove the lumber without splintering or breaking it. Used properly it becomes a giant claw hammer. The hoe part, owing to its relatively broad surface, enables the operator to press off the boards without splintering them around the nails; the ax part makes a good fulcrum; while the handle, if it be strong and of usual length, provides a lever that has great prying strength. For removing siding, weatherboarding, sheathing, or prying loose firmly nailed timbers, it is far better than the curved wrecking bars that constitute a part of every carpenter's kit of tools.

I find the following method of using the mattock the one that gives best results: The hoe part of the tool is inserted under the edge of the board that is to be pried loose, if possible between it and the timber to which it is fastened; a gentle backward or forward bending of the handle invariably starts the board, giving an opportunity to obtain a better "bite." A repetition of the movement a time or two enables the operator to press the board entirely free from its fastenings. Generally it will be found that the point of the ax bears just right to furnish the best kind of a fulcrum. A little trying and fitting will enable the operator to discover the position that renders the tool capable of doing the most efficient work.

When a hole comes in linen, place a piece of white paper under the hole. Machine closely together in the length, then across the breadth. When the linen is washed the paper comes away and leaves a neat darn.

THE FORCE OF THE SPIRIT

No one who has seen anything of the actual war itself doubts that along with all the bloodshed and the suffering, along with the clash and struggle of mighty material forces, there are subtle and powerful spiritual conflicts and victories; that the soul of man is often curiously purified and expanded by the terrible trials through which it must pass.

For example, Mrs. Duryea tells the story of a famous surgeon who has found in the war a true religious experience. Mrs. Duryea, who visited him in hospital, had expressed her momentary discouragement over the moral problem of human warfare. To her the surgeon replied:

"Madame, before this war I was a confirmed questioner and doubter. With all my intellect I searched men's bodies for some proof of the existence of a soul, and found none. I fell back on two codes; that might be right and that the strongest law of the material world is that of self-preservation. Like Germany, I founded my creed upon such fallacies, omitting and denying any spiritual element. But I learned better, for there is another law abroad in the world to-day that cannot be denied—a law as old as the creation of man.

Tell me, Madame, why are you here? Why am I here? Why are these wards filled with broken men who do not complain, although they have sacrificed every material thing for an ideal? Why are fastidious women scrubbing filthy bodies in hospitals and sending those they love to die, while they and their children endure every hardship? Why has that bulwark of human flesh along our frontiers held at bay year after year forces of superior physical strength? Why does the civilized world (which does not include Germany, who fights for profit) sacrifice every material thing, that unborn generations may possess happiness and peace? Why does humanity give up wealth with prodigality and personal ambitions sometimes dearer than life itself? Why does this gigantic struggle continue when peace might be had at the price of dishonor?"

"Because, Madame, there is a force stronger than any law of the material world—the force of the spirit! It controls man to-day; it controls destiny; it will decide that this sphere is not a mote spinning through space inhabited by a highly developed animal called man, but a theatre of events pertaining to the spirit—a mighty force, sublime, part of God himself. The first time I saw a battlefield cleaned up under the stars I seemed to see, above the pieces of rust human flesh, radiant angels trying to make me understand that the death of the body was an unimportant and insignificant thing—that it was not how a man died, but what he died for, that mattered."

Mother's Visit.

She don't go off to visit very often, We seem to need dear mother every day, And when she gets a letter that invites her, I really miss her 'fore she goes away.

I watch her pack and always ask her: "How long do you suppose you're going to stay?" And suddenly I don't see very plainly, I miss my mother 'fore she goes away.

I never knew that days could pass so slowly, But when she's back, why, everything is gay, And all the rooms are filled with golden sunshine, I miss my mother 'fore she goes away.

Inspired Just in Time.
The father of a family presented himself at an emigration office and asked for tickets.

"How many are you?" enquired the agent. A—"Three—myself, wife and child."

"Your age and profession?" went on the clerk. A—"I've just turned 30; profession, carpenter; my wife, a needlewoman."

"Three of you, you said?" enquired the man. "What about the child—sex and age?" A—"Boy; seven months."

"Profession?"
The father's eyebrows were raised so much that they almost formed Gothic arches on his forehead.

"His profession, I say!" repeated the agent. The astounded father paused just a moment longer, wondering where red tape would stop; then, as if inspired, he said: "Bachelor!"

Slackers Stay Out.
If you are anxious for an easy, get-rich-quick business, let poultry severely alone. But if you want an extra-good legitimate return for a comparatively small capital invested, combined with persevering attention and plenty of intelligent labor given to your prospective business, get into poultry gradually, by all means. But make sure that your foundation stock is full of vigor and has been bred for several generations for heavy egg production.

