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The Glencoe Transcript.

MEMBER OF
CANADIAN NEWS PAPER ASSOCIATION

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1921

Whole No. 2553.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the members of the Moss & Ekfrid Agricultural Society will be held on Friday, Jan. 21st, 1921, at 1.30 o'clock p.m. in the Town Hall, Glencoe, to receive the reports of the directors and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. A good attendance is requested.—Jas. McRae, president; R. W. McKellar, secretary.

WARNING NOTICE

Complaint having been made that certain parties have been shooting with guns on the premises of the Glencoe High School and adjacent thereto, notice is hereby given that if the practice is not immediately discontinued the offenders will be prosecuted under the provisions of the statutes and by-laws in that behalf.

B. F. CLARKE,
Secretary H. S. Board.
Dated Jan. 10, 1921.

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Feb. 5th for the office of Townsman for the Village of Glencoe. State salary by the month. The duties of the office furnished on application to the clerk.

CHAS. GEORGE, Clerk.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the plowholders of the Glencoe Plow Club will be held at the council chambers, Town Hall, Glencoe, on Wednesday, Jan. 13th, at 3 p.m., for receiving the annual report and for appointing officers and directors for the ensuing year.

A. B. McDONALD,
Secretary-Treasurer.

FARM FOR SALE

Choice 100 acres, close to Glencoe and two railway shipping stations. Soil a rich clay loam; choices for grain or sugar beets; never-falling drilled well, with good windmill. For particulars apply to Mrs. Duncan McCallum, Glencoe, P. O. Box 268.

STRAYED

Came into the premises of the undersigned, lot 11, con. 2, Ekfrid, one Holstein heifer. Owner may have same on paying expenses and proving property.—W. J. Chisholm, Route 3, Appleton.

TENDERS FOR WOOD

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of January for 12 cords of 22-inch beech and maple stowewood to be delivered at the school yard, S. S. No. 17, Mosa, on or before 1st of March, 1921.—D. W. Munroe, Sec. Treas., Walkers.

CREAM AND EGGS WANTED

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

LAMBERT CREAMERY CO.
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

GLENCOE LODGE, No. 135.
Storing a battery under a wet process simply means that your battery will have our individual attention throughout the winter months, inasmuch as we will keep it active and in a charged condition.

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

Farmers and Dairymen

Get our proposition re cream; highest prices paid. Wagon all-ways on the road. We pay cash. Phone us if you want us to call.

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

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

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

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

Subscribers will please remember when renewing that the Transcript is now \$2. When \$1.50 is sent nine months' credit will be given.

Corn cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Remover offers a speedy, sure and satisfactory relief.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

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

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

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe.

Real Values in Dry Goods

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

Special reductions in Millinery.

Remember our lines of Staple Groceries.

KEITH'S CASH STORE

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

Central Garage, Glencoe

Battery Service Station

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

WINTER STORAGE

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

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Batteries of all makes repaired.

We are prepared to store Batteries for the winter at reasonable rates.

Snelgrove & Faulds

W. T. PEMBER'S

REPRESENTATIVE
W. J. WHITE

Will be at the McKellar Hotel
Glencoe

Thursday, Jan. 13

WITH THE FINEST STOCK OF HUMAN

HAIR GOODS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

FOR LADIES—Wigs, Transformations, Pompadours, Switches, and all other hair needs. Special treatment for the Scalp and Hair.

FOR GENTLEMEN—the closest imitation in a Natural Toupee or Wig, at a reasonable price and the best of satisfaction given.

Call on Mr. White, and remember the date.

MAKING AMERICA.

Small Colonies Were Condemned In Course of Time.

"Massachusetts, New Plymouth, Connecticut, and New Haven—the latter subsequently absorbed by Connecticut—formed a loose sort of confederation for mutual help and support against their common enemies, the Dutch, the French, and the Indians," says Prof. Sumichrant, in "The Making of America." The bond between them was, in fact, of the slightest; each colony was entitled to send two representatives to the meetings of the Confederation, a provision which burdened Massachusetts unfairly, since she had to contribute more men and money for the general defence than her associates.

"New York, nowadays termed the Empire State, was not, for a considerable period of time, one of the important colonies. It was originally a Dutch settlement, founded on Manhattan Island by the Dutch, in whose service Henry Hudson had sailed when he discovered the magnificent river that bears his name. Far up the river the Dutch established a trading post, which grew subsequently into the city of Albany, now the capital of New York State. The Dutch rule was distinctly autocratic, and the introduction of the patent system—somewhat similar to the manorial system—did not improve the conditions for the bulk of the population of New Amsterdam, as the settlement on Manhattan was called. Among the settlers were many English, who were not in the colonies on the north and south.

"The existence of this Dutch power between the northern and the southern English colonies was recognized as a danger, and in 1664 New Amsterdam surrendered willingly enough to a British fleet. The name of New York was given to it and to the colony, in honor of James, Duke of York, to whom his brother, Charles II., gave the British rule proved beneficial and the colony grew apace and flourished exceedingly."

A Cyclonic Storm.

How does a cyclone begin? According to Mr. W. Hope Hodgson this is not a matter of human knowledge.

"Some scientists suggested that it is really a vast electric, whirling, disc-like mass of electricity descending from the upper air," he writes in the Strand Magazine. "Others have suggested that it may be due to the air being heated at certain points and rising into the upper air, causing those vast vortices or funnels into which the colder air flows from every point of the compass. The generally accepted theory is that electricity enters into composition and that the being of these incredible storms. They are mostly met with near the Equator, from which, in every case, they depart usually west and north, or west and south, depending on which side of the line they form."

"We know that in shape they are circular, and that the wind in them revolves at a tremendous rate of speed; indeed, they may be described as immense whirl-storms, sometimes a thousand miles in diameter, having in their centres a vortex varying in size from five to thirty miles. This centre of vortex is the focus point of danger, the place where so many fine ships may have met their end. "Happily, to-day the laws which govern the movements of this monstrous phenomenon have been laid bare and set out in plain print, so that the master mariner, at the onset of the cyclonic storm, may at once hasten to take such action as is necessary to escape that fateful 'centre of death.'"

"Thus has our knowledge and experience of the law of storms robbed the cyclone of much of its old terror for the brave men who sail the high seas."

Flowers That Tell the Time.
A clock composed entirely of growing plants and flowers has been made by a botanist. The dial of this clock, which is to be seen in a glasshouse at the Botanical Gardens just outside Paris, is simply a large circular flower-bed with twelve divisions, one for each hour of daylight. In each division a certain plant is growing, and so precisely has the selection of suitable plants been made that it is possible to tell the time of day by the opening of any one flower. The plants are arranged in the following order: 1, rose; 2, heliotrope; 3, water lily; 4, hyacinth; 5, convolvulus; 6, geranium; 7, mignonette; 8, carnation; 9, cactus; 10, lilac; 11, pansy; 12, violet. The originator claims that a botanist can tell the time by this means to within a few minutes. In Brazil there is a variety of magnolia which, for a few weeks in the year, opens and closes at the same hour every day.

Expansion In Philippines.
Signs of industrial expansion in the Philippine islands are seen in the recent formation of a company which is developing the Cebu coal mines as well as those in Mindanao. It is expected that within a comparatively short time the output of these two islands will be sufficient to supply the needs of the whole archipelago as regards good steam coal. The Mindanao product, which comes from what is known as the Sibuguey coal field, is asserted on the one hand to be superior to any other Philippine coal and imported into the islands, while on the other hand it is said to be liable to deterioration if not used promptly.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Geo. W. Smiley, a bailiff of the division court of St. Thomas, died last week.

Four hours were spent in speech-making at the Strathroy municipal council meeting.

The Western University now being established at London is asking for provincial grants totalling \$1,240,000.

Charles Shaw, a Dunwich pioneer who came from Scotland 70 years ago, died last week at the age of 95 years. The Dundee Herald reports good sleighing; there except on some side roads which are full of snow to the fence tops.

Sidney Emery has resigned the position of secretary of West Middlesex U. F. O. executive. Allen McLaughlin is his successor.

Earl Holton of Blythwood has turned his peach orchard into stone-wood, which he considers a more profitable proposition than buying coal at \$23 a ton.

The co-operative store, launched a year ago at Washington, D. C., by 6,200 employees of the Treasury Department to decrease living costs, has gone into liquidation.

The marriage took place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. D. A. Bobier, near Bothwell, on Dec. 29 of Wm. H. Sheppard, of Ardsville, and Miss Marie McLaughlin, of Detroit.

In Detroit, twenty intending bridegrooms are said to have recently returned their marriage licenses to the county clerk, all giving the same reason: "No job; no wedding."

Three negro boys went to a wild west movie picture show at Kansas City. When the hero was in a tight place one of the boys got so excited he fired two shots through the screen.

The remains of the late Mrs. Lindsay, who died in Saginaw, Michigan, were brought to Alvinston and interred in the local cemetery. The deceased resided near Alvinston about thirty years ago.

Eighty-four per cent. of the business failures of the past year occurred among firms which did not advertise. This is the assertion made by Bradstreet's Commercial Agency, which is an unbiased authority.

The Toronto Mail and Empire has advanced its subscription rate to \$5 in the province of Ontario and \$7 to points outside it. In announcing the advance, the management pointed out that the white paper and postage alone costs them \$7 a year for each copy.

According to figures compiled for the Prudential Insurance Company, the motor car has outdistanced all other agencies of death. The annual toll of the automobile now is 100 for every million population of the United States. In 1919 there were 9,827 fatalities in the country as compared to 374 in 1906.

A Grand Rapids, Mich., man went to his garage and got a gallon jug of "moonshine" whiskey to take home, one block distant, after a hunting trip. He was convicted of violating the liquor transportation law, and his new \$2,000 automobile, bought with the lifetime savings of himself and wife, was confiscated.

A Toronto girl discovered a burglar crawling up the staircase at her home, seizing a skate which was near her, and hurling it at the burglar, cutting a deep gash in his forehead just as he was about to spring at her. Spreading his hand over his face and uttering oaths he turned and fled with blood streaming down his face.

A despatch from Washington says: "Grasshoppers are threatening the nation of the United States from Canada, according to official advice. Canadian entomologists say the Western provinces of Canada will be over-run with the plague in the spring, and that in Manitoba alone as many as 3,000 grasshopper eggs to a square foot have been discovered."

P. S. Beal, principal of the London Technical School, states that the unemployment situation has greatly boomed the enrolment in the day classes of the school. A large number of men out of work, who possess some resources to tide themselves over for a few months, are making use of their idle days in studying the theoretical side of their trades.

Early this year there will be appointed 235 census commissioners, one for each Federal constituency. These in turn will appoint 13,000 enumerators necessary to find out how many people of all sexes, colors, ages, nationalities and creeds live in the Dominion. The whole thing will cost \$1,700,000, and the census-taking begins in June. Local executives of the Conservative party are now busy making recommendations for the appointment of enumerators.

The death took place on Dec. 3 at her home at Wistie, Alta., of Mrs. Mary Sutherland, wife of Robert Sutherland, in her 79th year. Deceased had been in failing health for some time, and on October 25 received a bad fall which hastened the end. Mrs. Sutherland was the youngest daughter of Benjamin and Eliza Gunn, who were among the early settlers in Dunwich township. In her early years she taught school in Wallace town. Mrs. Sutherland was a sister of Mrs. Jane Elliott, widow of George C. Elliott and mother of J. C. Elliott, ex-M.P.P. for West Middlesex, who died on Dec. 24 at the home of her daughter, Mrs. James McCracken, in Jenner, Alberta.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it is excellent for driving worms from the system.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA

In a letter to her father and sister at Tiverton, Miss Margaret Brown, missionary to China, gives some first-hand information on the terrible famine in the northern part of that country. Miss Brown is stationed near Hwaikungfu, where the late Miss Sadie Lethbridge, daughter of J. G. Lethbridge, M. P. P. of Glencoe, labored during her missionary career.

A portion of Miss Brown's letter, which is written under date of Nov. 6, is as follows:—

It is dark and dusty today. We feel it cold in the house when there is no sunshine. This house has no fireplace and we have not even a kitchen stove to warm the house a little so it is usually colder than outside, especially because of the verandahs.

Mr. Mowatt arrived from Chiyuen on Saturday night. He visited 14 villages and searched their houses to see what they had on hand. Out of 104 families at least 98 were living entirely on chaff or really the husks of the millet which is ordinarily not even fed to pigs. Besides this they had skins of persimmons and the husks of beans and the leaves of a few trees.

These latter will soon all be gone. They take all these things together and grind them up fine and make a soup of this. Their condition is pitifully sad. In the 14 villages he found only one pig and where ordinarily every family had chickens or so there was hardly one in the whole district.

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EPWORTH LEAGUE

The Epworth League of the Methodist church had a very interesting meeting on Monday, Jan. 11th. The leading feature of the evening was the little play, "The Challenge of the Cross," given by Miss Ella Samson as the evangelist and six girls of the league as the aspirants as cross bearers.

It portrayed the different attitudes towards the Christian life which one finds in the world. The ladies' quartette of the church supplied the music and sang in their customary happy manner. The Look-out committee of the League is very anxious to have everyone come who can do so, and the meetings are always varied and interesting. Next Monday night will be a literary evening.

McARTHUR-CHALLONER

A quiet wedding took place at the home of James H. Challoner of Lobo on Saturday, Jan. 8th, at high noon, when his third daughter, Hazel Jane, was united in marriage to John Alexander McArthur, younger son of Mrs. McArthur and the late Douglas McArthur of London. Rev. Mr. Mason officiating. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was gowned in midnight blue satin and carried a bouquet of Ophelia roses, her only ornament being the groom's gift, a string of pearls. There were no attendants. The wedding which was played by Miss Annie McArthur of London, sister of the groom. Little Betty Challoner niece of the bride, acted as flower girl. Following the ceremony a dainty luncheon was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. McArthur left on a short honeymoon trip, the bride travelling in a charmer gown, with blue hat and veil and Rud. son seal coat, the gift of the bride's father.

CHINESE RELIEF FUND

Donations to the Chinese Relief Fund are being received at the Royal Bank, Glencoe. Acknowledgment is made of the following:—
Previously reported.....\$195.85
W.M.S. Tait's Corners Presby-terian Church.....16.50
Appin Presbyterian Church.....3.00
Wm. Allin.....1.00
Total received to date.....\$216.35

MUST HAVE NON-GLARE DEVICE

Motor car owners are now being forwarded a 1921 license application form. The form contains two questions which have never been previously asked on application forms, and it is essential that these questions be answered. The first inquires if the car for which the license is to be issued is equipped with an approved device for the elimination of headlight glare. The second asks the name of the device. Unless the car is properly equipped with such devices no license will be issued. The new number plates will be issued on Jan. 15.

METHODIST ANNIVERSARY

Sunday, January 9th, recorded another of time's milestones in the history of the Glencoe Methodist church, Rev. R. J. Garbutt, LL. B., pastor. The anniversary of the opening of the church was celebrated most happily, and the Ladies' Aid rejoiced in the consummation of their united effort. One unique feature was that Rev. W. J. Smith, of Young Street Methodist church, Toronto, the special preacher of the day, is an old Glencoe boy, and his old-time comrades of the village received him right heartily.

Mr. Smith is an original thinker and has a happy faculty of giving his thoughts a tongue. His message of the morning service was the old, old topic, "Love the greatest thing in the world." The inspiration of a man who loves his theme was distinctly felt, and the application of the power which is the mainspring of life was clearly portrayed. The musical part of the morning service was well sustained, a national anthem and a selection by the male quartette being well received.

The evening service was the climax of the day. A happy custom of uniting all three churches to rejoice together was faithfully carried out—Anglicans, Presbyterians and Methodists—and their ministers were all present and took part. Every available seat was taken and chairs were added in the aisles to accommodate the overflow. Mr. Smith caught the inspiration of the audience and excelled himself in his subject, "The Pioneer." He graphically pictured old Abraham leaving Ur of the Chaldees at the command of God, not knowing whither he went. Beginning with a picture of our own Canadian pioneers carving homes and history out of our native forests in the early days, he went on to show us how much we owe to the trail-blazers in literature, science and religion, modernizing his story with vivid illustrations and telling effect. Again the choir measured up to the occasion, giving two selections. The ladies' quartette sang with great expression the old favorite, "Softly and Tenderly," and Stanley Humphries' powerful baritone fittingly rendered Tennyson's beautiful hymn "Crossing the Bar." The new pipe organ, played by Richard Singleton, enriched the music and added to the attractiveness of the services.

GLENCOE COUNCIL

The council held its first meeting for the year on Monday, and besides other business made the following appointments: Member board of health, John Oldrieve; member high school board, J. N. Currie; member public library board, Alex. McAlpine; auditors, J. Y. McLachlan and J. G. Lethbridge; fenceviewers, John Oldrieve, Wm. Gilbert and Robert Edie; fire chief, J. W. Smith; poundkeeper, Wm. Tomlinson.

At a special meeting of the council held on Jan. 5th a grant of \$100 was made to Samuel Thompson, on his resigning the position of street overseer, etc., as a mark of appreciation of his long and faithful services for the past 33 years.

WHEAT CERTIFICATES UNCLAIMED

Winnipeg, Jan. 8. — Approximately \$1,000,000 worth of participation certificates issued by the Canadian wheat board still lie outstanding, although they should have been presented for payment by December 31, 1920, according to a news item in the Winnipeg Tribune. Because these certificates have been allowed to lapse they are now invalid. The wheat board has claimed the amounts coming to them on these certificates are said to be foreigners, who, it is declared, are suspicious of signing any Government document, and most cases the value of these certificates is not large, but in one instance it amounts to \$500.

KILMARTIN

Misses Catherine McKellar and Alma Burke left for Detroit last week. Mrs. Calderwood of Redcliff, Alberta, who is spending the winter at her former home here, is the guest of her cousin, Mr. Cornfoot, Chatham.

Mrs. Miller, wife of the late Rev. Alexander Miller of Scotland, formerly of Burns' church, Mosa, is visiting her many friends here.

Rev. Hugh Leitch of Regina, one of our old boys, will occupy the pulpit in Burns' church, Mosa, next Sunday morning.

The annual congregational meeting of Burns' church, Mosa, was held on Tuesday afternoon of this week. There was a splendid turnout of both men and women, and the reports from the different branches were most encouraging. The following is the summary:—General funds, \$2,828, leaving a surplus of \$470; Young People's missionary contributions, \$518; Forward Movement, \$2,840; Sunday School, Mission Band and Ladies' Aid contributed over \$500. Several families have removed from the congregation, reducing the membership somewhat, so that the givings are all the more creditable. The newly appointed managers are Archy D. Leitch, Duncan Munroe and Archy McDougald. The former treasurer, James Douglas, having resigned, Robert Campbell was appointed in his place.

How is your supply of counter check books? Let the Transcript furnish you with these. Any time you want at the traveler's price. Keep your money at home; it will then come back to you.

Soils and Crops

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

Cutting Timber on Farm Woodlots.

Many farm woodlots could be put in better shape by judicious thinning or by planting up the openings with valuable species of trees or by both. In many woodlots the growth of timber is at a standstill, growth of the younger trees being offset by decay of the older ones. In many woodlots faster growing and more valuable species can be introduced to advantage. Whenever a woodlot is thinned or cut-over, unless the land is to be cleared for farm crops and unless a new growth of trees come up within a couple of years from seed already in the ground or cast by other trees, planting should be done in order to keep the woodlot productive. A good timber woodlot will produce about two standard cords of wood per acre per year, or nearly one thousand board-feet of lumber.