Feathered loafers have no business consuming feed at present prices.

Over 24 per cent. of the employees of the banks in England are women.

The Newbury CASH STORE

NOW HAS
IN STOCK

Pure Grain Chop
Feed Flour
Shorts and Bran
5 Roses Flour

W. H. PARNALL
License No. 8-13967

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919

NEWBURY

Miss Mary Hammett returned to London Normal school on Monday. School reopened on Monday with a good attendance.

Mr. Sellers was in Chatham on Monday.

Mrs. John Grant spent New Year's with her son Ed in London.

Mrs. Sandy Armstrong is visiting friends in Windsor this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Lou Kelly and baby Dorothy are visiting his parents at Inwood.

Frank Woods of Windsor spent New Year's with his parents here.

Robin Haggith and bride of Detroit and Mr. and Mrs. J. Cousins of Windsor spent New Year's with their parents, R. J. and Mrs. Haggith.

Miss Mabel Moran returned to her school at St. Williams on Monday.

The Unity Bible Class which was organized recently held their first meeting Sunday evening in Knox church basement and will continue the same time and place.

Miss Ella Jeffery had charge of the service taking the form of a song service. Rev. J. Malcolm gave a short talk on "Song." Mr. Parnall also spoke on "Why We Should Study the Bible." Miss Hazel Fennell sang a solo. Miss Etta Telfer presided at the organ. The attendance was large.

The Newbury-Mosa Institute sent boxes to all the boys overseas from the township. On Monday the secretary, Mrs. Matt. Armstrong, received three splendid letters expressing thanks from Russell Morrison, Art. Martin and John Moran. One received his box in 13 days from time it was sent.

Mrs. Cameron and daughters Margaret and Grace of Chatham spent New Year's at J. G. Bayne's.

Will Shelton of Windsor spent the holiday with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Langley and daughters of London and Mr. and Mrs. W. Watterworth of Glencoe returned home Sunday after spending the holidays at J. Grant's.

EUPHEMIA

Well, we "talked turkey" anyway. Any man who can do more than his chores and eat three square meals these days ought to be given the distinguished service medal.

Corrosion of salt shut the Shetland gas supply off and gave the citizens of that hamlet an awful scare. But all is rosy now again.

Speaking of salt, does anyone know that there is 750 feet of the pure stuff beneath Euphemia? Kindly excuse anyone from here, will you, should they act fresh.

Florence is making advance at last; a new house is going up on Dundas street.

Derwood Dobbyn is home again from the West for the winter.

Marion Drew of Toronto spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Drew.

Eric Moorhouse of New Liskeard spent the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Manley Moorhouse.

Armstrong church is closed again on account of the flu.

Euphemia council, like many another, was elected by acclamation. This may have been because of "duty well done" or from lack of proper interest in municipal matters.

We are credited with twenty-one cases of influenza in this township. But you must remember that some people do funny things to get talked about.

Oliver Prangle of London, an old Euphemia boy, is visiting his brother Roy, near Florence.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Goff of Woodgreen spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Boynton, Mrs. Goff's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Graham of Cowan, Sask., are home on a visit. Mr. Graham was the off-time hero in many a hot municipal contest in days gone by.

Talk about worry! One of our municipal fellows has it bad. Being a "hardshell" bachelor, his aversion to family affairs has gotten him into a sad condition. Recently he received word that the work had brought his sister, who is living somewhere in Oregon, a brand new baby. No sex was specified in the news, and now this poor fellow is wondering and worrying if he has become an uncle or an aunt.

A sure corrective of flatulency—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases, causing pains and oppression in the stomach region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

CRINAN

On account of the scare from the flu epidemic now prevalent in the district, very few attended the meeting of the Farmers' Club on Thursday evening.

The board of managers of Argyle church held a meeting on Monday, Dec. 30th. The date for the annual meeting of the congregation cannot be stated at present on account of the flu.

The Farmers' Club received a shipment of flour and feed last Saturday. They also expect a car of fence posts shortly.

The school has reopened with a very small attendance.

Mrs. Dymock and family are all suffering from a severe attack of the flu. Mr. and Mrs. George Carroll are ill with the flu, but are doing as well as can be expected.

Miss Mary Jamieson left for Port Talbot this week, where she will teach school for the remainder of the term.

The election here on Monday was very quiet.

W. W. Welch is ill. Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McRae are in London.

C. D. Campbell is on the sick list. The W. M. S. held their regular monthly meeting yesterday.

Wanted—girls to work in the Newbury basket factory, making berry boxes. Comfortable room, light work, good wages.