In thinning a woodlot, the trees which should be cut are those which are stunted, diseased, injured by insects, badly fire-scarred or dead; also trees of inferior species, as large beech which are crowding more valuable ones, such as sugar maple, white ash, white oak, hickory, etc. Slow-growing trees which are crowding fast-growing ones should also be cut.

In some woodlots the beech are the largest trees present. They form heavy crowns beneath which other trees can grow only very slowly, if at all. The beech is a tolerant tree. It will stand much shade and its proper position in the forest is as an under-storey to light-demanding trees, such as basswood, black walnut, elm, black cherry, etc. The reason it occupies such a dominant position in the woodlots today is because the timber has had little value in the past and when the other trees were cut the beech remained; thus becoming the largest trees and shading or stunting others.

If a large amount of timber is to be sold by contract, an estimate of the amount should be made and its value determined before selling. Bids should be secured from several reliable parties if possible. It may be better to sell logs rather than the standing timber.

After cutting, it is often desirable to plant up the openings with trees. Forest planting in itself is a good investment on poor soil and on areas not suited to other crops, as well as for windbreaks and to hold shifting sand. The species to plant depends on the soil, and the objects which the owner has in mind. For forest planting in general a spacing of six by six feet, requiring approximately twelve hundred trees to the acre is best.

Harvesting the Ice Crop.

Each year dairymen lose thousands of dollars from returned sour milk, poor butter, and low quality cheese. These losses are very largely due to improper cooling of the milk and cream on the farm. For good results milk and cream should be cooled to fifty degrees or lower and held there; and as this usually can best be done by the use of ice, dairymen should take advantage of any near-by lake or stream to obtain a supply of ice for next year.

The ice-harvesting season fortunately comes at a time when there is the least work on the farm for men and teams, and consequently the actual money cost is usually not very great.

The quantity of ice needed depends upon the number of cows milked, and

the method of handling the product. It has been found that, with a moderately good ice house, one-half of a ton of ice per cow is sufficient to cool cream and hold it at a low temperature for delivery two or three times a week. One and one-half to two tons per cow should be provided where milk is to be cooled.

A cubic foot of ice weighs about fifty-seven pounds, so in storing it is customary to allow from forty to fifty cubic feet per ton for the mass of ice. At least twelve inches must be left between the ice and the wall of the building for insulation, unless the ice house has permanently insulated walls and an unusually large space for insulation beneath and above the ice. From these figures it is possible to calculate readily the quantity of ice that any given ice house will hold.

Where a lake, pond, or stream of clear water is available, some preliminary work in preparing the ice field will be required before freezing weather sets in. It is therefore advisable to make all plans for the work as soon as possible. Water for the ice supply should be entirely free from contamination or pollution. Ponds and sluggish streams usually have grass and weeds growing in them, so that the ice harvested is likely to contain decayed vegetable matter, which is always objectionable. They should therefore be thoroughly cleared of such growths before the ice has formed.

In some sections it is necessary to impound the water for producing ice. This may be done either by excavating and diverting a stream into the excavation, or by constructing dams across low areas. In localities where very low temperatures prevail for several weeks at a time, and the supply of pure water is limited, blocks of ice may be frozen in metal cans or in special fibre containers.

In harvesting ice it is desirable to have a field of sufficient size to fill the ice house at a single cutting, as the thickness and quality of the ice will be more nearly uniform, and the necessary preparation for cutting and harvesting need not be made but once. In many instances, however, the size of the pond or stream is such that it is necessary to wait for a second crop in order to fill the ice house. The average farmer requires only a comparatively small quantity of ice, so that even a small harvesting surface will usually prove large enough, especially if ice is cut the second time. The square feet of surface required per ton when the ice is of different thicknesses is shown in the following table. Size of cake is twenty-two by twenty-two inches.

Square Feet of Ice Surface Required Per Ton of Ice.

Thickness of Ice, Inches.	Number of Cakes Required Per Ton.	Cutting Space Required Per Ton, Sqr. Ft.
4	31.3	105.4
6	20.9	70.2
8	15.6	52.6
10	12.5	42.1
12	10.4	35.1
14	8.9	30.1
16	7.8	26.5
18	6.9	23.4
20	6.3	21.1
22	5.7	19.1

When a small quantity of ice is to be harvested, but few tools are required, the following list contains those actually needed for harvesting ice on a small scale: Two ice-saws, one hand marker, one pulley and rope, two pairs of ice tongs, two ice hooks, one pointed bar, and one straight-edge. While these tools are all that are necessary, additional ones, such as the horse plow and marker, horse scraper and marker, and a talking bar, are convenient, and will help to expedite the work of ice harvesting.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

Always open to buy, and always prepared to give you the highest price and a square deal. Try us.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870



Notice Bill's Bank Book

Bill and Dan worked the same amount of land and had the same labor and expense, except that Bill used Gunns "Shur Gains" fertilizer. They both planted good seed. Bill's fertilized crop came up first, looked better during the growing period, matured earlier, was harvested first, produced a better yield and brought a bigger price on the early market.

The extra yield obtained by using "Shur Gains" fertilizer made the difference in the bank account.

Gunns "Shur Gains" fertilizer is sold throughout Ontario by representatives who are farmers and are using "Shur Gains" fertilizer themselves. Every farm is a factory—keep your "factory" running at maximum capacity.

GUNNS LIMITED, West Toronto.

If there is not a "Shur Gains" representative near you, write us regarding an agency.



The Growing Child—Article III.

How to Recognize the So-Called Children's Diseases

Under the term "children's diseases" we usually include measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, chicken pox, whooping cough and mumps. Prior to the general introduction of vaccination smallpox was also one of the children's diseases, being just as prevalent then as measles and scarlet fever are now. The children's diseases are brought to spread when children are brought together in large numbers, as in school or a poorly ventilated moving picture hall. It is natural that the classroom is often the means of spreading the infection. This is especially likely when there is a system of school medical inspection and when parents have not been taught their responsibilities in keeping infected children at home.

Experience shows that in most instances in which children's diseases are contracted in school there has been failure to keep an infected child at home, or a failure on the part of the parent to recognize the fact that there was anything seriously wrong with the child.

It may be well, therefore, to give a few of the important symptoms by which a parent can recognize the various children's diseases.

Measles. This usually comes on about ten days after the child has been exposed. The child may come home from school somewhat drowsy and irritable. An observant mother realizes that something is wrong. The child may complain of feeling chilly and may even have a real shaking chill. At night the irritation increases and the child is feverish and restless. Sneezing, a hoarse, hard cough, and some running from the nose convince the mother that the child has "caught cold." On the following day the child's bloodshot, watery eyes will attract attention, and the experienced mother may then suspect measles. At this time a physician will usually be able to make a definite diagnosis, for on opening the child's mouth a careful look at the inner side of the cheek shows a few characteristic white-tipped red spots, the size of the head of a pin, which are one of the signs of measles.

Mothers experienced in using a clinical thermometer will find that the child has some fever, reaching 100 degrees or 101 degrees or more on the second day. Usually after two or three days of the symptoms described the rash appears. This shows first behind the ears, on the neck, or at the roots of the hair, over the forehead. It appears as small dark-red spots, which are at first few and scattered and resemble flea-bites. Within twenty-four hours the rash is spread over the body and the child looks very much bespeckled and swollen. In from five to seven days the rash begins to fade and within three or four days more has entirely disappeared, leaving only a faint mottling of the skin.

It is not the purpose of this article to describe the various symptoms, complications and treatment of different cases of measles. Those who desire such information should write to Dr. J. J. Middleton, Provincial Board of Health, Parliament Bldgs., Toronto. Careful studies have shown that the

germ of measles is present in the discharges of the nose and throat even before the rash appears. In fact, just before the rash comes is probably the time when the discharges are most highly dangerous to other children. No child suffering with symptoms described above should be allowed to go to school or to mingle with other children. In all cases of doubt a physician should be called to decide what should be done. The danger of spreading the disease to others disappears soon after the appearance of the rash, so that in uncomplicated cases it is usually considered entirely safe to have the child return to school a week after the rash first appeared.

Scarlet Fever. Within a week—sometimes within two or three days—after your child has been exposed to scarlet fever, if she is a susceptible person, you will hear her complain of sore throat. Vomiting and fever accompany the sore throat, and from twelve to thirty-six hours later a bright red rash will appear on her neck and chest. This spreads rapidly over the whole body, with the exception of the face, which usually escapes.

By this time you will be pretty sure you have a well-developed case of scarlet fever on your hands, and the complications and after-effects of this disease may be so serious that no mother should attempt to handle a case alone. Deafness may result from scarlet fever, and it is not on unknown thing to have a child die suddenly from kidney disease after it was thought he had entirely recovered from an attack of scarlet fever.

If your child has the above symptoms send for a competent physician, who will guide you through the pitfalls of this disease. He will tell you that it is contagious from the very beginning until all discharges from the nose, throat and ears have ceased, usually a period of about five weeks. Dequamation, or peeling, generally begins about the eighth day, but the flakes and scales are not now looked upon as likely to be contagious. The patient himself, and anything (clothing, toys, upholstery, etc.), which have been contaminated by discharge from his mucous membranes are the chief infecting agents. Hence, the importance of keeping the patient and anything which he has used from coming in contact with other children.

As a rule, scarlet fever keeps a child out of school about six weeks, but this, of course, depends upon the cessation of all discharges from the nose, throat, ears and any glands which may have broken down in the course of the disease.

A frequent means of spreading scarlet fever are the mild cases—those children who do not feel really ill, and perhaps complain of nothing but a mild sore throat. But these cases are just as contagious as severe ones, and just as apt to be followed by ear and kidney troubles. Unfortunately, too, a very severe case may be contracted from a very mild one, and the mother who sends her child to school with a sore throat runs the risk of causing some other child to suffer great harm and perhaps death. Keep your child at home when he has a sore throat.

Fertilizers on Corn Pay Handsomely.

Long time experiments in corn growing sections show material increases to be possible if fertilizer of high grade is applied in sufficient quantities. Four leading American Agricultural Experiment Stations have shown it possible to increase corn yields by an average of 21.7 bushels per acre. At the same time the increase in fodder on the same blocks exceed one-half ton. Such increases if made on the average Ontario farm would be of enormous value. An interesting test in this regard was carried on last summer in Dundas County, close to the town of Winchester by Mr. A. Christie, the report of which is as follows:

From applying 200 lbs. per acre of 3-8-3 fertilizer there was an increase of two tons per acre; from 400 lbs. of 3-8-3 there was an increase of five tons per acre. The corn was well ripened and well eared. An earlier report records the fact that "the beneficial effect of fertilizers could be distinctly noted. Each fertilized plot was taller and of a darker green color."

Five new school districts have been formed in Saskatchewan.

Welfare of the Home

Unless We Are Well We Cannot Be Perfectly Happy or Perfectly Useful.

Importance of Good Footwear.

"Tell the women for me," said a woman doctor to the writer, "that most of the foot trouble and pain they suffer comes from worn-down or run-over heels. The heels of their shoes should be straightened every two weeks if necessary!"

That would be "going some" for some of us who live "way out of town" with only bad roads and more or less indifferent or over-worked "menfolks" to connect us with repair shops. Oh, your poor feet! Ah, these faithful "understandings" that connect us with our earth-home! If we abused our eyes or our lives as we do our feet—

We are not all to blame, at first hand, for our crooked, twisted, dwarfed, half-helpless feet, on which we must stand and walk and run many hours of each day, in order that the home roof may be kept intact over the heads of our dear ones. When our little feet, lovely as rose petals nestled in the mother-hands that cherished them, those same mother-hands ignorantly cramped them into "pratty" shoes that were ill-shaped and too small. But they looked "cute" and Baby's feet began to be deformed, that is de-formed, changed from the perfect form Mother Nature has made.

Some of us had our feet spoiled by our parents' inability to buy correctly-shaped shoes for all the pairs of "understandings" that clustered about the home hearth. Others of us, when we began to think about "style" forced our feet into cruel shoes, enduring pain for looks. Thousands upon thousands of women wear out their one shapely "best" shoes for every day housework and think they are economical and self-denying because they "grin and bear" nature's protest of pain.

How to Use the Toothbrush.

There is more to brushing the teeth than just wetting the brush, putting on a little tooth paste, giving the teeth a hasty "once over," and then rinsing off the paste. The teeth must be brushed inside and outside and on the grinding surfaces. A thorough brushing will take at least two min-

utes. Since there are certain motions you must go through to clean them effectively it is sensible to fall into the habit of doing them the same way every night. It is particularly at bedtime that they should receive the most thorough clearing; if food is left in them over night, they will decay much more rapidly.

With the teeth nearly closed, place the brush inside the cheek on the upper gums, move in a circle, backward and down to the lower teeth and then forward and up, moving the brush gradually toward the back teeth till all the teeth on that side have been brushed with a circular movement. This should be done quickly and lightly, and repeated several times. Brush both sides and the front teeth this way. There is nothing to be gained by brushing straight back and forth—that way you only touch the high spots.

For the upper teeth, hold the brush with the bristles pointing upward, and the thumb on the back of the handle. Brush the inside of teeth and gums rapidly and lightly with an up-and-down rolling movement.

For the lower teeth, hold the brush in your fist, with your thumb lying across the back of the handle, tipping the handle of the brush up and using chiefly the tuft on the end of the brush. Use a quick, light, up-and-down rolling movement.

Lastly, brush the teeth with an in-and-out stroke on the surfaces which you use to chew the food.

You should have your own brush and should allow no one else to use it. Choose a smallish, rather stiff brush, with the bristles in tufts and any dentifrice which appeals to you. The gums, as well as the teeth themselves, should be cleaned each time. After brushing, the mouth should be thoroughly rinsed with clear water.

Toothpicks will not clean satisfactorily between the teeth—it is much better to use dental floss. Holding one end in each hand, rub it back and forth between the teeth till all the food is loosened and removed, being very careful not to injure the gum tissues. Remember that four-fifths of the decay takes place either on the tops or in between the teeth—the very parts that it is easiest to slight.

Salesmanship on the Farm.

After farmers have formed their organizations for the handling of the main products of the farm there still remains the problem of selling the small products, which in the aggregate amount to many dollars each year.

The location of the farm, the class of products produced and the demands of the trade must be constantly studied. The rapidly increasing fastidiousness of the consumers is making the marketing problem as regards vegetables, fruits, eggs, poultry and dairy products more complex every year. So exacting have many dealers and consumers become in their demands for better goods that the producers must study their fancies, analyze them and translate them, so that they can apply them to the marketing of what they have to sell. To further complicate the selling problem there are many consumers who buy food primarily upon the testimony of the eye, which is pleased with form and color, rather than odor and flavor.

One must produce such goods as the market demands, and have them sold at such times as people want to buy. The more favorable the combination of these circumstances, the brighter are the chances of success. Take to market only the choicest crops and find a special market for the poorest stuff, thus making a name for your products. One can not change people's tastes. When a certain product is popular in the market it will sell quicker and higher than even a better product with which the consumers are not acquainted. One must familiarize and popularize the teachings of art and psychology in the growing and preparing of these small products of the farm.

There should be a good salesman on every farm if the best prices are to be obtained for the products. If the owner is not a good salesman, the wife or one of the children should be encouraged to look after the selling end of the business. One scarcely realizes how many small things there are about the farm that can be turned into money, things which in themselves do not amount to so much, but which amount to a tidy sum in the aggregate. A young lady who had succeeded in paying off hundreds of dollars of debt left by her dead father told the writer that she had done it by having something to sell every week in the year, no matter how little it was.

The question of marketing the many small products of the farm is a serious one. Unless there is a good salesman it can hardly be profitable, and if the salesman is an able-bodied man, whose being away from the farm means neglect of the larger work, it is decidedly an open question. But such products as fruit, vegetables, poultry, eggs and dairy products can be profitably marketed by women and children. As they gradually become accustomed to the business they will be able to find a profitable market for many things which could be profitably produced on the farm. Farming as a business is made up of little things, and those who have achieved the greatest financial success on the farm have devoted

JULIANA'S FIRST VOTE

"Then, as I see it," commented John glumly, "there are three ways in which a man can lose his vote—by being an imbecile, committing a crime, or getting married!"

"Well, if you put it that way," grudgingly admitted Juliana, "though why a man's wife should have to vote exactly as he does is beyond my comprehension."

"But if she doesn't, her vote cancels his, and there you are!" John's voice held the triumphant note of one who feels that he has clinched his argument.

The girl to whom he was to be married in so short a time shook her head unconvinced. "Suppose, as is the case in this very election, I can't agree that your candidate should be supported. Surely you won't expect to control my vote!"

"I certainly haven't any right to attempt such a thing now," conceded John, "but after we're married—well, I guess, Julie, you'll simply have to vote as I say!"

"Well—of all things!" exploded Juliana, sitting up very straight. "Well—of all things! You must think you're living in the middle ages instead of the twentieth century when woman has come into her own!"

Not for nothing had Juliana listened to the impassioned phrases of the president of Preston's Suffrage Association. And now that the vote had come to Preston, the girl words were still on her tongue. She, Juliana Burton, had indeed come into her own; for on the morrow she was to cast her first vote in the town election, where a hot contest was raging over the office of Mayor.

John left the house early. Juliana's endeavors to prove that her candidate for the greatly desired job deserved the votes of all intelligent men left him cold.

"I guess the man put up by the party that was my father's and grandfather's is good enough for me," were his last words as, with the usual prolonged kiss, he went out, shutting the door none too gently behind him. Their first quarrel! Juliana went sadly to bed, wondering if standing up for one's own opinions was worth the loss of a good, if pig-headed, man's love.

The following afternoon, Juliana, looking very fetching in her new furs and jaunty velvet hat, walked slowly down to Preston's business centre. She was thinking to herself that she could see John's point of view a little. A vote meant so much to a man! Why, for that matter, the whole town of Preston could get more worked up over a cat's paw than over an earthquake, flood and fire combined. Besides, if she was satisfied to marry John, why wasn't she satisfied to accept his say-so on matters which, after all, had always up to now belonged exclusively in his sphere?

A few minutes later, Juliana, having successfully conquered the intricacies of the polls, emerged—and only she and her ballot knew how she had voted.

That evening she waited impatiently for John, eager to tell him of her capitulation. Would he come, or was the quarrel more serious even than she had thought? But at the usual time she heard his well-known step. And before she could say that which hovered on her lips, he had his innings. "You know, Julie," he began, "I love you to death, and even a matter like the vote isn't going to come between us. All day I've been thinking about the arguments you gave out and I came to the conclusion that your candidate was as good as mine. And when I went to the polls, I cast my vote that way."

Juliana looked at him in horror. "John! You didn't!" she cried. Then she giggled. "Why, John, I—"

"What's funny about that?" demanded John stiffly. It was bad enough to give in, without being ridiculed.

"Nothing," said Juliana, "Oh, nothing at all." Through her mind had flitted a wise if ungrammatical saw of her grandmother's—"What men don't know, don't hurt 'em." "Only after this, before we vote, John, let's talk it all over and decide quite definitely which way we're going to do it."