KILMARTIN

A meeting of the young people was held on Friday evening and the following officers were elected for 1919: President, Wm. A. McCallum; secretary, Margaret Little; treasurer, Christina Little; Ushers—Mac, Leitch, Dougald Walker, Arthur Moore; Executive—Miss Mary Campbell, D. N. Munro, D. C. McTavish. A meeting of the officers and executive will be held at the manse on Friday evening, Jan. 10th, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. John P. McTavish and Mr. and Mrs. Donald McGregor attended the funeral of their nephew, John McAlpine, at Dutton last Thursday.

Mrs. A. L. Munro has returned home after nursing her daughter, Mrs. Doug. Patterson of Appin, who has been ill with the flu.

Misses Margaret, Nettie and Edith Dewar, accompanied by a friend, are home from Detroit.

Rev. G. S. Lloyd of Glencoe took charge of the services in Burns' church last Sunday while Rev. Mr. Robertson supplied for Rev. Mr. McKay of Alvinston, who was at Thameford attending the funeral of his brother.

Pictures of Duncan McGregor and Willis McIntyre, who gave their lives for freedom's cause in the great war, were unveiled in No. 9 school house on December 20th.

Box-holders of Route No. 2, Walkers, presented their retiring mail carrier, Lorne Thompson, with a purse of money on Thursday evening, January 2nd, at the home of Mr. Parker, to show their appreciation and esteem for his faithfulness of four years spent on the route as mail carrier.

Mr. Thompson is succeeded by Wm. A. McCallum of Walkers, who started on the job on January 1st.

EKFRID STATION

Nurse Rinn is in attendance on D. A. Campbell, who is improving from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Miss Annie McCallum left Monday to attend the Westervelt school in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cornell spent New Year's Day on the old homestead at Tait's Corners.

Philip Eaton is improving after an attack of pneumonia.

The Winger family are better after being laid up with the flu.

Agnes Switzer has returned to her home at Iona.

Mrs. W. T. Ranley has returned to her home in Stratford after spending a couple of weeks with friends here.

NORTH NEWBURY

Mrs. James Anderson of Detroit and daughters, Isabelle and Gertrude, are visiting Mrs. Anderson's uncle, Robert Plaine.

We are glad to say Miss Edyth Moran is making improvement after a severe attack of the flu. Misses Nellie and Mary spent New Year's at home.

Joe and Freddie Brennan spent New Year's with their brother Orvil. Miss Jennie McVicar and Miss Violet Plaine left on Monday for St. Thomas, where they have taken positions.

Miss Sophia Gee has returned to her home after nursing her sister, Mrs. James Granger, and family, of Zone, who were quite ill with the flu.

Miss Mabel Moran returned on Saturday to resume her duties where she is engaged teaching school.

Asthma brings misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you know as well how this remedy would help you, as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

CAIRO

J. E. Cutler of Detroit was here during the week arranging matters re his farm here.

Solomon Frank of Hamilton visited his store here under the management of W. H. McKeown.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith of Windsor spent a few days at their former home here last week.

M. D. Smith left on Saturday to spend a few days in Windsor.

APPIN

Miss Mayne Rankin is confined to bed again after getting along so well. Mrs. John McTaggart is able to be out and around again, after an illness.

Alex. Humphries has returned to Toronto after spending his Christmas holidays with friends here.

SUFFERED TERRIBLE AGONY.

"Fruit-a-tives" Alone Gave Him Quick Relief

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.

"For seven years, I suffered terribly from Severe Headaches and Indigestion. I had belching gas from the stomach, and I had chronic Constipation. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. Finally, a friend advised 'Fruit-a-tives'. I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. To everyone who has miserable health with Constipation, Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take 'Fruit-a-tives', and you will get well."

ALBERT VARNER.

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

SOUTH EKFRID

A gloom was cast over South Ekfrid, especially the home of James McRae, when word was received on Dec. 26th of the death of Bert Collier, lot 1, concession 5, London township. Bert worked for over a year for James McRae and was thought a great deal of by the family. He made many good friends during his stay here. On Dec. 15th he received word from home that they were sick with the flu. He immediately left for his home to help and later took sick and died on Thursday, Dec. 26th, and was buried on Saturday, the funeral being from the family residence to St. Mary's church where requiem high mass was sung by Rev. Father Doyle, assisted by Rev. Father Kennedy at the altar. Interment was made in St. Peter's cemetery.

John Lethbridge is able to be out after a very severe sickness.

Mrs. D. S. McEachern is sick with the flu after spending a few days nursing sick ones at her former home in Canada.