"Of course," agreed John calmly. "But come, Julie, I'm sick of that subject. Do you love me as much as ever, sweetheart?" He went to her quickly and their first quarrel ended in his arms. As he kissed her, Julie sighed contentedly. Their troubles were over—at least, until the next election.

It is a great thing to be master of a fine farm; to hold the title to the land and feel that you are entitled to it by every possible right. Finer still to be master of the soil of that farm; to be able to touch it with the wand of a good farmer and see it bring forth abundant harvests. Still finer is it to be master of men; to have the power to say to one, "Go," and he goes; to another, "Come," and he comes.

Fineness of mind is an important characteristic of a typical dairy animal as compared with the massiveness of beef stock. Light forequarters, and finely developed limbs, with a large and well-defined crotch, a long, sleek, like tail, and a fine, silky, gleaming skin, are all essential points to look for in a typical dairy cow.

A Merciful Bullfight.

Though devoted to bullfights, the Portuguese are unusually kind to animals. The two things, says Lord Frederick Hamilton in his reminiscences, seem irreconcilable, until you grasp the fact that a Portuguese bullfight is absolutely bloodless. Neither bulls nor horses are killed; the whole spectacle is in fact an exhibition of horsemanship and skill.

The bull's horns are padded and covered with leather thongs. The picador rides a really good, highly trained horse. Should he allow the bull to touch his horse with his padded horns, he will be mercilessly hissed. The espada is armed with a wooden sword only, which he plants harmlessly on the neck of the bull, and woe-betide him should the eager eyes that watch him detect the eager green and again, then, taking up a hat, he glances at the galleries. Up goes a hand; and the hat hurtles aloft to its owner with unfailing accuracy. I always considered the espada's feat in returning the hats as far more extraordinary than his futile manipulation of the inoffensive wooden sword.

The bull, meanwhile, after his imaginary slaughter, has trotted home contentedly to his underground quarters. Even if he has his horns banded while in the arena, the bullfighters have to exercise their skill and acrobatic agility to the full. Few of us would care to stand in the path of a charging bull, but the Portuguese bullfighters are certainly full of life and color, though the Spaniards affect an immense contempt for them.

Professor to Choose Film Stars.

A significant development in the production of British films is announced by an advertisement in the London Times for a university professor of sociology, psychology and scientific research to assist the producer of a well-known company in the casting of photo-plays.

For some months past the important work of casting for a film play has been gradually passing into the hands of specialists, who have discarded the old system of putting so-called stars into leading parts, and leaving the other characters to be played by anyone.

A year ago it was common for film producers to give the leading-woman parts to favorites.

The result was seen in unsuitable people in leading parts. Often they were too old, too thin, or too fat, or were temperamentally unlike the character they were supposed to represent.

Some went so far as to "make up" young women to look like old women by process of wigs and facial lines, all of which were mercilessly exposed by the camera.

In the United States, where the star system was carried to absurd lengths, there has been a complete revolution. Producers now seek true types, instead of highly-paid, well-advised stars.

The Origin of Meteors.

No question has been more disputed among astronomers than that which concerns the origin of "shooting stars"—more properly called meteors.

Laplace was of opinion that they came from volcanoes on the moon. A recent authority, Sir Robert Ball, thought that perhaps they were thrown out from terrestrial volcanoes in the distant past.

What we are able to observe of them from specimens that fall upon the earth would seem to indicate that they are debris of some kind. They are plainly fragmentary in character, and when not of mere stony stuff are of various metals, chiefly iron. It is entirely conceivable that they are fragments of smashed-up worlds, but the theory that they are debris of comets that have gone to pieces is more plausible.

Meteors entering our atmosphere travel through it at rates which seem to vary from ten to over one hundred miles a second. Friction rapidly burns them up, so that probably only the slow ones are able to reach the earth without being entirely consumed.

Nature's Gem Box.

The northwestern part of Uruguay is a newly discovered field for the production of amethysts, which occur in "geodes." The geodes, so plentiful and which are picked up in the fields, are carried on mule-back or in carts to the nearest railway station and shipped in barrels to Salto, whence they are transported by river boat to Montevideo.

Naturally, it will be asked, "What is a geode?" Originally, it was a hole in rock. Water percolating through the rock deposited silica, making a lining for the cavity. The lining grew thicker and thicker, and after a long time, if the rock was broken or "weathered" to pieces, a hard nodule would drop out. The nodule is a geode; and if, as sometimes happens, the silica has formed crystals inside of it, colored by metallic salts, the geode is a little jewel box containing amethysts.

DELICATE GIRLS MADE STRONG

Rich, Red Blood Needed to Keep Up Their Vitality.

If growing girls are to become well developed, healthy women their blood supply must be carefully watched. Mothers should not ignore their unsettled moods or the various troubles that tell of approaching womanhood. It should be constantly borne in mind that pale, bloodless girls need plenty of nourishment, plenty of sleep and regular open-air exercise. But a lack of appetite, and tired, aching limbs tend to hinder progress. To save the weak, thin-blooded sufferer she must have new, rich, red blood and nothing meets a case of this kind so well as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills not only enrich and increase the blood supply, they help the appetite and aid digestion, relieve the weary back and limbs, thus promptly restoring health and strength and transforming anemic girls and women into cheerful, happy people. Among the thousands who have obtained new health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss Violet Booth, Glenora, Ont., who says:—"For a long time I was in a badly run down condition. I was pale, breathless at the least exertion, and could hardly do any housework without stopping to rest. I often had severe headaches, and my appetite was poor and fickle, and I would get up in the morning without feeling the least bit rested. I had tried several medicines, but did not get benefit from anything until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I had taken two boxes I could see an improvement, and after using three boxes I found my health fully restored. I feel altogether different since I used the pills that I strongly advise them for all weak, run down people."

If you are weak or ailing in any way, avail yourself at once of the splendid home treatment which Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so easily afford, and you will be among those who rejoice in regained health. These pills are sold by all dealers in medicine, or may be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Canada.

Canada is the United States' second best customer, being exceeded only by Great Britain. Canada's purchases from the U.S. have reached \$800,000,000 a year.

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Surnames and Their Origin

COLLINS
Variations—Collinson, Collett, Colet. Racial Origin—Norman-French. Source—A given name.

Here is another group of family names derived from the given name of Nicholas, only this time more in accordance with Norman than Anglo-Saxon custom.

Even before the Normans invaded and conquered England the given name of "Cole" or "Colin" was popular and widespread among them. They had formed this name of the famous saint who was archbishop of Myra in the fourth century, and who already had become the patron saint of children.

Incidentally, this tendency among the people of Europe in the early Middle Ages to take a single given name and split it up into all sorts of diminutives and variations was not due entirely to the natural inclination to form nicknames, but in large measure was due to that same, death of insufficient names to go around which, intensified as populations became larger, finally grew into the formation of family names.

The family of Collins, when it is not traceable to Irish sources, is simply the modern form of "Colin's son," as also is the family name of Collinson.

The Normans quite frequently formed diminutives of given names by the endings "el" and "ot," and it is from names so formed that the family names of Collett and Colet come down to us.

MEREDITH.
Variations—Merideth, Meredeth, Merriweather, Merriman, Murray. Racial Origin—Anglo-Saxon. Source—A sobriquet, or nickname.

There's a word in the English language which is responsible for a great deal of misunderstanding among us as to the character of the English public in medieval times. It is the word "merry."

It is met with constantly in fiction, where it really belongs, as leading color to the olden days, and also in historical relics.

The misunderstanding on our part arises from the fact that the word had a very different meaning in those days. The English of medieval times are no more rollicking or boisterous than the people of to-day. The word means "happy," "contented," "satisfied," "pleasant" and "peaceful." Of all these meanings, that of "peaceful" is probably the closest to it.

There was nothing incongruous, therefore, in the hope of the religious Englishman of those days for a "merry death," and by that same tendency which leads the human race, when not too bound up in conventions, to name their children after its hopes and aspirations, "Merrydeath" would often be added as a sobriquet to a child's name, becoming a family name in the course of time in a great many instances.

The family name of Merriman is accounted for quite similarly. A merry man in those days was a peaceful, contented, happy man, not necessarily a laughing or noisy one. This sobriquet was one more likely to be given to a man as an adult than as a child, but would have no less tendency to develop into a family name. We have a relic of the old-time use of merryweather (merryweydr) in the use of "fair weather" in that song which begins, "It's always fair weather when good fellows get together." The family name of Murray is, of course, for the most part of Celtic origin, but when it is not, it is merely a corrupted spelling of Merry, from the old forms, such as "Richard le Merry."

Action.

We are born to act. Reflection is after all a subordinate, derivative, artificial function, and our whole organism is framed to move, to do, to live. Most of us act instinctively, act excessively, buzz and blur, waste movement, waste force, waste energy, fatigue and exhaust ourselves, then look about in weariness, and regret of long effort spent for nothing and purposeless exertion gone astray.

Then there are the people who hate to act at all. Intelligence, overdeveloped, grown over-analytical, dreads to take an ill-considered step, dreads to take any step whatever, for fear it should be ill-considered. Weigh the consequences of even trifling action; how vast they are, how far-reaching, how freighted with horrible possibilities. Can the most thoughtful provision always avoid or avert them?

And there is the fear of being responsible for others or to others. A man's slightest word or deed may affect the welfare of souls, and a man is so utterly unfitted to have such a burden placed upon him! It is easier to sit back in a quiet corner and watch the vast, curious world rush by and attempt no movement that is not absolutely necessary to make that quiet corner safe and habitable.

When you get drawn into that labyrinth of endless-analyzed possibilities, you are cut off from action altogether, and the only remedy is to go out and act. Due consideration, reasonable forethought, are prescribed for everyone. But you must remember that perfect action is seldom to be looked for and never to be found. The world's work must be done. It will be done, probably by some one less competent than you. Take hold and do it in the very best way you can. Others are fallible, as you are. Others make mistakes. All make mistakes. Go and make them as others do, then correct them, forget them and act again. Remember that the greatest and most successful careers of the world are nothing but a tissue of mistakes, corrected and forgotten.

In these days of expensive fuel it is worth while to pay attention to a source that is too often neglected: the old stump field. Most, if not all of the coniferous trees have no taproot, but lay hold upon the ground with a widespread network of superficial roots that clutch the soil like a giant's, many-fingered hand. Both stumps and roots are therefore easily blown out by a shot or two of dynamite. If they are the stumps and roots of any of the pine trees, they are full of pitch and resin that burn with a flame as hot and clear as oil.

Boy Scout Notes.

Three new proficiency badges will soon be available for Canada's Boy Scouts. They are the Athlete's, the Canoeist's and the Bookbinder's.

Scouts throughout the province are making plans to celebrate Sir Robert Baden-Powell's sixty-fifth birthday on February 22nd. Since the British "Chief Scout" founded the Boy Scout Movement in 1908 his citizenship training plan has spread to almost every civilized country, and probably five to six million boys and young men have come into contact with it.

The Ontario Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association will this week publish the first issue of its new monthly paper for Scoutmasters, Assistant Scoutmasters and other Boy Scout workers. It will be called "The Trail" and will be the first publication of its kind in Canada. Its columns will be devoted to general news of the organization in Ontario and to special articles intended to help the Scout officer in the efficient conduct of his troop. It is to be mailed free of charge each month to all registered officers.

The Canadian General Council of the Boy Scouts Association has just appointed a publishing board consisting of the following: W. J. Sykes, Librarian, Carnegie Library, Ottawa; Russell Paterson, Executive Secretary, Montreal Boy Scout Council, and also a writer of Boys' Stories; Gerald H. Brown, Editor of the Boy Scout Canadian Handbook; John Dixon, Advertising Manager for the Conservation Commission, Ottawa; Harry Herford, Industrial Engineer, Ottawa; Lawrence Burpee, Secretary, International Joint Commission, Ottawa; and Professor G. L. Gill, Director of the Government Technical Education Department, Ottawa. This board will control the editorial and business policies of the Boy Scout Magazine, "Canadian Boy," and under its direction will be published all future editions of the Boy Scout Handbook for Canada and of all other official books, booklets and pamphlets of the Association.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Mrs. Emile Malette, Montpelier, Que., writes:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets for some time and am well satisfied with them. They are surely the best medicine I know of for little ones." What Mrs. Malette says thousands of other mothers say. Once they have used the Tablets for their children they would use nothing else. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative; are absolutely free from opiates, narcotics or other harmful drugs and may be given to the youngest baby with perfect safety and good results. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Dominion Registration for Silver Foxes.

Many silver fox ranches in Canada are still unaware that a step of paramount importance to their industry has been carried through this year. It is now possible for any fox owner, if he possesses pure-bred pedigreed stock, to secure registration of the same with the Canadian National Live Stock Records, Ottawa. This has been brought about by the formation of the Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association, with headquarters at Summerside, P.E.I. Full information can be obtained by writing to the Secretary, E. H. Monckey.

Lumberman's Friend,

The Original and Only Genuine

**MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT**

YARMOUTH, N.S.

Buildings on the Sun.

Well into last century it was believed that the sun was inhabited, not with puny beings like ourselves, but with people weighing several tons and of proportionate strength.

The sun, being a body of most tremendous size, must necessarily have inhabitants worthy of its grandeur. And, having men, women and children, it must have buildings in which to house them and to carry on their industries.

Hence some observers, with an ingenuity which did credit to their imaginative faculties, were certain that they had discovered buildings on the dark, solid body of the sun. The buildings were not claimed to be in regular formation, such as a vast city in the sun might be supposed to contain, but were merely "traces."

That was how these observers allowed their imagination to run riot.

As a fact, what they actually saw was not a dark body on the sun at all, for it possesses none, but dark openings (caused by uprushes of gas) in the sun's flaming envelope. These openings we know as sun-spots, and the differences in the shading of the spots were taken to be buildings beside which St. Paul's Cathedral would be a mere toy.

Poor tired feet—
Walked all day
danced all night

**BAUME
BENGUE**

for quick and sure relief. Soothing and refreshing.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES
THE LEONARD MILES CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. J. C. Leonard
RELIEVES PAIN

Why Don't You?

Why don't you try to be cheerful. To look at the bright side of things. To think of the cloud's silver lining. And not of the shadow it brings? It isn't the man with the grumble Who gets to the top all the while, But the man who can laugh at misfortune. And try once again with a smile.

Why don't you try to be hopeful? To hope is to half win the fight; It's the star, when there's naught else to steer by, That leads from black darkness to light.

Be hopeful, but still with your hoping, Leave nothing to chance all the same; For the hope that alone brings you heartache, With action wins glory and fame.

Why don't you try to be thankful For all the good things that you hold; For the blessings that ever surround you, For the love that's more precious than gold?

So take heart—make another beginning— Go forth with a song to the fray, For from those who are cheerful and hopeful, The cares of the world fall away.

Be Careful How You Turn.

An ancient belief exists in the virtues of dancing or turning round in the direction of the sun. Sun-dances are still held in Mexico, Chile, and Spain, in which the turns of the dance are arranged astronomically and the movements of the heavenly bodies are followed in the dance both as to time and direction.

We are taught not to stir a pot the wrong way or the sugar in our tea; mayhap mayonnaise, sauce would be ruined if stirred one way and then the other.

A story is told of some Scottish boatmen who considered it unlucky to start on a voyage, however short, unless they turned their craft round three times with the sun.

It may be asked why once or twice would not have answered just as well. The number three, however, is one upon which the superstitious set great store. Some of the ancients regarded it as the perfect number, for it represented the beginning, the middle, and the end; it was the Trinity.

So round went the canny Scots' boat three times with the sun.

"W" Leads in Surnames.

More English surnames begin with "W" than with any other letter.

The Japanese Navy, in strength, comes third among the Powers.

A scrub sire is backed by his tail only, a pure-bred by man's thoughtful work for generations.

Canada's new navy, presented by the British Government, consists of the cruiser Aurora and the destroyers Patriot and Patricia.

Canada's population is estimated at a little over two persons per square mile, as against 30 in the United States or over 200 in the British Isles.

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair, Make It Abundant!



Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 25-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-cream" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness. All druggists!

**BITS OF
HUMOR**
FROM HERE & THERE

Modern Life.

"Do you help your wife with the dishes?"
"No."
"There isn't room for both of us in the kitchenette."

Where is the Lighthouse?

"I've called in reference to your advertisement for a maid-servant."
"Oh, yes!" nervously answered the mistress-would-be.
The caller was very well dressed, though perhaps she did not look very strong for housework.
"Do you think you could do a little housework?" asked the woman.
"Well, mum," replied the girl, "my health is not too good, and I thought I needed a little sea air. Will you tell me where the lighthouse is? And then we can see if I can do the job."

The Reason Why.

Tommy, aged six, had been out on a long walk, and on his return was speedily put to bed.
Some time later his mother, going up to his bedroom, found that her fond offspring had gone off to sleep with his feet resting on that part of the bed intended for his head.
She woke him up, reversed him, and then demanded an explanation.
Two chubby little fists wiped the sleepiness from two little eyes, and then a plaintive voice replied:
"But, mummie, my head wasn't tired, and my feet were."

One Big Appetite Was Enough.

One day a man complained of not feeling fit, and a friend suggested that he take up exercise.
"There's horseback riding," said the friend. "It is one of the best forms of exercise on earth."
"I know," was the doubtful rejoinder, "but I am afraid I can't afford it."
"Can't afford it!" exclaimed the other. "You already have a horse; and just think of the appetite it will give you!"

"Pape's Diapiesin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapiesin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, gases, flatulence, heartburn, sourness, fermentation or stomach distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 50 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach corrector in world.—Advt.

The storage dam at La Loutre Falls, Que., will, when completed, be the largest of its kind in the world, at a cost of nearly \$2,000,000. It will be 1,720 feet long, 80 feet high, flow of water will be regulated by 10 gates. It will store 100,000,000 cubic feet of water, or over four times the quantity stored in the Assouan Reservoir in Egypt. Three hundred square miles of territory will be affected by the undertaking.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies
DOG DISEASES
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.
GAY BOWEN CO.,
118 West 51st Street
New York, U.S.A.

A Kidney Remedy

Kidney troubles are frequently caused by badly digested food which overtaxes these organs to eliminate the irritant acids formed. Help your stomach to properly digest the food by taking 15 to 30 drops of Extract of Roots, sold as Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and your kidney disorder will promptly disappear. Get the genuine. 7

Mrs. A. Crawford Tells How Cuticura Healed Little Girl

"My little girl's trouble started with small pimples on the back of her head and they spread down her back. They were hard and red and they itched and burned terribly. She scratched and irritated them and they later developed into sore eruptions. Her hair fell out and became thin and dry, and scales fell off on her clothing."
"I used a free sample of Cuticura and the pimples commenced to dry up. I bought more and when I had used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Alonzo Crawford, 83 Parker St., Bangor, Maine, Jan. 22, 1920.
For every purpose of the toilet and bath Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are wonderfully good. Each bottle 25 cents. Talcum 10c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot, London, Ontario, 24 St. Paul St. W., Montreal. Cuticura Soap always without cost.

Classified Advertisements.

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

Fur Breeders Association.

An important meeting of fur farmers was held in Montreal during the recent exhibition of live silver foxes. Representatives were present from both Eastern and Western Canada and a national organization, to be called the Canadian Fur Breeders Association, was formed. It will have much the same relation to the fox-farming industry as the several National Live Stock Associations have to their respective branches of animal husbandry. National records for pedigreed foxes will be kept in future by the Live Stock Records Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Mr. Fred L. Rogers of Edmonton, P.E.I., is secretary of the new Association.

MONEY ORDERS.

Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Irish Have Biggest Heads.

A London letter says that Irishmen have the biggest heads, Scotchmen coming next and Englishmen third.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

When we say that a man is dense, we do not mean that he is either solid or deep.

Bamboo is split into phonograph needles by machinery at a rate of 10,000 needles an hour and another machine, into which they are fed by hand, can sharpen 30,000 a day.

WEEKS' BREAKUP-A-COLD
TABLETS TRY THEM
PRICE 25c

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine



Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer Package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets at Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monocet-acidester of Salicylic acid.



Sloan's Liniment

is always ready to ease rheumatism
"At the very first twinge, down comes my bottle of Sloan's; then quick relief, without rubbing, for it's stimulating and sears congestion. The boys use it for stiff muscles, and it helps Sally's backaches, too." 35c, 70c, \$1.40.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs"
Child's Best Laxative.



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

Optimism! Confidence! Better Business!

Here we are in a brand new year; 1920 started out all right, but ended all wrong—and we all suffered. It was an unexpected, fast and furious movement. You say it's up to us to help meet conditions. You're right, and we have done so. We started six weeks ago to cut prices. We met severe losses. We are continuing this great price-cutting Clearing Sale at even greater sacrifice in prices. We cannot replace to continue these prices. If we are sold out of what you want we regret to disappoint you, and you will know it's good business on our part to be out of the higher price goods to be good and ready for the new spring goods at lower prices.

We Want Real Co-operation

We cut prices to the marrow, and in return we ask for cash. All balances due us from last year we will appreciate now, so we can close last year's books by 20th January.

Drop In and See How This Store Does Things
You will understand why we are always so busy.

J. N. CURRIE & CO

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$2.00 per year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.

Advertising.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.

Job Printing.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1921

FARM AND TOWN CO-OPERATION

(From the Napanee Express)

That the citizens of the town of Napanee have interests in common with the farmers of the surrounding district goes without saying. That the welfare of one depends on the welfare of the other will hardly be denied. It will, therefore, seem natural that their views on most problems should rapidly grow identical, and that to unite and co-operate for their common good would become recognized more and more each day as a necessity and as a duty. That the citizens of Napanee already recognize to a very marked degree this need of co-operation, and that they have already put forth strong efforts to establish it with the farmers on the surrounding farms may be inferred from their statements made in their "Buy at Home Campaign," conducted for them by "The Beaver" some months ago. In the issue of January 23rd, 1920, we find the merchants of Napanee expressing their dependence upon the prosperity of the surrounding country in these words:

"Residents of towns and cities everywhere are beginning to realize more acutely the fact that except under very unusual conditions their communities will prosper and develop only in proportion to the prosperity and development that comes to the farming sections which surround them. They know that as the country about the towns becomes more thickly settled, and as the farmers become more prosperous, and the faster these towns will grow. It is largely for this reason that the residents of the towns and cities have been doing more and more to aid the farmers in growing bigger crops, etc., etc."

Any effort, therefore, put forth to better the conditions of the one must receive the co-operation of the other, for in any case the town will be benefited by whatever prosperity is enjoyed by the surrounding farms.

For example, if the farmers could stem a part of the overflowing stream of humanity to our great cities, and turn it back upon their farms, Napanee would not only receive her share of those who left the city, but her stores would profit by an increase in customers coming as farm laborers from the adjoining farms. In addition to that, increased production by increased farm labor would not only tend to cheapen the cost of living in Napanee, but would increase the prosperity and spending power of the farmer outside the town.

Advancing further along this line—a town-dweller picture the growth and prosperity, the population, the value of town property, etc., that would have been ours if during the past twenty years our town had always been

surrounded by farms which were annually yielding a profit to their owners?

But on the contrary, Napanee business men have never been blessed with agricultural conditions which were favorable enough to insure continual prosperity for their own towns. For a farm, whether it be located in the vicinity of Napanee, or anywhere else in Canada, has been, if reckoned on a business basis, a poor investment. Counting the cost of labor, depreciation, investment, and a man's own wages, etc., farming in Canada from the year 1910 to 1914 showed annually a deficit of \$110,000,000. Corresponding to this loss, which yearly cripples our farms, is a yearly shrinkage in our rural population. Corresponding to this lack of agricultural prosperity we find a decline in business in our smaller towns and villages. Corresponding to the decrease in rural population is the decrease in town and village populations, with their slowly dwindling numbers of manufacturing concerns and workshops. And lastly, corresponding to the decrease of 4,294 in the population of Lennox and Addington from 1900 to 1918, we find a decrease in Napanee's population of 123.

Indeed the merchants of Napanee spoke truly when they declared openly that "residents of towns everywhere are beginning to realize more and more that they will prosper and develop only in proportion to the prosperity which comes to the farming sections which surround them. And it is now to them a matter of greatest concern whether farming, as a business, continues to have its yearly deficit, whether farmers cannot profitably compete in wages with the big cities, and whether the sons and daughters of the farmers are leaving home. At last the citizens of our towns and villages are showing the deepest interest and sympathy with the problems of the farmer, and are supporting with every effort his struggle to restore to Canadian farms the prosperity which means the prosperity of us all."

SCHOOL FRILLS AND FADS

The Farmers' Sun has a timely cartoon on the frills and fads in the public school course showing how the kiddies have to run the gauntlet of school nurses, oculists, supervisors, experts, dentists, and musical directores. How in the world the pioneers' sons and daughters who drank out of the same tin cup, from the same wooden pail, thawed out their frozen butter or gravy by placing their lunch on the old wooden stove and snowballed at noon and intermission until their hands were tingling and their feet wet, ever grew to maturity in past our understanding. However, we believe the sanitary precautions of the modern school are in the interests of the public health and the care of the teeth and visits of the school nurses will aid in promoting good health. The pioneers used cradles in cutting their grain but these would hardly do the work on the farm to-day, so the primitive methods in the schoolrooms of 50 years ago would not do in these times when medical science has made such advances and the state puts such a high value on the child as a national asset, who must be given a fair chance to make good in the battle of life. Still, there is such a thing as having so much red tape in the school life of boys and girls that they are not grounded in essentials in their few years of public school life.—Chesley Enterprise.

Place Names in Alberta

It is generally believed that Southern Alberta was first visited by white men who came to trade with the Indians. Montana miners contend, however, that members of their own craft were the first to break the train into the open range country. Miners' tools have been discovered near the base of Chief Mountain, and the remains of sluice-boxes have been found along numerous mountain streams. These prospects, a returning, told of failure in their quest for gold, but related stories of vast prairies where huge herds of buffalo roamed, and the skins could be obtained for almost nothing from the artless Indians.

An incident connected with the coming of one of these parties is said to be responsible for the naming of Pincher or Pincher Creek. In 1886 a party of eleven prospectors set out from Sun river, with all their horses freshly shod, intending to go right through to Edmonton. By the time they had reached the Canadian boundary line many of the shoes had worn loose, so one night, while encamped on the bank of an unknown stream, the leader produced a pair of pinners and, to the great relief of the horses, removed every shoe that remained. He packed all the loose horse-shoes into a sack but through an oversight left the pinners lying on the ground. Nine years later a party of Mounted Police going over the same ground found the forgotten pinners, and from that time on the stream has been called Pincher Creek.

Many other places in this locality have been named in a similar manner. At Whopoo, a band of Indians attacked a party of traders in a "cache" or hiding-place in the ground. By making a great noise the traders fled, and the Indians, believing that the cache was full of men, and the threatened attack was postponed until a more auspicious occasion. Stand-Off is said to have received its name from the fact that the traders stood off a large attacking party, while at Slide-Out they were able to make their escape unharmed.

Mr. George Houk of Lethbridge, who helped to build Fort Whopoo, claims that this popular story of the naming of Stand-Off and Slide-Out is incorrect. His version is that "Liver-eating" Johnson and the Myers brothers, outfitting with whiskey from Sun River and attempted to enter the South Piegan Reserve in Montana. There they were discovered and called upon to surrender by Indian Agent Armitage and U. S. Marshal Hard. They refused and drew their guns whereupon Armitage called out to his companion, "All right, marshal, bring up those soldiers."

The traders knew that there were no soldiers within a hundred miles, and decided to stand fast. When they finally reached their ultimate destination on the Belly River, they agreed to call their trading-post Stand-Off, their more than equal encounter. Mr. Houk says that the other post, about twelve miles up the river, was named by the Myers brothers who "aid out one night with their propensities of the stars." These American traders made regular raids upon the herds of buffalo then roaming the ranges, but most of the pelts were obtained from the Indians who were only too glad to exchange a buffalo-hide for an ancient musket or a jug of fire-water. Many names in Southern Alberta are of Indian origin though they appear in English guise. Old Man River, for instance, is a stream whose channel was dug by the Creator or "Old Man" who lingered a long time in the mountains before venturing down into the prairie country.

Medicine Hat is another case in point. The Indian distinguishes as "good medicine" or "bad medicine" anything that he believes will change his fortune for better or for worse. An Indian hunter all day without success, but toward nightfall he finds an empty rifle shell, and a moment later he gets a shot at his game. This good luck, he believes, comes to him as the result of the empty cartridge. It is "good medicine" and he will probably wear it as a charm about his neck until his dying day. Once a Blackfoot chief, whose tribe lived in the region now known as Seven Persons Creek, had such a charm in the form of a hat made of feathers. When he wore this headpiece in battle he was invincible. But alas, a dark day came when he lost his "medicine hat." In a fierce battle with the Crees, he had just put the enemy to flight when a gust of wind caught his magic headpiece and tossed it into the swift-flowing Saskatchewan. The poor chief losing confidence in himself, halted, and as the enemy rallied for a last attack, he fled with his tribe toward the Cypress Hills, where he died of grief a short time afterwards.

Many places in Southern Alberta are named after the early pioneers. Cardston takes its name from Charles Ora Card, first president of the Mormon Church in Canada. Magrath is named after Mr. C. A. Magrath, former Dominion Fuel Controller, who in the early nineties was closely connected with the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Company. Cochrane reminds us of the early ranching days, being named after Senator Cochrane of Montreal who was one of the first to engage in cattle ranching on a large scale in Western Canada.

The rapid development of the Canadian West is shown by comparing a map of to-day with the one that appears as a frontispiece to Sir William Butler's "epoch-making" book, "The Great Lone Land," published nearly half a century ago. On Sir William's map there are no railways. The name of Calgary does not appear there. The only settlements are trading posts and mission stations.—W. Everard Edmonds in "Broad Horizons."

SEARCHLIGHTS.

Novel Uses Are Now Being Made of Them.

The function once performed only by dizzy, smelly, paper cartridges stuffed with powder and metallic oxides, may now be replaced by the use of powerful electric projectors. The effects produced by batteries of "searchlights," filtered through colored glass and used in conjunction with puffs of masses of steam, are more impressive and far less dangerous than the orthodox "fireworks" are able to show. E. W. Davidson, who writes on "The Last Word in Searchlights" in the Scientific American, tells us that much of this increased facility is due to the fact that a powerful electric light need no longer be an arc-light. The newer forms of nitrogen-filled bulbs with tungsten filaments may be had in almost any size, and most searchlights are now equipped with them. Mr. Davidson tells us that a searchlight may now be attached to the lighting circuit in one's house and may throw a beam so powerful that a man standing a mile away in this beam would have light enough to read a newspaper. Of course this smaller, more powerful, and more various, protective devices would be necessary. He continues:

"The first use of the new type of searchlight for spectacular effect was made at Saratoga Springs on the night of June 13, when that city turned on its new street lighting system in the midst of an illumination carnival. The powerful beams of eighteen searchlights, playing through the heavens that night, were cast by incandescent lamps—a fact unknown to most of the thousands who witnessed the celebration. These eighteen beams wrought skilfully produced columns and curtains of steam into great, soft-tinted, phosphorescent fans and plumes. They streaked the black sky with beauty, tracing bombs up into the night and drying little clouds of powder smoke with variegated tints. They turned the glare of ordinary fireworks into a radiant effulgence such as few Saratogas had ever seen."

"But their use is by no means limited to say, spectacular illumination. The incandescent is fast replacing the arc in searchlights of the type used by river steamers and coastwise vessels. Where a tower or high building facade is to be floodlighted, the incandescent searchlight supplies accurately directed beams of light. The high points which are too dimly lighted by ordinary floodlamps. Where construction is proceeding at night and distances or heights are beyond the reach of smaller reflectors, these searchlights, ranging from a few hundred thousand up to ten or eleven million candle-power, are playing their parts."

"The new type of searchlight is the natural outgrowth of the lamp which did such doubtful service in the hands of amateurs. That stereopticon incandescent was such a marked improvement in steadiness, simplicity, and economy over the arc that it was developed into proper sizes for small and medium moving picture projectors. The next step into the searchlight field was certainly a logical one."

"Certain illuminating engineers who made the searchlight of both arc and incandescent types what it is today labored long before they found the best method of shaping and mounting filaments so as to secure concentration of the light source in the incandescent lamp sufficient to produce a strong beam. Tungsten wire of various diameters wound into helical coils, tried in long coils and short—and even in a conical shape—but exhaustive tests showed that three types were superior to all others."

"In a 115-volt, 1,000- or 1,500-watt lamp capable of producing from one to two million candle-power in the beam, six perpendicular coils of filament are mounted in the formation of the letter C, the convex side of this arrangement being presented to the mirror."

"The other two secure greater concentration for longer throws by operating at far lower voltages with corresponding higher currents. A 32-volt, 1,000-watt lamp good for about four million candle-power has four perpendicular coils mounted at the corners of a close square. The third and most powerful of all is a 12-volt lamp of 100 amperes capable of developing as high as twelve million candle-power in a beam of three degrees. It has a grid of five coils mounted in a single plane. Of course, to operate these lamps on land, transformers or resistances are required, depending upon whether the circuit is alternating current or direct current. The globes for all these lamps are of hard glass, lead glass being too soft to withstand the tremendous heat generated."

Abraham Lincoln's Cheque.

One of President Lincoln's careful habits was always to "pay by cheque," but once when a certain colored man who had been found it difficult to pay by cheque in those circumstances. Not so the resourceful Mr. Lincoln! He took his pen in hand as usual, and we can imagine with what a twinkle in his eye he commanded the Riggs National Bank of Washington to pay five dollars to the order of "a colored man with one leg." The bank honored the cheque and kept as a souvenir, considering that so characteristic memorial of the great President was easily worth five dollars.

The Reason Why.

Johnny startled his mother by asking suddenly: "Mamma, is there hair oil in this bottle?" "Mersey, no, dear," she exclaimed. "Oh!" said Johnny. Then after a short silence, "Perhaps that's why I can't get my hat off."

WHEN THE HORSE FALLS

First Unhitch and Speak Kindly to Him.

Asphalt and Ice a Bad Combination—Special Shoeing Sometimes Necessary—Sheep Raising in the Movies.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto)

WHEN a horse falls in harness he almost immediately struggles to regain his feet. A strong, healthy horse will not remain down voluntarily, but in his efforts to rise he may become frightened. If the driver will give the right kind of first aid he can prevent serious injury to the animal, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

First Unhitch Horse.

Held down by the harness the horse seldom has sufficient freedom to rise to his feet, though enough to struggle and injure himself by pounding his head on the ground. Accordingly, the driver should calm the horse first by speaking in a reassuring tone, and, by placing his knees upon the animal's neck just back of the ears, endeavor to prevent injury from struggling or from bruising his head. An intelligent horse quickly learns to place great confidence in the voice of a good driver.

The traces and breeching straps should be unfastened and the vehicle rolled back from the fallen animal. If the horse is in double hitch, the traces and yoke strap should be unfastened and the pole, vehicle, and working mate moved a short distance away. An injured horse will then regain his feet readily if he has sufficient footing. In case the ground is icy, scatter some fine sand, sawdust, or straw under and in front of him. If nothing of this kind is available, spread a blanket or burlap bagging on the pavement to give him better footing as he attempts to stand.

When the Horse Lies Broadside.

In case the horse needs more help and encouragement, and especially if he lies broadside, roll him on to his chest, with the hind legs under the belly. Then work both front legs forward until the feet are firmly on the ground and knees flexed. If after repeated efforts and good footing he continues to fall back upon the ground there is possibly some injury to the hind parts, such as a fracture of the hip or leg, which should be examined by a qualified veterinarian. In all effort to assist a fallen horse do not forget that in rising to his feet he raises the head and fore parts first. This is directly opposite to the habit of the cow, which elevates the hind parts first.

Asphalt Especially Treacherous.

Injuries to horses are common during the winter months in cities where snow becomes packed and forms an icy coating on the pavement. In most cities above the frost belt there are times when pavements are slippery. Asphalt is especially troublesome and when covered by a very light sheet of snow makes a very treacherous footing for horses. The milkman or baker who drove upon a clean pavement the night before, may find the streets at 4 a.m. so nearly impassable from a coat of smooth ice as to delay his deliveries very greatly or even prevent him entirely.

Special Shoes.

In country districts horses remain sharp or rough shod for a considerable time. But if they are driven much on city streets paved with stone, cement, or asphalt, from which the snow has been removed, their shoes quickly become smooth and it is difficult for the horses to keep their feet.

When the front feet slip backward a horse is likely to fall and injure his knees, while side slipping generally causes him to come down broadside. Shoeing with rubber pads, or the use of emergency appliances may lessen the chance of slipping, but as there is always the possibility of a horse falling, even when well shod, careful driving and precautions against overloading are important additional means of reducing these accidents and injuries to a minimum.—U. S. Weekly News Letter.

Methods in Sheep Raising Shown in Moving Picture.

A motion picture film dealing with sheep on the farm has recently been completed by the film laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry. The film is used by county agents, county or state sheep-breeders' associations, agricultural colleges, and other department or co-operative workers or agencies.

The film is in three sections and four reels. About 45 minutes is required for the showing of the whole production.

The subject treated in the first and second reels is a year with the flock on the farm, beginning in the fall at the time that the ewe flock should be culled prior to breeding, and carrying it on through until the lambs are sold. Each seasonal practice is brought out and educational points are featured. The third reel deals with the co-operative marketing of wool and lambs, and the fourth reel with the slaughtering of a market sheep, dressing the carcass, and then cutting it up for meat consumption.

The average farm implement is only about half worn out by use alone. The rest of the wear is due to rust and decay. The greatest possible profit is made out of machinery when it is used continuously for profitable work until it is worn out.

A tree will make a million matches—a match may destroy a million trees.

Coming -- Town Hall Jan. 13

BENZIE & WOODS PRESENT

THE WOLF

FEATURING
MARY DARLING

The beautiful little heroine you have read so much about. She is supported by a wonderful cast.

"THE WOLF" is founded on the old Indian legend—when the wolves howl in pack in Indian Summer its a sign that someone must die before sunrise or before sunset. This beautiful scenic and spectacular production will be shown for your approval in Glencoe THURSDAY, JANUARY 13th. You will also see for the first time

MR. NEIL BENZIE
THE ORIGINAL HAIRPIN DANCER

PLAN NOW OPEN AT LUMLEY'S DRUG STORE
Prices 25 and 50 cents.