The Literary in connection with the Farmers' Club held a meeting on December 13th, which was enjoyed by all present. Meetings were arranged to be held every two weeks, but owing to influenza cases they have been postponed indefinitely.

The next meeting of the Farmers' Club will be held in the school house on January 15th at 8:30 p. m. sharp. John S. McAlpine, sent by the club to the annual meeting in Toronto, will give a report of the convention. All are invited to join, including the ladies.

After four years of good work N. Urquhart resigned from council work and the ward will be well looked after by newly-elected councillor, James McRae.

Tom McDonald has purchased a twelve-horsepower gasoline engine, cutting box, saw and grinder.

MELBOURNE

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace McDougald of Rosetown, Sask., spent a few days with the former's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. A. McDougald.

S. McDougald has returned from the Canadian West, where he has been for a few months.

Rev. and Mrs. Hazen of Sarina spent a few days with the former's mother and sister here, Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. W. A. Clarke.

T. Williams of Windsor called on friends here recently.

H. D. A. McKenzie, manager of the Home Bank of this village, has opened up a branch of the bank at Walkers.

MOSA

Miss Olive Pack is spending the holidays at her home in London.

James Nisbet is recovering from a mild attack of the flu.

A. N. McLean of the Royal Bank staff, London, visited friends in this vicinity before leaving for Tillsonburg, to which place he has been transferred.

School will not open in S. S. No. 9 this week on account of the flu.

TRY A LIVING LAWN-MOWER

(Los Angeles Times)

One of our thrifty financiers bought a couple of lawns in the spring and used them as lawn mowers on his place during the season. They kept his sword nibbled to the proper length and also added to the picturesqueness of the home. He bought them for \$4 a piece and as the season waned sold the pair for \$35. He had no trouble or expense for oiling or sharpening them, either.

URBAN VERBS

Dr. Samuel Schwab claims that the oldest good story is the one about the boy who left the farm and got a job in the city. He wrote a letter to his brother, who had elected to stick by the farm, telling of the joys of city life in which he said: "Thursday we autotied out to the country club, where we golfed until dark. Then we trolleyed back to town and danced until dawn. Then we motored to the beach and Friday there. The brother on the farm wrote back: 'Yesterday we buglied to town and baseballled all afternoon. Then we went to Ned's and pokered till morning. Today we nuled out to the cornfield and geehawed till sundown. Then we sunpered and then we piped for a while. After that we heaved up to our room and bedsteaded until the clock fived.'

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always Bears
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

Taming A Shrew

With an Interruption That Brought a Climax.

By Martha McCulloch-Williams.

Pretty Kitty Clyde was not really a shrew. She had merely been born in a nervous and had grown up absolutely monarch of an adoring family.

Until she was rising eleven Douglas Norton had been also of her subject. Fate whisked him away then to inherit an uncle's fortune and go racing about the world, thereby giving Kitty her first realizing sense that things could happen otherwise than according to her will.

The process was unpleasant. By a curious mental alchemy Kitty unconsciously stored the unpleasantness as a grudge against the absent Douglas.

So when he came home ten years later and fell openly and instantly a victim to her charms she was in two minds as to what to do with him, and she decided in the end of the mind the advised her to do something unpleasant.

He was a dear fellow, suiting her exactly in some of her moods. In others—but in those others nobody suited her, least of all herself. Those other moods would probably have been his, but Douglas about his business if he had not had the lucky misfortune to have the Ackroyds for friends.

The Ackroyds, whom Kitty loathed, gave up days and nights to warning Douglas against her. The warnings were not wholly disinterested. Though the two Miss Ackroyds were quite old enough to be his mother, there was Lena Shotwell, their niece, over in Kit-tredge town, for whose establishment they were most anxious.

Given the facts, the temperaments and the situation, the resulting engagement followed logically. Kitty excused herself to her conscience for it with the special pleading that it would change the Ackroyds and that if she finally broke the engagement the making of it would save Douglas from worse.

Of course she would not think of marrying him for years. Meantime she would revel in the Ackroyd discomfiture. Then her people were so happy over the prospect. That really meant a lot to her.

Dimly at the bottom of a very warm heart she felt that, on the whole, she had not made them as happy as she might have done.

So altogether she was not ill content with the *matrimonial* life wherein she now found herself—until Douglas obstinately insisted upon her naming the day.

"Go away! The role of impatient lover does not fit you in the least," she said to him with the most fetch ing point. "You know you'd be dread fully upset if I agreed to anything so insane. We can be married when we are too old to care for teasing about. When you are thirty-five I shall be thirty-two. That will be quite time enough to do the Durly and Joan act. Until then—well, we shall stay as we are."