Reduced Prices

Dry Goods Boots & Shoes

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY

Up-to-date Chopping Mill installed.
Prepared to do Grinding every day.

W. R. McDonald, Ekfrid Store

THE HOME TOWN PAPER

Folks may prize the city dailies with their editorial views. With their broad circulation and their telegraphic news. With their parliamentary speeches and the same old party song. And their so-called brainy essays, which are always dry and long. They may prize the great trade journals or the classic magazine. With its illustrated stories and the science in between. But the one I hail with gladness, which I long so far to come, is that little village weekly which they send me down from home.

Taint no twenty-page edition, for it has but only four. But they breathe the breath of comfort, and I always long for more. Taint what folks would call artistic, for at times it's dim and blurred. But it only serves to interest, and I make out every word. It is mostly bright and cheery, though sometimes my heart is bled. As I read a black-lined notice that some old-time friend is dead. But there's far more joy than sorrow in the messages so sweet. Of that little village weekly, that away back country sheet.

How it fills my heart with gladness as I open to peruse. Through the briefly written columns of the local district news. There ain't no big lettered headlines nor no colored picture shows. Nor the editor ain't trying for to tell folks all he knows. It don't take up space in telling what has happened o'er the sea. But it speaks of things and people of great interest to me. Never fills up half its columns with what daft extremists say. But it tells me that the farmers all are busy with their hay.

Never prints about four columns of French words I can't pronounce. To describe some maiden's debut and her costly jewelled finery. But it tells me that the neighbors made a bee and got up wood. For the cripple Sammy Johnston and the poor old widow Hood. It don't make no lengthy comment on some swell-head potentate. But it tells me Taylor's filly is a striking quite a gal. That their baseball team is beating nearly everything in sight. That the Rev. Mr. Simmons lectured in the Baptist Church last night.

It don't deal with worldly matters which professors call profound. But it tells me Uncle Wreley is in health and pegging round.

That Uriah Pratt has traded off his team with Cyrus Howe. And that Uncle Silas Hamblin sold his famous Jersey cow. Tells me Sarah Smith is better, that she sat up yesterday. That a welcome little stranger came to Thomas Dunn's to stay. That Joe Bowers had built a silo, and Bill Jones had roofed his shed. That the Widow Westbrook's boy came home—the one she thought was dead.

Folks may prize the city dailies with their essays and reviews. With their parliamentary comments and their latest foreign news. As for me, well I read at 'em and to grasp their meaning try. But when comes that 'way-back weekly, then I put the dailies by. For it brings to me glad tidings of the village I love so. And it seems just running over with the things I want to know. It's a little beam of sunshine on life's dark and trackless sea. That away-back country paper which they send from home to me.

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

We Want Expert Dealers

REMARKABLE opportunity for one high grade dealer in each territory, preferably one who has a knowledge of farm conditions. The position is permanent, and one that is of real service to the community. Write us today. Experience not essential—we train you. Exclusive territory. Liberal co-operation and excellent pay. To men of energy, ability and absolute integrity this position offers a valuable association, and one that is of real service to the community. Write us today. **The Shinn Mfg. Co. of Canada** GUELPH, ONTARIO Secretary & Manager - W. H. DAY (Formerly Professor of Physics at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.)

A Safe in Your House



is a standing invitation to burglars. How much better to keep Bonds, Insurance Policies, Jewellery and other valuables in a Safety Deposit Box in this Bank, where they will be properly protected. The yearly rental is very reasonable.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.
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Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

Opera House

Saturday, January 15th. Two Shows--7.15 and 9.
WILLIAM S. HART
In BLUE BLAZES RAWDEN, a Big Story of the Northwest
JACK DEMPSEY
In DARE-DEVIL JACK, Chapter 9.

Wednesday, Jan. 19th --- 8.15.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In THE COUNT. A scream from start to finish.
OLIVE TELL IN LOVE WITHOUT QUESTION.
Don't miss this big double program. Adults, 27c; children, 16c.
NOTE:--No more Saturday Matinees until further notice.

INDUSTRIAL FLOUR

Blended, Patent. For Bread and Pastry especially.
QUALITY PARAMOUNT
All kinds of Breakfast Cereals and Mill Feeds, Molasses Meal, Oil Cake and Linseed Meal included.
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CHEVROLET SERVICE STATION
We are the home of a personally conducted service garage on all makes of cars, therefore giving our own personal services as well as using genuine parts on all work entrusted to us.

Ask our many satisfied customers. Everything stocked that is required by a first-class service garage. Our prices in reach of all.

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Unexcelled Dining-car Service.
Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.
Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.
C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

We Carry A Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE Plumber
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Geo. Highwood

Purveyor of all kinds of FRESH AND SALT MEATS
Deliveries from 8 to 10 Saturdays all day
Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fowl, live or dressed.
Agent for Tanahage for feeding pigs.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. Rathburn of London visited old Glencoe friends last week.
—Miss Lily Johnston of Arkona is visiting her brother, H. I. Johnston.
—P. J. Brown of Tiverton spent the week-end with J. G. Lethbridge, M.P.
—Mrs. Patterson and daughter of Alvinston spent the week-end at John Hayter's.
—Lewis Snitter spent the week-end with his daughter, Mrs. Harold Rayner, St. Catharines.
—Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Innes were holiday visitors with Mrs. Innes's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Jeffery at Leamington.
—Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner of Chatham have been spending a few days with Mrs. Gardiner's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Copeland.
—Mrs. R. C. Twiss and grandson, Bobby Twiss, spent a few days recently with Mrs. Twiss's sister, Miss C. Trassler, Forest.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Remember Feb. 14. Keep that date free.
Six Alfrede collie pups for sale.—J. A. Walton, Wardsville.
Found—violin, on Apple road. Apply to Bert Phipps, Glencoe.
Bruce McAlpine, dealer in flour, feed, coal, wood, salt, cement, etc.
A birthday party will be given in the town hall on Monday, Feb. 14.
For sale—one Chester White brood sow. Apply to Simpson Goff, Gore, Ekfrid.
Am still buying wheat at North Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar, phone 623 ring 23.
A quantity of 16-inch hardwood for sale. Apply to J. H. Walker, Route 1, Glencoe.

For sale—new milch Durham cow, seven years old. Apply to Earl Webster, route 4, Apple.
Quantity of good chestnut and furnace coal for sale at North Apple.—C. C. Henry, secretary.
For sale—50 cords of mixed stove-wood, hard and soft, 16 to 18 inches.—Cyster Bros., phone 4410.

I have just received a carload of which I am selling at \$146 per ton.—Bruce McAlpine.
Jan. 19th, at Newbury—the skating rink club concert given by the Florence dramatic club. Their splendid play is worth hearing.

Be sure and remember the date—Jan. 19th—at Newbury. A splendid play by Florence dramatic club. Proceeds for skating rink.
For sale—one 4 h.p. Lester engine, \$110; one 1 1/2 h.p. Fairbanks Morse engine, \$60; one 1 h.p. International engine, \$40. Apply Mitchell Innes.
For the winter months, fresh frozen white fish; labradors, ciscoes, filets, salmon smacks and other varieties of fresh and cured fish always in stock, at George's.

Found—on Longwoods road, man's black leather club bag containing man's wearing apparel. Owner may have same at Mulligan's store, Wardsville, by paying for ad.
IN ECTO RAPES, the world's greatest hair tint, can be seen—also the finest stock of human hair goods and styles—with the W. T. Pembler exhibit at the McKellar House Thursday, Jan. 13th.

A meeting of the directors of the Moss and Ekfrid Agricultural Society will be held at the McKellar House on Friday, Jan. 14, at 2 o'clock. Business of importance. Please attend.—R. W. McKellar, secretary.

The regular meeting of The Gore Farmers' Club, Ekfrid, will be held on Monday evening, Jan. 17, at 7.30, for which an exceptionally good program is being prepared. A report of the recent convention at Toronto will be given by the delegate. A U.F.W.O. club will be organized at this meeting, and a good amount of unsettled business is requested. Lunch will be served. Membership fees will be received at this meeting.

Having disposed of my stove and hardware business in Glencoe to Mr. J. W. Edwards, I take this occasion to express my thanks to the people of Glencoe and vicinity for the liberal patronage extended to me, and would bespeak similar treatment for my successor. Those of my customers to whom credit has been extended are asked to make payment of unsettled accounts at my residence on the Longwoods Road, or by mail to Route 2, Wardsville.

DAVISVILLE
The many friends of Charles Armstrong of Euphemia will be sorry to hear of his death which occurred on Sunday, Jan. 9, 1921, after only two weeks' illness of pneumonia. Charlie was of a bright, cheerful, kindly disposition and every person liked him. He will be sadly missed by those who knew him. Besides the sorrowing mother he leaves two brothers, Alex. and John T., and three sisters, Mrs. Dan McCaulay, Mrs. W. Clarke and Mrs. Sandy Livingstone, all of whom have the heartfelt sympathy of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Watterworth are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sinclair, spent Sunday with Mrs. Robert Armstrong. Mr. and Mrs. Padge spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armstrong. The many Knapdale friends will be sorry to hear of the death of Duncan Mitchell.

Renew your daily paper subscriptions at the Transcript office.
If you want to order a daily paper, or renew a present subscription, let the Transcript do it for you, and save yourself the paper and envelope, postage stamp and postal note charges.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE
Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9.05 a.m.; G.T.R. West, 6.05 p.m.; London and East, 7.00 p.m.
Mails received—London and East, 8.00 a.m.; G.T.R. East, 7.00 p.m.; G.T.R. West, 9.45 a.m.
Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF RHEUMATISM

Entirely Well After Six Weeks' Treatment With "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. AMEDEE GARCEAU
82 Hickory St., Ottawa, Ont.

"I was for many years a victim of that terrible disease, Rheumatism. In 1913, I was laid up for four months with Rheumatism in the joints of the knees, hips and shoulders and was prevented from following my work, that of Electrician.
I tried many remedies and was under the care of a physician; but nothing did me any good. Then I began to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and in a week I was easier, and in six weeks I was so well I went to work again.
I look upon this fruit medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives', as simply marvellous in the cure of Rheumatism, and strongly advise everyone suffering with Rheumatism to give 'Fruit-a-tives' a trial."

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

THE IDEAL CITIZEN

An ideal citizen is one who sees something good in his neighbors, and then spreads the glad tidings abroad that others may benefit thereby, says the Hamilton Spectator. Of course, there are other side lights to the ideal citizen, but the quality of loyalty is one which produces tangible results. There are three distinct attitudes which a person may assume toward the community which houses a citizen. The first is to remain quiet, to do nothing, to let things go. The second is to knock. The booster pushes his town along, the quietest citizen lulls it to sleep; the knocker helps to put it out of business. Which class do you belong to? Are you trying to build up the moral and social side of life, or do you belong to that class that forever is saying unkind things about the general management of affairs? Are you forever knocking the law officers of the city, and trying to bring them into bad repute, because some pet hobby of your own is not carried out? Perhaps you have never given it a serious thought to what class you belong, the boosters or the knockers. You may not realize yourself which you are, but your neighbors all know. They have you accurately catalogued according to your deserts. If you are a knocker like some people who are forever throwing stones, they yearn for the day when you emerge from your slumber, fold your tent and silently fade away. Boost and the citizens will boost you. Knock and you are held in contempt. Unfortunately there is a class of people in this world who never have a kind word to say about a neighbor, and not even can they say anything complimentary about the minister of the church they occasionally attend.

SHIELDS SIDING

The Wingham Club U.F.O. held their social meeting on Friday evening, Jan. 7th. In spite of the condition of the roads a large crowd gathered to hear J. G. Lethbridge, M.P.P., who was present and gave a very interesting address on the legislation of the Drury Government. Besides this, several musical numbers were rendered. On Friday evening, Jan. 21, a business meeting will be held at which the delegate will give his report of the convention in Toronto.
Miss Monda Anderson has resumed her position in Chatham.
Mrs. Russell Forman has returned after spending a few days at Campbellton.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE is hereby given that MABEL ALICE ALLPORT of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, Married Woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Charles Wilfred Allport of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario, Mechanic, on the ground of adultery. DATED at Toronto, Province of Ontario, this Thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1920.
GROVER & GROVER,
157 Bay Street,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

The Transcript office sells blank counter check books. Handy for those not using large quantity.

SCHOOL REPORTS

Newbury Public School
Following is the report of Newbury public school for the fall term:

Senior Room:
Sr. IV.—Paul Shumaker 77, Edward Shumaker 72, Edith Moore 70, Bessie Moran 70, Christina Miller 68, Harry Armstrong 57, Wm. Connelly 48.
Jr. IV.—Harry Wallace 77, Marjorie Robinson 71, Alberta Armstrong 67, Irene McCready 58.
Sr. III.—Wesley Connelly 73, Earl Gauthier 72, Hazel Kraft 67, Breton-Woods 66, Ella Miller 59.
Jr. III.—Arley King 75, Janet Stalker 75, Richard Shumaker 66, J. D. McNaughton 65, Maggie Stocking 63, Bayley White Campbell, Howard Durley, Ronald Gubraith 60, Isabel Armstrong 58, Hazel Armstrong 58, Leticia Guy 57.
Sr. II.—May Gauthier 85, Jack Wallace 84, Frank Moore 78, Jack Burr 75, Rosie Guy 74, Jack Little 70, Ethel Miller 68, Dorothy Armstrong 65, Fred Haskell 59, Harold Miller 56, Rowena Bayley 55, Elliott Stocking 38.
E. V. Squire, Principal.

Junior Room:
Names in order of merit.
Jr. II.—Fred Brennan, Percy Connelly, May Leach, George Kelley, Roma Hagith, Earle Hurdle, Jessie Day, Willie Campbell, Russell De-graw, Eldon Durley, Howard Durley, Fergus Foley.

Sr. II.—Edna Gauthier, Gar. McNaughton, Ollie Pickering, Borden Armstrong, George Hurdle, Herbie Armstrong, Glenn Stocking.
Jr. II.—Evelyn Kelly, Verna Blain, Mary Laing, Annie Gauthier, Florence Stalker, Gordon Pickering, M. B. Fennell, Teacher.
S. S. No. 2, Moss.

Report for December. Names are in order of merit.
Jr. IV.—Ruth King, Rosie Bell, Jean Sherwood.
Sr. III.—Mary Hurdle.
Sr. II.—Jack Bink, Norman Sherwood, Jack Reycraft, Catharine Gilles, Jean Bain.
Jr. I.—Mary Logan, Willie Logan.
Primer.—Reta Logan, Doris Reycraft, Ross Little, Lorna Sherwood, N. Farrell, Teacher.
S. S. No. 12, Moss.

Following is the report for December. Those marked with an asterisk missed one examination.
V.—Sarah Mitchell 85, Willie Quick 74.

IV.—Jean McVicar 81, Barbara McVicar 78, Catherine Purcell 70, Bruce McLean 60, Winnie McLean 58.
Sr. III.—Anna B. McVicar 85, Carrie McLean 81, Miss Purcell 75, Nelenia McVicar 72, Maggie McLean 60.
Jr. III.—Jim Mitchell 68, Malcolm McVicar 68, George Ritchie 55, Margaret McIntyre 36.
II.—Edith June 63.
I.—Gertrude Purcell 64.
Primer.—A.—Ernest Ritchie; B.—Douglas Livingston, Tom Ritchie, Drina McAlpine, Teacher.

S. S. No. 4, Metcalfe.
Sr. IV.—Jean McNaughton 80, Gordon McCallum 80, Elsie Walker 78, Annabelle Graham 74, Ann Eva Walker 69.
Jr. IV.—Jean Munroe 73, John Walker 61, James Walker 61.
III.—Ernest Walker 71, John McCallum 71, Mary Walker 67.
II.—Jeanette McCallum 70, Colin Walker 68, Anna McDougald 67.
I.—Elliott Woods 71, Neil Walker 66.
Primer.—Meryl Munroe 89, Charlie Giles 84, Lorne McDougald 84, George Walker 79.
Eva D. Brown, Teacher.

Longwood Public School
Following is the report of the Christmas examinations in Longwood public school. Those marked with an asterisk missed one examination or more.

Sr. IV.—Mary Gallagher 86, Willie Warren 83, Mona Kennings 78, Geo. Phillips 59.
Jr. IV.—Deborah Rae 71, "Burnadette Dillon 65, "Rustin Tasker 63, Lorena Gasser 63, Joe Edwards 65, Angela Dillon 54.
Sr. III.—Vula Kellestine 68, Stanley Beattie 65, "Joe Kellestine 58.
Jr. III.—Mildred Horne 63, "Hazel Brooks, Truman Edwards 56.
Sr. II.—Eva Kellestine 85, "Violet Kellestine 85, Byron Tasker 85.
Jr. II.—Raeferd Horne 86, Alec Rae 74, Gladys Tasker 52, Cecil Boud 52, "Edward Brooks.
Sr. I.—Rutha Border 87, Andrew McCallum 85, David Border 81, Melvin Kellestine 76, "Irene Hathaway.
Jr. I.—John Dillon, Francis Tasker, Fern Edwards, Campbell Rae, Carson Boud.

Primer.—War-cu Phillips.
Jr. Primer.—Raymond Barber, Franklin Cass, Cecil Edwards, Myrtle Wilson.
Elda Campbell, Teacher.

PRIZE COMPOSITIONS

Glencoe Chapter of the I. O. O. F. recently offered prizes for compositions on "The Union Jack," to be completed by Second, Third and Fourth Book pupils. The first prize composition has been handed in for publication. Fred McRae is winner of the Fourth Book first prize, with the following composition:—

The Union Jack is made up of three crosses—the cross of St. George, of St. Patrick and of St. Andrew. The cross of St. George is the red vertical cross on a white ground, the cross of St. Patrick is a diagonal red cross on a white ground, and the cross of St. Andrew is a white cross, also diagonal, on a blue ground. This cross for the ground for the cross of St. Patrick. When England and Scotland united in 1707, under the name of Great Britain, the national flag was made by placing the cross of St. George on the cross of St. Andrew. It was not until 1801, when Ireland joined Great Britain and the cross of St. Patrick was added to the flag, that the Union Jack became as it is today. Scotland joined England before Ireland, so the cross of St. Andrew must have some preference over that of St. Patrick. Therefore the broad part of the cross of St. Andrew is above the cross of St. Patrick, next the mast. If this were reversed, the flag would become a signal of distress. There are, as you know, three colors in the flag—red, white and blue.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

Fletcher's Castoria is strictly a remedy for Infants and Children. Foods are specially prepared for babies. A baby's medicine is even more essential for Baby. Remedies primarily prepared for grown-ups are not interchangeable. It was the need of a remedy for the common ailments of Infants and Children that brought Castoria before the public after years of research, and no claim has been made for it that its use for over 30 years has not proven.

What is CASTORIA?

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Comfort—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

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In Use For Over 30 Years

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ABOLISH FINANCIAL WORRY PROLONG YOUR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY WILL DO IT
Gives a larger return for life than is obtainable from any other form of investment with absolute security.
Free from Dominion Income Tax.
Any person resident or domiciled in Canada over the age of 5 may purchase, to begin at once, or at any later date desired, an Annuity of from \$50 to \$5,000, to be paid in monthly or quarterly instalments.
Any two persons may purchase jointly.
Employers may purchase for their employees.

Apply to your postmaster, or write, postage free, to S. T. Bastard, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information required. Mention age last birthday.

The red stands for bravery, the white for purity and the blue for truth, and the British people have always upheld these principles. Still, Frederick George Scott's poem, "The Colors of the Flag," gives us another point of view. He says that the white is the honor of our land, and of course, this takes in truth, for no untruthful person or nation can be honorable. Now this leaves the blue open, so he suggests that the blue represents our power on the sea. But whether the blue stands for our power or our goodness, the flag always has stood for, and I hope always will stand for, right, liberty and justice.

What has the flag done for us? It has brought us the benefits of civilization and it affords us the protection of the Mother Country in time of war. It also gives us the distinction of being British subjects, which, to my mind, is no mean distinction. Not only for us has it done these things, but for places all over the world. The sun never sets on this vast Empire, the British Empire, and I know no place where the British flag has been planted and British rule has been exercised that has not felt the benefits of civilization.
(Third Book first prize, by Irene McCaffrey.)

At first our flag was only a red cross on a white ground, known as the cross of St. George. But when in 1707 Scotland joined England, the cross of St. Andrew was crossed with that of the cross of St. George. St. Andrew's cross was a diagonal white cross on blue ground. Then in 1801 Ireland joined Great Britain and St. Patrick's cross was crossed with the Union Jack of 1707. St. Patrick's flag was a diagonal red cross on a white ground. This made our Union Jack of today.

The flag means much to the English-speaking nation. The colors speak for themselves. White stands for purity, blue stands for truth and red for bravery.
Why do Canadians honor the flag? Patriotism to our Mother Country has roused in the hearts of all Canadians and brotherhood among men to be true to God and to our king. Our boys never fought for Britain without a cause. Our brave Canadian women did not take up the men's work to let Canada's expense. No! They did it to be true to England and to the king. Many of our heroes lost their lives, others are in a disabled condition, yet when wounded soldiers saw the Union Jack flying it brought gladness to their hearts. The Union Jack stands for freedom, justice and peace. The laws in countries under its protection are mild, yet firm. England is a Christian country, and it all the islands which British govern are not yet Christian. They are sending men to Christianize them. The Great Empire was strong but yet they fell before the barbarians. Britain is stronger, her men are abler because they are free from wearing heavy armour and are at peace, while the Romans fought all the time, generally speaking. Happiness reigns

everywhere among the English-speaking world. The towns, cities and countries are prosperous. Therefore we honor our flag because it has brought to us peace, prosperity and happiness.
(Second Book first prize, by Florence Hills.)

The Union Jack stands for the union of England, Scotland and Ireland. England and Scotland united their crowns in 1707 and were known as the Kingdom of Great Britain. The flag of Great Britain consisted of the banners of St. George and St. Andrew. About one hundred years afterwards, Ireland united its Parliament to that of Great Britain and they became known as the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. By adding the cross of St. Patrick to the flag of Great Britain the Union Jack was formed.
To understand the meaning of the Union Jack we must remember that each of the nations of the British Isles has its own special saint. England's saint is St. George, and the cross of St. George is a vertical red cross upon a white ground. Scotland's saint is St. Andrew, and the cross of St. Andrew is a diagonal white cross upon a blue ground. Ireland's saint is St. Patrick, and the cross of St. Patrick is a diagonal red cross upon a white ground.

When the flag floats on the breeze the broad white cross of St. Andrew appears in the upper corner, next to the staff. When the position is reversed, the flag becomes a signal of trouble or distress.
The colors of the flag are red, white and blue. They stand for bravery, purity and truth. The Union Jack is an emblem of the British rule. It stands for the Empire to which we belong. I think the flag should float over the Canadian schools to teach the boys and girls to love and honor the Empire for which it stands.

Miller's Worm Powders will clear the stomach and bowels of worms, so that the child will no more be troubled by their ravages. The powders are sweet to the taste and no child will object to taking them. They are non-injurious in their composition, and while in some cases they may cause vomiting, that must not be taken as a sign that they are nauseating, but as an indication of their effective work.

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Your safeguard is the name

"SALADA"

This is the genuine 'tea of all teas'.

If you do not use Salada, send us a post card for a free sample, stating the price you now pay and if you use Black, Green or Mixed Tea. Address Salada, Toronto

The Rosary of Mr. Nimrod Briggs

By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY.

PART III.

The sun went down around thirty. A wind blew up and overcast the sky with clouds. Outside was a cold, raw, slushy spring night. Six o'clock came. The boys and girls laid down their work; the motor on the hooty was shut off; there was the usual jostling, joshing crowd washing up around the sink. Only, this night, all the talk was about the robbery and the whereabouts of the Robbins boy and the possibility of his ever being caught. Mr. Nimrod Briggs did not join the crowd. He bent over his type case, his face a troubled study. Finally he went over to his boarding place and got his supper. The clouds gave down a cold, raw spring rain. Underfoot it was slushy and disagreeable. It was excellent pneumonia weather. Nevertheless, after supper, having appeared to reach a decision, he buttoned his coat around him, fortified himself with a pipe of fresh tobacco, took an umbrella, and started forth.

Down School street he went, across Mill, over the flats—until he had left the town behind him. There were no street lights out on the North Foxboro road. The going was very bad. Yet, the worse conditions grew, the more resolute Mr. Nimrod Briggs seemed to become.

It was an eerie place—that old Stevens house—Nimrod Briggs drew near to it in the murky darkness. He knew his location fairly well from memory—from Sunday afternoon walks when he had passed it. But to come upon it at night in the search for a young thief—it was a job for a full-sized man with strong nerves.

Mr. Nimrod Briggs entered the yard. He went up to the creaky veranda. He fumbled in his vest, found a match, struck it.

By its light he saw only the naked veranda, the closed storm doors, the drawn and fastened blinds. Leaves from the previous autumn, packed down by the winter's snows, still lay in the corners. An empty skeleton woodbine blew in the raw wind and tapped against the woodwork.

Nimrod tried the door. It was locked. Quaking inside, the little man went to the front windows opening on the piazza, and tried them. Both windows were locked too. He was about to leave the piazza to try the back door, when a hall came in the wind washing through the naked limbs of the maples out by the stone wall and the road. In that silence the blood of Nimrod Briggs ran cold. For he had heard a sound—a weird wail cry. More than that, the cry came from inside the tenanted, forbidding pile above him.

With teeth a-chatter, knees quaking, the old printer waited. It came again. It was a human voice. It was crying out a name! Mr. Briggs waited. Then came another hush, and again the cry—clear, agonizing, hysterical.

"Mary!" Mr. Briggs's fright abated in that moment. He picked up his fat old umbrella and, despite the darkness and the puddles, he went down over the steps and began to feel his way around to the rear of the house. At length he found a kitchen window that responded to his upward push, and in the dark he crawled up somehow, and went over the sill inside.

He lowered the window behind him, and listened, fearing to strike a match. "Mary!" came a moan again—a cry of anguish, the moan trailing off into senseless babble.

"I'm right!" exulted the printer. Mr. Briggs struck a match. The kitchen in which he stood was furnished for summer occupancy. On the shelf above the dry and rusted sink he saw a small brass lamp. He lifted it down and shook it. There was oil inside. He dabbed the flame to the wick, and with shaky hands got on the glass chimney.

Then through the strange house Mr. Briggs started on tiptoe, nervously himself before opening each door.

Outside one particular door, at last, he listened—listened to senseless, pitiful babble going on within, in the cold and the dark, and the ghostly abandonment of the place and the hour.

"Georgie!" he cried. "It's only me—Nimrod Briggs from the printing office. Don't be scared, Georgie; it's only Nimrod Briggs!"

Pushing open the door into a small bedroom, the printer peered within.

The boy lay on a sheetless bed. There were a couple of small old horse blankets for covering. He rolled over when Nimrod Briggs entered the spiky place, and his eyes were hard and glassy.

"It's only Nimrod Briggs," commented the boy, as if there was nothing unusual about his being there. "Good old Nimrod Briggs. Oh, I know you, Nimrod Briggs. You gave me

two dollars to get some food last week. Mary, this is Nimrod Briggs from the printing office."

The printer was startled. For a moment he thought there was a third person in the room. Then he went into the room and closed the door. Curtain and blinds were drawn—no one could see the light from the street; so he set down the lamp.

"I see you found Fred Babcock's keys," remarked Nimrod sociably.

"No, I didn't find 'em. Someone answered the ad and brought 'em in that next morning, when I was in the office alone," the boy told him.

"They left 'em with me to give to the bookkeeper. But I had an idea I could save money, and—Mary, this is Mr. Nimrod Briggs of the printing office—Nimrod Briggs I wrote you about."

"Yes, yes!" cried Nimrod nervously, striving to soothe the boy in the delirium of his fever.

Nimrod Briggs sat down by the sick boy's stolen bed. For a long time he sat there, only the smoky oil lamp lighting the scene.

"Was you ever in love, Mr. Briggs—in love with a girl that was sweet and pretty and good and loved you like hell in return?" demanded the boy.

Mr. Briggs said nothing, but his withered lips closed hard.

"We was all alone in the world, Mr. Briggs, she and I," the boy went on. "I was only seventeen; she was twenty, going on twenty-one."

"A girl probably twice as old and wise, for that!" thought Mr. Nimrod Briggs to himself.

"But the difference in our ages wasn't nothing," Mr. Briggs. She loved me and I loved her. She worked in a candy factory; I worked in a newspaper office. That was while I was learning my trade. After I'd learned my trade I was going to take a job somewhere at man's wages, and send for her."

Mr. Nimrod Briggs nodded.

"The night before I came to go away, we took a long walk, Mr. Briggs. We came to the edge of the bay across from the city. It was a sort of misty evening, Mr. Briggs. The whole world was raw and cold and lonesome; and we looked at the lights of the city across the water, and it seemed as if it was us two against the whole world. There was nobody to mind, nobody to care, I was afraid of the morning, and the weeks that were coming, I said, 'Mary, let's get married to-night; and when I've landed that job up in Bruce County that's advertised in the trade paper, I'll send for you.'"

"You didn't have the money to take her with you then?" asked Nimrod.

"No; I didn't have the money, only to pay the minister and the license, and my railroad fare to the job. And I married her that night—oh, Gave it, seems years ago, and it was all over so soon, I was frightened!"

"And yet, it was bindin'—bindin' for life, bindin' as they make 'em, is it?"

(Continued in next issue.)

Dangers of Celluloid.

Celluloid is being used to a greater extent than formerly for the manufacture of toilet articles, including combs and backs of hair brushes, and for children's toys. The very inflammable nature of this material represents a serious fire hazard, and one which has received much attention from insurance and fire protection associations. Stringent regulations are laid down for safety of employees and property during processes of manufacture, while very little attention is paid to the dangerous nature of celluloid in the hands of the public.

The Professional Fire Brigades Association of England at a meeting recently dealt with this subject. It was suggested that legislation should be passed prohibiting the use of celluloid for children's toys, owing to its inflammability. The National Fire Protection Association in its quarterly bulletin refers to the ignition of a celluloid comb through friction while combing hair.

Owing to processes of manufacture many products are placed on sale which are imitations of non-hazardous materials, such as tortoise shell, ivory, etc. These should be distinctly marked, to prevent accidents. It is of the utmost importance that care be exercised in the use of celluloid or similar inflammable substances under a variety of names.

Practically all of the electric power used in the Italian city of Milan is obtained from hydro-electric plants in the Alps.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

A PARADISE FOR SKI-MEN



Preparations are already being made for the annual carnival to be held at Banff amidst the glories of the Canadian Pacific Rockies. Banff is ideally situated for winter sports and this season the dates have been fixed from January 29th to February 5th inclusive. The Secretary writes that the programme is to be considerably extended. He says:

"Our Ski Hill has now been completed in accordance with the suggestions made by the world's champion, Anders Haugen, of Broten, Minn., and we are confident that a new world's record will be established on our Hill this Carnival. We have decided to offer a substantial cash prize to the man who can beat the present world's record and to supplement this cash prize with a further prize of \$10.00 for every foot or portion of a foot by which the record is broken on our hill. We will also follow the same principle in connection with the amateur championship only in that case the inducement or reward will be in the shape of an especially attractive prize. We have at the present time four different jumps, so that we will be in a position to stage competitions in all classes of this very spectacular and hair-raising sport."

"We expect that ladies hockey will be a very important factor in our sports this season. We have already been advised that the ladies of Vancouver, under the leadership of Mr. Frank Patrick, of professional hockey fame, expect to compete. The Regents, the Champions, of Western



Canada, of Calgary, the Patricias, also of Calgary, a team from Edmonton, a team from Vulcan, Alberta, and perhaps teams from Winnipeg and Ottawa are all expected to be on hand and compete with Vancouver and Ottawa for the Championship of Canada. A very elaborate trophy, together with ten very attractive and costly prizes, will in all probability be announced a little later in connection with this event.

"An ice palace will be constructed on a basis far more extensive than anything heretofore attempted and the resident engineer of the Dominion Government is now at work preparing the plans for same. We expect this palace, when illuminated, will be a view that will long live in the memories of those who will be fortunate enough to visit us and see it. The palace will be stormed at different times during the Carnival by representatives of all the

different sports indulged in, and it is expected that the fireworks display on these occasions will be most interesting.

"Special attention will again be given to art and fancy skating, and competition in these items on our programme promise to be very interesting. The Connaught Skating Club of Vancouver, with a membership of almost three hundred, has written saying that the Club will be well represented, and if we could be assured of some entries from Eastern Canada and the States, together with the assured entries we will have from Winnipeg, Calgary, Edmonton and Saskatoon, this feature of our programme would be one of the biggest events ever attempted in Canada. Application will be made to the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada to have all these contests representative of the Canadian Championships."



Convulsions in Children.

All young children are susceptible to convulsive attacks. A convulsion in a child often takes the place of a chill in an adult and announces the onset of an infectious disease. In such a case it is the result of irritation of the brain by the toxins of the disease that are circulating in the blood. It is often excited by some irritation at some distant point, especially at one of the orifices of the body; and it may be excited by a foreign body in the nose or ear, by the presence of intestinal worms, by indigestion, by poisoning, by a severe burn, or by mental excitement, either joyful or sorrowful.

Convulsions occur frequently in children who suffer from rickets; they may also result from tumors from other diseases of the brain, but in such cases they are more likely to be local than general. They may affect one arm or one leg or the muscles of the face.

Although the symptoms are virtually the same, such convulsive attacks should not be confused with epilepsy; but if they occur frequently and on slight provocation, they indicate a nervous instability in the child that may later develop into true epilepsy.

The convulsion begins suddenly, with or without a preliminary muscular twitching. The child falls unconscious, and at first there is stiffness of the neck and the extremities, which is soon followed by convulsions, involving first the muscles of the face and then those of the limbs and the entire body. The eyes open and shut and roll about, the mouth twitches, the jaws snap, the head nods, rolls from side to side and turns about, the arms are raised and lowered, the legs draw up and kick out, and the body twists from one side to the other. During the attack there is fever, the pulse is rapid and sometimes irregular, and the breathing is loud and panting. These symptoms may persist for a considerable time, perhaps even for a half hour—a fact that distinguishes the attack from genuine epilepsy, in which the attack is usually of brief duration.

The treatment of a convulsive attack depends upon the cause. If fever is the cause, combat it by cool sponge-bathing or by cold packs; open the bowels by an injection; induce sweating by a mustard bath and give an emetic if the stomach is overloaded or if the patient has eaten indigestible food.

Although it is the fashion now to deny the occurrence of teething convulsions, it is certain that the difficult eruption of a tooth may cause much nervous irritation. In such a case, soothing of the gums may give relief. Between the attacks an effort should be made to strengthen the little patient's constitution and to remove anything that may affect unfavorably its nervous system.

Diet for Young People.

The body reaches maturity between the ages of twenty-three and twenty-seven years, and from this time until about the thirtieth year the young man and woman require substantial and nourishing diet to keep pace with their activities. Usually the boy and girl lead fairly active lives, dancing, skating and indulging in other sports, both in winter and summer. This requires an abundance of energy foods to keep the human engine on the go.

The proverbial sweet tooth usually becomes a fixed habit and unless she is careful, a girl will consume a pound or more of sweets very easily each week. Candy is a heat and energy food and should be eaten with discretion. Overindulgence in sweets usually leads to a blotchy or pimply complexion.

Eat plenty of whole wheat bread and a good creamy butter. Drink plenty of milk and see that at luncheon and dinner there is an abundance of green vegetables, both cooked and raw—these should always be a part of the daily bill of fare.

Cabbage made into a salad and combined with raw grated beets, carrots or turnips may be served for variety, as also may celery, onions, watercress, lettuce, endive, escarole, corn salad, cucumbers, red and green peppers, young onions, Swiss chard, with the usual array of cooked vegetables.

Remember that candies and pastries are hard to digest and should never be eaten when hungry, as they destroy the appetite and a liking for the plain and wholesome foods.

The Road to Fortune.

The easiest way to prepare for this new game is to take a strip of paper long enough to reach almost across the room; and if two connecting rooms can be used, so much the better. With a yardstick and a soft pencil or a wax crayon, draw crosswise heavy lines on the paper, so as to divide it into sections ten or twelve inches long. Draw a line lengthwise through the middle of the paper and number each space, putting the odd numbers on one side and the even ones on the other. Draw a colored line across the paper about a third of the distance from the end where the numbers begin.

Write a number of "fortunes" on pieces of paper, and fold them and number a part of them to correspond with the numbers on the strip of paper.

If possible, get a flat stick about the size of a common lath and as long as the paper. If you cannot get one stick that is long enough, tack three or four laths together.

When you are ready to play the game unroll the paper and spread it on the floor; then place the stick in the middle of it, lengthwise, and see that the paper is smooth.

The players start at the end numbered 1 and try to walk on the lath,

keeping their feet so close together that the heel of one foot touches the toes of the other. Each player must notice which square the toe of his foot is in when he steps off the stick for that number contains his fortune. Those who step off in the first third marked off by the colored line have to pay a forfeit or do some special stunt. Those who reach the end without stepping off are allowed to put their hands into a box and draw out a fortune; they also win as a prize a doughnut or an apple. The game makes plenty of fun, for everyone can play it, and it is not too boisterous for the house.

Feed the Winter Birds.

If you want to have some birds around to protect your garden in the spring, feed them a little in the winter. It does not take much. A piece of suet tied to a tree, a little grain or weed seed in an open box nailed to its side to a tree or post will cost you nothing and will pull many a bird through some rough patches in the winter. They will soon learn about it and you will have lots of friends. Put the box where you can see it from the window, and they will enjoy the company. They are not beggars; they will pay their board.

Household Hints.

Peanut butter can be made at home. Put freshly roasted peanuts through the food chopper, first removing the red skins. Grind as finely as possible and add salt.

Bathe a bruise with vinegar as soon as accident happens if possible; lay a cloth soaked in vinegar on the bruise, renewing when dry, and there will be little discoloration.

Olive oil will not become rancid after opening can if two lumps of sugar are put into it.

Bacon will be crisp if the fat is poured off while it is cooking. Seedless raisins may take the place of sugar in cornbread. It is delicious.

Left over cocoa can be used in making gingerbread in place of milk.

A strip of asbestos or an asbestos mat nailed to the ironing board is convenient and useful.