"We will not!" Douglas asserted, seizing both her hands. "Understand, I'm going to be a married man before the year is out!"

"I dare say you can get Lena Shot well—or somebody like her—all on a sudden this way," Kitty interrupted, trying to pull away her hands.

Douglas held them tight. "I'm going to marry you—nobody else," he said. "Make up your mind to the fact, lady, kin, and give up gracefully while there is time."

"Of all impudence!" Kitty flashed out at him. "Let go my hands so I can take off your rubbishy ring! I don't marry you—now, never nor next day. I won't even speak to you ever again if you hold me a second longer."

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Tom McDonald has purchased a twelve-horsepower gasoline engine, cutting box, saw and grinder.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallace McDougald of Rosetown, Sask., spent a few days with the former's parents here, Mr. and Mrs. A. McDougald.

S. McDougald has returned from the Canadian West, where he has been for a few months.

Rev. and Mrs. Hazen of Sarina spent a few days with the former's mother and sister here, Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. W. A. Clarke.

T. Williams of Windsor called on friends here recently.

H. D. A. McKenzie, manager of the Home Bank of this village, has opened up a branch of the bank at Walkers.

Miss Olive Pack is spending the holidays at her home in London.

James Nisbet is recovering from a mild attack of the flu.

having so badly! I think you might throw in one of old Flossy's pups to even up the trade."

At that Kitty screamed afresh. The major's breath came hard, his face grew apoplectic, but his wife's hand, closing and unclenching convulsively, warned him not to interfere.

He tried to assume a judicial air and say, "The case admits of argument," but at the second word the door opened to admit Miss Alicia Ackroyd, who snarped and abused privileges of intimate helpfulness.

The Ackroyd house stood just across the road. The two sisters had been on watch in the front windows ever since they saw Douglas ride through the Clyde gate.

They had heard the screams and had made their incursion. "Somebody must be killing somebody over there. I'm going to find out who," Miss Alicia said to Miss Patricia, not even stopping to snatch at a bonnet as she sped through the front door and down the walk.

After one started "Oh!" she stood still, staring at Douglas, who had loosed his hold of Kitty, but kept her hand. Kitty had been in a white rage.

Now she flushed brilliantly and looked at the intruder with her most infantile smile. "Dear Miss Alicia, did I really frighten the neighbors?" she asked. "I'm so glad. Do say I did. We have just had an impromptu rehearsal. Douglas, wretch that he is, insists that I can't act, that he is not depriving the stage of a great ornament in marrying me, and I was bound to prove him in the wrong."

"Oh!" Miss Alicia said again, this time with a mighty different inflection, one that still lacked something of conviction. Miss Patricia, fully bonneted, here panted in.

When the stir of settling her ended Miss Alicia returned to the charge. "You ought to have called in a bigger audience, dear Kitty," she said in the suave voice that always meant mischief. "But do tell me what the play was. I don't seem to recall."

"Of course you don't. I belong to the new school," Kitty said brightly. "The new school exists, you know, to prove that until it came doubly every played Shakespeare quite right. Maybe it's because of my acting, but I've always felt that I could give a new rendering of Katharine, you know, in 'The Taming of the Shrew'."

"She did do it and was most convincing," Douglas interrupted gratefully. He had been going hot and cold, wondering if there were any escape from the valley of humiliation open before them. He knew that only by a miracle could the Ackroyd tongues be stopped.

"So convincing!" he went on. "I see I must marry her right away. Miss Alicia, Miss Patricia, will you come to the wedding? It's to be just three weeks from now."

"You are a wretch, an ingrate!" Kitty said to him half an hour later when the Ackroyds had reluctantly taken themselves away. "I saved you and in doing it trapped myself beyond escape. What punishment do you not deserve, sir?"

"Nothing short of imprisonment for life," Douglas said. "Kitty, darling, you showed yourself a genius and a heroine. In reward you shall go on having your own way."

"I don't want it—except sometimes," Kitty answered, racing away to kiss the major and Mrs. Major and at last to pet old Flossy's precious puppies.

National Forest Timber.

In 1905 the timber sold from the national forests aggregated 96,000,000 board feet, which brought the government no more than \$85,000. In 1913 more than 2,000,000,000 feet brought in contracts amounting to \$4,500,000. Not all this money was received in any one year, because national forest timber is sold on contracts which range from one to twenty-five years, and it is paid for as cut.

PROGRAMMES: BUSINESS CARDS, VISITING CARDS, WEDDING STATIONERY

DODGERS, POSTERS, SALE CARDS, DATE LINES, SCORE CARDS, ETC., ETC.

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