A ten cent dish mop is very handy to use where the floor mop will not reach. Oil and use under pianos, bookcases, etc.

Long handles on brooms, brushes and dustpans save the back. Put them away clean.

Avoid using strong soaps and powders when washing fine decorated china.

Keep empty spools and alp them over the nails in the hookless closet. They are a great protection to the clothes.

When through using oven the door should be left open until oven is cold. This prevents sweating and consequently rust.

A teaspoon full of vinegar and granulated sugar will stop hicoughs. Repeat if necessary.

Pour vinegar over fresh paint that has been accidentally spilled. It can then be wiped up with a soft cloth.

The Latest in Knitting

The Corticelli Wool Book, entitled "Fall and Winter Sports, No. 1," is a book full of the newest and most up-to-date color illustrations and knitting directions for winter wear. Capes, vests, scarfs, sweaters, stockings, toques, etc.

Send 15c in stamps for copy. Belding-Corticelli, Limited, Wellington Bldg., - Toronto, Ont.

Run Over by a Ship.

Many men have been run over by a wagon or a carriage and survived, some men have been run over by an automobile and lived to tell the tale, and one man has been run over by a man-of-war. That is what happened to Mr. Harry C. Johnson when he fell from the jib boom of the U. S. S. Annapolis.

The next thing I remember after falling, he says, is striking the water on my back with my hands and feet in the air. The great curving cutwater, striking me on the top of the head, rolled over me and passed on.

Up to that time I had had literally no time to think. Opening my eyes under the water, I found myself directly beneath the ship, half on my back and half on my side, with that black bulk above me moving as express-train speed.

My first thought was to swim clear. In spite of my efforts, however, the suction drew me back against the ship, from the bottom of which I bounced off like a cork.

For what seemed hours I lay beneath the ship, striving to escape the powerful suction. All the time the swirl of the propeller, drawing nearer and nearer, and the thumping of the propeller shaft, turning over and over in the shaft-alley, drummed in my ears and considerably increased my apprehensions. At last I reached the stern and was sucked helplessly toward that whirling propeller! My body was wrenched from head to toe. Everything grew black before my eyes, and I felt myself going down—down—down!

Hitherto I had not thought of breathing. Now the effort to hold my breath and the desire to exhale maddened me, and I tore at the water frantically in a desperate effort to reach the surface. My vision cleared somewhat but my bursting lungs seemed to lose all their power, and I exhaled. A million bubbles rolled over my face and eyes on their way to the surface. I did not dare to inhale. I held my breath through sheer will power, but it was torture.

But there is a limit even to will power, and at length almost involuntarily I inhaled deeply. Instead of the choking salt water, a rush of sweet, fresh air filled my lungs. I opened my eyes, afraid that I was suffering from a delusion. My head was above the water!

After the first shock of the blow from the propeller, my wounds did not bother me; in fact, but for a dull ache I should not have known that I was injured. Having breathed my fill of air, I glanced about me. Straight ahead, about a hundred yards away, floated a copper life buoy—one of those big affairs, lighted up with phosphorus, that are carried by all men-of-war. Being a good swimmer, I immediately set out for it. When I got to it I was quite exhausted, owing to the shock and to the amount of blood that I had lost. But I clung desperately to the life buoy, until I was picked up by one of the lifeboats that had set out from the ship shortly after I had fallen overboard.

Mine Dangers.

Coal mining is a more dangerous occupation in winter than in summer, because explosions of coal-dust are more liable to occur.

Ventilating fans at the mouth of the mine force fresh air into the underground workings. It is laden with moisture; but it comes out dry. Experiments made at one mine in Pennsylvania showed that there was loss of fifty tons of moisture from the air each twenty-four hours.

In summer the air is relatively humid; it carries more moisture. In cold weather it tends to be dry. The dryness of the air, if the latter holds coal dust in suspension, increases liability of explosion.

Minard's Liniment For Burns, Etc.

COARSE SALT L AND SALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
G. J. CLIFF TORONTO

It takes a joint of beef to make a bottle of Bovril.

BOVRIL

NEVER PROFITEERED

Has not changed since 1914

Same Price, Same Quality, Same Quantity.

OUR FIRE WASTE—WILL IT INCREASE?

\$800,000 MORE IN 1920 THAN IN 1919.

Dangers of "Cashing in" on Insurance Policies During Business Depression.

Canada's fire loss in 1920 up to the end of November, as reported by the "Monetary Times," was approximately \$24,000,000, or nearly \$800,000 over the total for the entire twelve months of 1919. The loss for November was \$2,770,000, of which \$1,865,090 is represented by 13 fires, with only 7 responsible for \$1,525,000, out of an average monthly number of fires of 1,350. The large risks, therefore, make up by far the larger proportion of the losses. It is to the large risk, in the factory, warehouse, sawmill, and other business property, or to the devastating conflagration, we must look for any amelioration of this constant drain upon our created and natural resources.

During the past four years, Canada has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity. Business conditions have been good and the purchasing power of the buying public abnormal; there has, therefore been very little incentive for the surreptitious destruction of stocks by fire to secure their insured value from insurance companies. Sir Vincent Meredith, president of the Bank of Montreal, speaking at the recent annual meeting of the bank and referring to the present period of deflation, stated that the number of commercial failures would no doubt be somewhat greater. This, unfortunately, is likely to be the case with the number and cost of fires.

Careful Inspection Needed. In a survey by the Commission of Conservation, preceding the publication of "Fire Waste in Canada," some of the more prominent causes for fires assigned by those consulted were: Moral hazard, non-inspection of property by agents, attitude of courts toward fraudulent claims, and over-insurance.

During the period of high values, insurance agents were active in advising increased insurance to cover enhancing value. Care must therefore be exercised that over-insurance be not permitted to become a temptation to arson. A careful and rigorous inspection should be instituted by insurance companies as a means of protecting their policy holders, as, in the final analysis, the insurance companies are but the collectors of premiums in order to reimburse fire sufferers for losses. It is only fair and just that every precaution be taken against the possibility of converting, by means of fires, high priced stock into cash at the expense of the community.

Italy Making Dolls.

The mere name Nuremberg calls up so many sparkling Christmas legends and festive tales of gnomes and goblins that it seems strange to hear the new toys being made in Italy described as "more fanciful" by a London review. The dollhouses from the south are said to embody gaiety and romance rather than the grotesqueness that marked mechanical marvels from efficient German workshops.

For instance, the marionettes of Venice are copied from the carvings of the days of the Doges or are like characters in Goldoni's plays. There are harlequins of Bergamo, Pulcinello of Naples (the original of our Punch), priests, policemen and kings.

Turn is becoming the dolls' stronghold, and there they make the coquettish mannequins used as advertisements in dressmakers' and milliners' windows, while Venetian districts are producing papier mache rocking horses strong enough to carry two children at once.

The Italian toy-makers are imaginative and adore brilliance of color; to even tin pals and trumpets are decked with dancing fauns and nosegays, instead of dancings and splashes. They almost manage to capture the hues of the Bay of Naples, "dipping their brushes in sunshine and in lemon groves, pomegranates, and Tyrrhenian skies."

King George's Family Name.

"What is the King of England's family name?" is a question that is often asked of newspaper editors. On this point The Private Life of King Edward VII. says: "It is a popular error to suppose that the surname of the Prince of Wales is Guelph because that is the family name of the house of Brunswick, from which our present sovereign is descended. When the Queen (Victoria) married, she, by the law of the land, changed her name, as do the humblest of her subjects. The Prince Consort, who came from the house of Saxony, bore the surname of Wettin, and the Queen by marriage with him took that name. The Prince of Wales, therefore, and his children, though Guelph by descent, are really Wettin by name."

This surname, however, was changed by a royal decree, issued in 1917, which reads: "Our house and family shall be styled and known as the House and Family of Windsor, and all descendants in the male line of our grandmother, Queen Victoria, who are subjects of these realms, other than the female descendants who may marry, or have married, shall bear the same name of Windsor."

U.S. NAVY AERONAUTS HAVE THRILLING ADVENTURE IN FROZEN NORTH

Carried From New York State Into James Bay Region by Adverse Air Currents, They Made Their Way From Moose Factory to Mattice.

A despatch from Cochrane says:—The concerted efforts to locate Kloor, Hinton and Farrell, navy balloonists, which began on Thursday night last by the Canadian Government, fur-trading companies and press correspondents, were mystified as to the probable point of egress for the men who were musing from Moose Factory.

Scouts, runners, guides and the police during the day and night started out over various trails, through snow and break brush.

Sergeant A. J. Joy, in command of Hallsbury post of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 140 miles south of Cochrane, detailed two intrepid officers for the sub-arctic hunt.

One of the policemen left here late Thursday night for Clute, Revillon Freeres' mail train terminus, fourteen miles north. The other started at Mattice, one hundred and ten miles to the westward, over the trail used largely by the Hudson Bay Company.

Correspondents for newspapers and motion picture operators procured the service of guides and runners. They combed the trail from Clute and from Mattice on Thursday night to locate the navy men, who were believed to be eleven days on their dash from the heart of the trapping zone toward the main line of the Canadian National Railways transcontinental belt. M. R. Clark, a veteran guide for sportsmen, with two assistants, Thursday afternoon snowed out of Hearst, a few miles west of Mattice, and veered into the Mattice trail. After working

up that route for several miles they separated in fan-like fashion. They had three sleds.

On the Clute trail two runners, Bradish and Firby, set out Thursday afternoon on the Revillon route.

Mattice, Jan. 8.—According to latest information secured, the United States naval balloonists may still be some little distance from the railway. This information was secured from two Indians who are trapping down the Missinable River and who came out to Mattice with a small bundle of furs for supplies.

These Indians stated that a fellow-trapper farther down the river had learned from Moose Factory Indians that the officers comprising the crew of the A5598 had remained to salvage what they could of the balloon, and had not left the post for the railway on as early a date as expected.

They also stated that the officers were travelling with attention directed more to enjoying a moderate degree of comfort rather than taking a chance on trying or exhausting themselves in an effort to establish a speed record.

Lieut. Walter Hinton, one of the three United States naval balloonists, was writing a book when George Macleod, the Indian runner who brought the news of the officers' safety, left Moose Factory December 23. The book, so Macleod said, describes the flight and landing of the officers, and Lieut. Hinton was using up all the paper at Moose Factory, although that was not much.



Stated for the East Lord Reading, former British Ambassador to the United States, who has accepted the vice-royalty of India.

Plotted to Destroy Jewel House in London Tower

A despatch from London says:—The Sinn Fein plotted to blow up the jewel house in the Tower of London, according to the Daily Sketch, which says the plot was discovered when the authorities read a number of documents seized by the police in a raid in Ireland.

The documents, it is added, contained written instructions "to take as little life as possible."

The use of time bombs was suggested. Special precautions, the Daily Sketch adds, have been enforced at the Tower to guard the royal regalia kept in the jewel house.

Sir Edward Carson Gives Up Ulster Leadership

A despatch from London says:—Sir Edward Carson has decided to relinquish the political leadership of the Ulster Unionists and also not to take office in a new Ulster Administration, according to The London Times, which adds: "He considers his work, as Ulster leader, ended with the passing of a Home Rule act acceptable to his followers and will make way now for a younger man. He goes to Ulster soon to receive the thanks of the Unionists at a great farewell demonstration which is being planned."

Back From Death.

In our comparatively safe and sane portion of terra firma it brings a thrill to learn of the escape of the American balloonists who started from Rockaway, N.Y., December 13, and landed in the Canadian wilderness at Moose Factory on the following day. The remoteness of the snow-beleaguered spot is shown by the fact that it took the Indian runner, who brought the first tidings, two weeks to make his way to the railway line. The three fliers had food for only three days.

The balloon could do nothing to control its own course, except that the use of ballast to change the level might enable it to find currents blowing in the desired direction. The balloonists were at the mercy of a storm that swept them into the inhospitable hinterland of the Adirondacks, and the rumors that came from various quarters as to the fate of the brave men caused them to be given up for lost in many quarters. But their colleagues in the U. S. navy continued to hold out hope, based on the experience and character of Lieut. Hinton and his colleagues. The former was one of the pioneers of the transatlantic flight in the famous NC-4. It can never be said that a single measure was left untried to learn what became of the aeronauts after they disappeared so many days ago. Every possible agency of rescue, on both sides of the international boundary, was pressed into service.

Irish Quebec Resident Dies at 108 Years
A despatch from Quebec says:—A remarkable case of longevity is reported from the parish of St. Patrick's de Beauvoir, Lotbiniere County, where John Corrigan, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland, passed away at the age of 108 years. In spite of his great age, Mr. Corrigan retained all his faculties up to the end and had only taken to bed a week previous to his death. He was a tailor and worked at his trade in this city as far back as 1832. He is survived by seven children.

Port Arthur.—The Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., have secured a pulp wood limit of some 1,220 square miles, well timbered, in the Nipigon district, and will commence operations in this city immediately. Finances for this undertaking have been arranged by the authorization of an issue of \$3,000,000 in bonds.

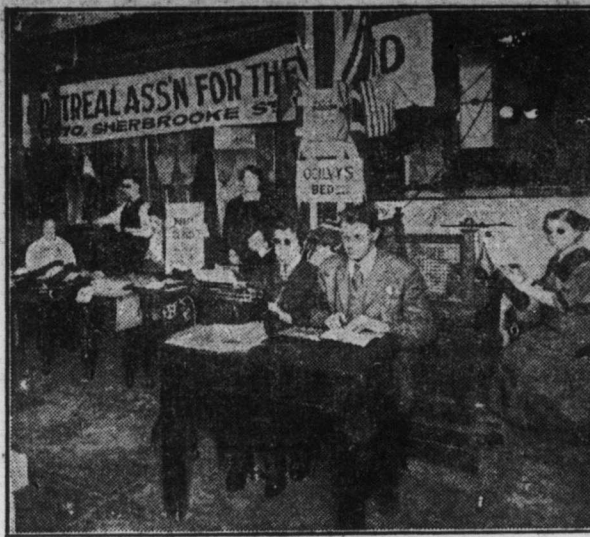
Most Deadly War Terror Yet Discovered
A despatch from Philadelphia says:—Members of the Franklin Institute here heard Dr. L. I. Shaw, Assistant Chief Chemist, Bureau of Mines of Washington, describe a new war terror to-day. It is diphenylchlorarsine, said to be the most deadly weapon ever devised by scientists.

It is the discovery of British scientists after three years of research work, and is described as more deadly than any poison gas used in the world war. It penetrates any gas mask now used.

It is a vapor rather than a gas, and will be the "modern projectile of the next war," the scientists were told, the greatest single instrument of annihilation.

Canadian Lynx Caught Far From Home
Middletown, N.Y., Jan. 9.—A Canadian lynx weighing thirty-six lbs. and measuring more than four feet in length has been captured by Herman Roscoe, a hunter and fisherman of Roscoe, Sullivan County. The animal was captured by Christian in a trap and is a rare catch, as it is seldom that the lynx reaches a point so far south as this.

"The heart is the toughest of all our organs," says a doctor, "and stands any amount of wear and tear."



THE WORK OF THE BLIND
The Montreal Association for the Blind are holding numerous local demonstrations to awaken public interest in the good work that is going on. Among the most interesting of their activities are broom-making and chair-making by blind men from the Industrial Home, reading of Braille, type-writing from the dictaphone, knitting socks and stockings by machine by the pupils of the school. Photo shows a party of students at their work.

U.S. PAYS 10 CENTS BUSHEL PREMIUM

To Obtain Supply of Canadian Wheat to Mix With Their Inferior Grain.

Fort William, Ont., Jan. 9.—A very large proportion of wheat from Western Canada, particularly Alberta, is now being diverted at Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Winnipeg and is being snapped up by United States buyers for mills at Chicago and Minneapolis where the demand is so strong that they are paying a premium of ten cents a bushel for Canadian wheat to mix with inferior grain of the United States. Forty per cent. of the wheat grown on the southern side of the line last year is grading No. 4 and lower, so that there is an absolute necessity for the American mills to secure our No. 1 Northern, and the Western Canadian crop of 1920 grades about 87 per cent. No. 3 Northern and better.

Meanwhile this condition has created a shortage of wheat in milling centres of Eastern Canada, with the result that spot wheat to-day is ruling about 15 cents above May quotations, which is an entire reversal of the normal conditions, under which the difference should be seven cents the other way.

Strong Eastern demand which has resulted from this state of the market is shown in the abnormally high all-rail shipments of wheat to Eastern Canada, only a small proportion of the all-rail grain being for export, and of this the larger part is going through Canadian channels.

FIFTEEN BILLIONS CONTROLLED BY 500
Pyrrhic of U.S. Wealth Becoming Menace to Industry.
New York, Jan. 9.—Fifty families in the United States control over \$100,000,000 each; one hundred families control over \$50,000,000 each, and five hundred families control over \$10,000,000 each.

John D. Rockefeller's estate is now up to \$3,000,000,000.

Five billion dollars of wealth in the United States has been handed down to heirs in the past fifteen years.

Two hundred persons in the United States control \$15,000,000,000; in France the same amount is controlled by four hundred and eighty times that number of people, or 96,000. Industrially, the United States is becoming a dynasty—there is a veritable dynasty in each important industrial structure, some of which are:

Sixty per cent. of the tobacco trust wealth is in the hands of ten families.

Twelve families, with the Rockefeller family away in the lead, control fifty per cent. of the oil country.

The railroads of the country are controlled by one and three-tenths of the stockholders.

One and five-tenths of the stockholders in the steel trust possess fifty-one per cent. of the stock.

Shipping Strike Ties Up Australian Industries
Melbourne, Australia, Jan. 9.—The deadlock in the shipping strike continues and is having serious effects. No trains or trams are running here or at Perth on Sunday owing to the necessity of economizing in coal.

U. S. FARMERS GOING INTO MOVIES

Nation-Wide Movement in Republic to Help Solve the Marketing Problem.

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The farmers are going into the movies. This is part of a nation-wide movement to help solve one of the greatest problems of the day—the farm marketing problem. Announcement was made to-day that a great educational movement, to embrace all the United States, reaching not only city dwellers, but the rural crossroads, will be started this week. The Farmers' Film Corporation, with offices at 910 Michigan boulevard, has been organized, with William E. Skinner, Secretary of the National Dairy Association, as Secretary.

The marketing problems will be brought directly to the people by means of films. Part of the plan will be propaganda to help the American Bankers' Association raise the proposed billion-dollar trade expansion fund, known as the Foreign Trade Financing Corporation.

The movement will seek to eliminate the improper and useless "in-between-ers."

Weekly Market Report
Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.22½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.22; No. 3 Northern, \$1.21½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.22½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 53c; No. 3 CW, 50c; extra No. 1 feed, 50c; No. 1 feed, 47½c; No. 2 feed, 44½c.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 83½c; No. 4 CW, 76c; feed, 67c; rejected, 67½c.
All above in store, Port William.
Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside.
No. 2 spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85; No. 2 winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.15.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 53c, according to freights outside.
Barley—Malt, 85 to 90c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$3.50, nominal.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.80, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.90; second patents, \$10.40, according to freights, \$1.85 to \$1.90.
Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05.
Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Milfeed—Carlots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$38.25 to \$40.25; shorts, per ton, \$40.25; white middlings, \$47.25; feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.
Cheese—New, large, 26 to 27c; twins, 27 to 28c; triplets, 28 to 29c; old, large, 32 to 35c; do, twins, 22½ to 23½c.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50c; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 58c; fresh, 58 to 61c.
Margarine—35 to 37c.
Eggs—No. 1, 74 to 76c; select, 78 to 80c; new laid, in cartons, 90 to 95c.
Beans—Canadian hand-picked, bus, \$3.75 to \$4.20; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Japan, 9½c; Lima, Madagascar, 10½c; California Lima, 12½c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$3.40 to \$3.50; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.25 to \$3.40. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30c.
Honey—60-30-lb. tins, 25 to 26c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, at \$7.50 per

SOME TWENTY CANDIDATES HAVE SUBMITTED NAMES FOR PARLIAMENT

Two Irish Parliaments Will be Working Within Six Months, Says Sir Hamar Greenwood, Secretary for Ireland

A despatch from London says:—Following a consultation on Friday with Viscount French, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who arrived from Dublin on Thursday, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Secretary for Ireland, said:

"The situation in South Ireland is so improved that the Viceroy is beginning a fortnight's vacation. The Irish Parliaments will be working within six months. About twenty candidates, including six in the past few days, have submitted their names for the South Ireland Parliament, and will be given protection while electioneering, if necessary. "I understand that an 'All Irish' party has been formed in the south, consisting of constitutional Nationalists and moderate Sinn Feiners who do not believe in the use of guns. "From reports of the present conditions in the south the Government does not believe that the Republicans will be able to effectively boycott the Home Rule Act. "There has been no communication direct or indirect between any member of the Government and De Valera, but we believe that the Dail is gathering for the avowed purpose of crossing the bridge toward peace. The only peace man I have received has been Archbishop Clune, who merely expressed the earnest desire for a cessation of hostilities."

LEAGUE PROGRESSING WITHOUT U.S. AID

Hon. Mr. Rowell States Success Attended Assembly's Deliberations.

Toronto, Jan. 10.—Non-participation by the United States in the League of Nations had no effect upon the formation and functioning of the League, in the opinion of Hon. N. W. Rowell, one of the three Canadian delegates to the League, who returned to Toronto from Geneva yesterday afternoon.

"There was apprehension in some quarters over the refusal of the United States to participate, but the first meeting of the Assembly changed all that. Correspondents from the United States were astonished at the success of the League conference," said Hon. Mr. Rowell.

Speaking of conditions in Europe generally, Hon. Mr. Rowell deprecated giving alarming views, but stated that he was glad to be back in Canada, where financial, social and industrial life was in such a markedly better state than in any country he had visited while abroad. He said the League, having such a wealth of information, was able to meet and solve many questions which the European nations alone could scarcely have hoped to solve.



To Face Court-Martial
Prof. John MacNeil, one of the leading Sinn Feiners, recently arrested in Dublin, who will stand his trial this month.

Toronto—Reports reaching the financial district here are to the effect that Britain is repaying \$150,000,000 credit granted during the war by a group of Canadian banks. It is stated that the loan is being paid off at the rate of \$5,000,000 a month.

WILL RAZE SINN FEIN STRONGHOLDS

Mail Service in Tipperary, Sligo and Donegal to be Suspended.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Dublin Castle has announced its intention to destroy houses in the vicinity of scenes of outrages which are definitely known to be occupied by militant Sinn Feiners. This action is to be taken as a deterrent to further outrages and as an example to other districts.

It was also announced by the Castle that owing to the persistent interference with mail cars in Tipperary, Sligo and Donegal, the mail services in those districts will be suspended, effective Monday.

According to the Castle's statement, some mail routes have been raided as many as fifteen times. Throughout the country last week there were 35 raids on mails, an increase of 15 over the previous week. Outrages during last week numbered 73, as compared with 43 the preceding week.

The weekly summary issued by Dublin Castle shows that arrests for the week for outrages and political offenses were 208, an increase of 142 over the previous week, while 189 interment orders were issued.

No further information as to the whereabouts of Eamonn De Valera or any news concerning the peace activities is at hand. The extensive raiding and searching of pedestrians continue in every part of Dublin.

BIG SHIPMENT OF BRITISH GOODS

Will Make a Tour of Canada and Other Dominions.

London, Jan. 6.—Speaking at the Foreign Samples Exhibition, which has been instituted by the Department of Overseas Trade, and which comprises one hundred thousand samples of manufactured goods collected from all over the world, which are in competition with United Kingdom manufacturers, the Prince of Wales remarked: "I am very glad to hear that the successful organization of this great project to send a touring exhibition of British manufactures to the dominions is likely to be completed at an early date. During my recent tour through Australia I realized that we are in danger of losing our hold on certain markets in the dominions in which we were formerly supreme, and from which we are gradually being ousted by foreign competition. I am quite sure, however, the danger is only temporary and will pass. I feel confident the exhibition will get a warm welcome throughout the dominions. Its advent will do much to remove the impression that British merchants do not realize the importance of trade with the Empire, and the great opportunities of developing it within the dominions and colonies."

The exhibition starts next Summer on a series of overseas visits, which will include South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and finally Canada. The products of 700 manufacturers are represented in the exhibition.

SEND ALBERTA WHEAT BY PACIFIC

Interesting Shipping Experiment via Panama Canal.

A despatch from Calgary, Alta., says:—Approximately 3,000 tons of Alberta wheat were shipped from Calgary to Vancouver a few days ago, en route for Liverpool and French ports, by the Panama Canal route. This is the first important shipment to be made from this province by the Pacific and Panama Canal, although a few small shipments were made prior to 1914. One boat load of wheat has either left Vancouver now or will do so within the next day or two, and the other will be shipped from the Government terminal elevator at the Pacific coast port shortly afterwards.

The shipment of wheat to Europe is in the nature of an experiment. In view of the prevailing high ocean rates the cost will be somewhat greater than would be in the case of grain consigned by the old route by rail across Canada.

Climatic and Geologic Upheaval, Says Scientist

A despatch from Paris says:—The world is in process of being made over climatically and geologically as a result of recent tremendous seismic disturbances in the Arctic seas and Northern Asia, according to a recent statement by an eminent scientist, Professor Guillaume Bigourdan, president of the committee on longitudes.

"We are traversing a period of volcanic disturbance similar to that occurring before the creation of man, and which caused the disposition of the present continents, oceans and chains of mountains," he said.

Lieut. McLeerie, who piloted an S.E.-5 in the communication service between Camp Borden and Toronto, covered the 60 odd miles in thirty minutes. The flight will be made every day this month, which is considered by flying men to be the worst month in the year.



REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

Tremendous Price Reductions All Over The Store

We are certain that this sale will prove to be one of the most successful we have ever had. The very attractive price, reductions and the excellent quality of all merchandise offered present inducements that the most economical buyer will recognize as a most welcome saving chance.

A Wonderful Chance to Save on Men's Overcoats
New stylish garments that will please you with their splendid style and at half-price.

All \$40 Overcoats for \$20
All \$45 Overcoats for \$22.50
All \$35 Overcoats for \$18.50

You certainly want to see them now.

Any Ladies' Coat in Store for \$19

Some worth as high as \$50.00.

An Offering in Shoes

For men, women, boys and girls, that merits your warmest approval.
We won't urge you to buy simply because you come to look.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1921

NEWBURY

The Moss-Newbury Institute had a very busy meeting recently at the home of Mrs. Parnall. There was a good attendance, including three visitors. Among other items of business the following donations were made:—\$42 to the skating rink, \$23 to the Soldiers' Aid and nearly \$3 to the Santa Claus fund for ex-soldiers here. An acknowledgement of a donation of sheets and pillow slips to the Strathroy hospital was read. The Institute, while not many in numbers, are busy. The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Stalker on Jan. 19th at 2 o'clock sharp.

A. R. Winship has sold his farm on the east side of the village to William Martin for \$5,500.

Charles Armstrong, son of the late Wm. Armstrong, died at his home on the 11th concession of Euphemia early Monday morning, after a short illness with pneumonia.

The following letter will be of interest to many Transcript readers. The late George Hay lived here for several years.

101 Louisville Road,
London, England.

Nov. 29, 1920.
Dear Miss Jeffrey.—It is with very deep regret I have to inform you of the death of my uncle, George Hay, who passed away on Nov. 18th. I feel it a duty to let you know that you may please inform those of his old friends who are still in Newbury.

My aunt particularly desires me to write you as she has so often heard her brother speak of you and of the many kindnesses he received from you and your parents. I assure you my uncle always cherished a warm appreciation of Canada and his many friends, and no doubt had he been spared to enjoy good health he would have returned to visit his old home once again, but it was not to be. To those whom it may interest I might say he was never well from the time of his landing in England. Then two years ago eye trouble asserted itself, which necessitated the removal of one eye, and finally heart trouble brought about the last serious illness, signs of which became apparent last May. My uncle was living with his sister up to the time of his death. She will miss him very much, as we all shall, and those of his new friends here had learned to affectionately respect him for his kind and genial manners. My aunt unites with me in thanking you all for past kindnesses. With very kind regards.

Yours sincerely,
(Mrs.) Annie Grey.

NORTH EKFRID

Mr. and Mrs. Cap. Ramey spent a week in Sarnia visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Cobbin.

A very enjoyable time was spent last Thursday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Will Nichols. Music and dancing and cards were the order of the evening. Lunch was served.

The Girls' Mission Band held their monthly meeting at Miss H. Roemmel's last week. Mrs. Casper Ramey gave a very interesting talk on mission work, which was much appreciated.

The U. F. O. held a meeting in the school house Saturday evening when a large number gathered to hear the excellent addresses given by Mr. McKee and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Currie, which were much appreciated. The president, Irey Ramey, occupied the chair.

Mrs. Charles Mills is visiting with friends in Chatham.

A few of the young folks attended the ball in Appin Thursday night and report a good time.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Geo. Chisholm is on the sick-list.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Howe of St. Thomas are visiting friends and renewing old acquaintances here.

We are glad to see Mrs. Orey Ramey around again after a long illness of typhus fever.

Fresh Supplies in Demand.—Wherever Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been introduced increased supplies have been ordered, showing that wherever it goes this excellent Oil impresses its power on the people. No matter in what latitude it may be found, its potency is never impaired. It is put up in most portable shape in bottles and can be carried without fear of breakage.

KNAUDALE

'Attaboy, Dennis! Congratulations. Did ye hear the "pibroch" sounding, sounding" the night of the election? Gin ye didna ye werena in the right place. While waiting for the result in the school the crowd was entertained by music on the violin and pipes.

Now that the municipal elections are over, what's next? Will the Hon. Mr. Meighen now give us a chance to show whether we are protectionists or free-traders?

Much sympathy is extended to the family of the late Duncan Mitchell, who passed away on Friday last at his home in Glencoe. Deceased was for many years a resident of this community.

Miss Florence Mitchell spent a few days last week with her aunt, Mrs. Neil Leitch.

Residents of this community were shocked to hear of the death of Charlie Armstrong, who passed away at his home in Euphemia on Sunday, following an attack of pneumonia.

The bereaved family have the sympathy of all.

A number from this vicinity attended the entertainment in No. 9 school on Tuesday night. All report a good time.

The Knapdale Farmers' Club held their first meeting of the year in the school on Wednesday, Jan. 5. The next regular meeting will be held on the 19th.

MIDDLEMISS

Wm. Fallick has disposed of his house and lot in town and will hand over the keys on March 1st.

The annual meeting of the hall is called for Saturday next at 8 p. m.

The social ball in the hall last Friday night was well attended, and the regular good time enjoyed.

N. Timothy is off the railway section for two weeks and B. Graham is taking his place.

George Lucas has sold his driver to a Hamilton buyer at a fancy figure.

The continued mild weather has had the effect of forcing some of the wholesale coal dealers to accept out letters offering coal at lower prices.

The townline (county road) near the river here continues to be a mine hole and no attention is given in the way of repair although it has been in this condition for several months.

What's the commissioner doing? Something unusual is the large buds on the maples for Jan. 10th.

No More Asthma.—Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy sounds the death knell of this trying trouble. It stops the awful choking and painful breathing. It guards against night attacks and gives renewed ability to sleep and rest the whole night long. Much is claimed for this remedy, but nothing but what can be demonstrated by trial. If you suffer from asthma try it and convince yourself of its great value.

CRINAN

The contest for members for the local U. F. O. club came to a close on Dec. 23rd, resulting in a win for the side captained by M. A. McAlpine.

The result was a membership of 172 for the local club and 100 members for the U. F. O. The losing side entertained the club members and their friends to an oyster supper on Friday, Jan. 7th.

The supper was most successful as the ladies of the community took an especial interest in making it worth while and everybody was treated to a real banquet. After enjoying the good things provided by the ladies, all present spent an enjoyable evening in dancing and card playing. One feature of the evening's proceedings, which shows that those not so fortunate were not forgotten, was that the surplus oysters were prepared by the ladies and extra-lunches given which netted a nice sum for the starving in China.

The meeting was so sociable in every way and everybody went home fully determined to attend the next social evening given by the Crinan club.

The annual meeting of Argyle Presbyterian church will be held in the church Wednesday evening. The financial statement of the church, which will be issued shortly, shows that the congregation is in good standing.

Ratepayers in the northeast portion of S. S. No. 9 are applying to the township council to form a new union school section in that district.

A meeting for the purpose of completing the organization of the section for proceeding with the business was held at the home of Bruce McPherson Saturday evening.

APPIN

Misses Jeannette Loran and Dorothy Thormicroft were home from Victoria Hospital, London, over the weekend. We are glad to learn that both girls have passed their examinations and received their caps.

Evangelistic services started here last Sunday night in the Methodist church, conducted by Rev. Mr. Campbell of Toronto. The meetings are to continue for two weeks.

The play given by the Riverside young people last Wednesday night was a decided success, each person playing his or her part to the best degree. The proceeds were over \$40.

Sorry to hear that Mrs. Mullins is on the sick-list.

Glad to hear that Mrs. James Macfie is improving.

Some signs of spring are indicated by the crickets. They have been chirping for a week or more.

There was a fair crowd and a big time reported at the dance given here last Thursday night.

WARDSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Henderson entertained the euchre club last Tuesday evening. The prizes were won by Mrs. J. Mulligan and James O'Hara. The consolation prizes went to Miss Farrington and Jack Douglas. Dainty refreshments brought to a close a very pleasant evening. The club will meet in two weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Austin O'Hara.

Union prayer meetings were held last week in the various churches. Tuesday night Rev. R. J. Murphy preached at the Methodist church. Dr. Hukser preached on Wednesday night at the Presbyterian church and Rev. Mr. Farquharson was the preacher at the Anglican church on Thursday.

The Presbyterian Young People's Society held a regular meeting at the home of Miss M. Atchison on Friday night. Games and contests were the diversions of the evening. Lunch was served by the hostess to the large number present.

Miss Belle Blott is visiting at the home of her parents.

H. Wannacot, who has been sick for the past week, was able to take up his school duties again Monday.

Dr. Glenn does not improve very fast.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Stewart spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weer and family.

A concert will be given Friday in the town hall under the auspices of the A. Y. P. A.

The fine spring weather we are having does not daunt the boys who like skating. The pond is sufficiently frozen for skating and the boys flock there as soon after four as possible for a couple of hours sport.

CAIRO

Mrs. J. H. Treastin is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Roy Downie.

D. C. McGugan called on the 9th inst. to see his aunt, Mrs. E. McGugan, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Gage.

A number from this vicinity attended the funeral of Mrs. M. Bevor (nee Annie Bryant), who died at her home in Detroit and was laid beside her father in the Alvinston cemetery on Sunday.

Wanda Randles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Randles, is very ill at present.

Miss Mildred McGugan of Thamesville is visiting at A. D. McGugan's.

A number in this vicinity are ill at present.

WOODGREEN

Mrs. A. Daum returned home on Wednesday, accompanied by Miss Heinbauch.

Several from here attended the oyster supper and dance in the Crinan hall on Friday night.

Hugh Whitfield has taken a position in the Royal Bank at Waterville.

Isaac Waterworth was elected councillor for this ward in place of F. James.

R. S. Jackson has arrived home from Windsor and Detroit.

The school here is closed for an indefinite time as the teacher, Miss E. Reyecraft, is ill with measles.

Jim Lamont arrived home from the West recently.

Ted Francis has sold his bush to Mr. Wallace of Thamesville.

STRATHBURN

The mild weather and breaking up of the roads has put a stop to the gravel hauling. About 50 teams were engaged in hauling gravel on the provincial highway.

The election passed off rather quietly. We were sorry to lose our former councillor.

We are glad to see the chopping mill kept so busy this winter.

There is quite a disappointment in not locating the county road to the river as Elgin was ready to build from the river to the Talbot provincial road, which would have been a great convenience to this part.

The sparrow match and oyster supper held in connection with the U.F.O. was a decided success. About 135 sat down to nicely-decorated tables loaded with good things to eat, served by the ladies. Lorne Eaton and Murray McCallum were the captains, the former's side winning. The total number of counts was 6,700, new members 20, and 75 new subscriptions to the Farmers' Sun. The club now has 46 members and 97 subscriptions to the Sun.

After the supper was over the rest of the evening was spent in dancing. A very pleasant time was enjoyed by all. Misses Mabel and Bertha Rook of Springfield visited with Misses Ella and Sadie Switzer during the holidays.

WALKERS

On Jan. 7th a party was given at the home of John Woods. About 75 guests were present. The evening was spent in dancing. The rooms were spacious, the lunch excellent, and the merry-makers tripped the "light fantastic" until the late hours of the morning.

Mrs. Archy L. Munroe and Neil are visiting friends in Sombra.

Peter Moore shipped a carload of fat cattle to Buffalo on Jan. 7. He expects to ship more in two weeks.

When dancing is delightful!



When you have a Victrola to play for you and can dance whenever you want.

Come in and hear the newest dance music on the

Victrola

We'll gladly play it for you at any time.

P. E. LUMLEY
GLENCOE



CASHMERE

Miss Donaldia Smith entertained a few of her friends on Friday evening. Miss Verna Reid is visiting in Chatham.

Mrs. Earle Tanks and son Walter are somewhat better after a severe attack of the cold.

The Willing Workers' Missionary Circle met at the home of Mrs. Calvin Stiller on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. A number of items of business were disposed of and six mite boxes were handed in. Mite boxes brought \$3.97 for half year. There was one new member enrolled. Lunch was served, and a half hour spent socially.

Miss Fannie Reile of Stratford is visiting her sister, Mrs. Ross Willick.

Mrs. Allen Stiller of Bothwell spent Friday and Saturday with her daughter, Mrs. Earle Tanks, in Cashmere.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Taylor and both children are ill with colds.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Stiller and baby spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Stiller, Bothwell.

Mrs. S. Thompson is on the sick-list.

Mrs. B. F. Jeffery of Newbury and grandchildren Edna and Esther Hoyle of Detroit spent Thursday with the former's daughter, Mrs. Calvin Stiller.

Allen Stiller is moving his barn on the Woodgreen farm to Bothwell.

Born—in London on Jan. 6, to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lang (Pearl Squire), a son.

EKFRID STATION

Miss Johnston and Sam and Orville Maddock of Inwood spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Dunc. McTavish recently.

John Coates of Trenton spent a few days recently with Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Campbell.

Mrs. Elsie Campbell has returned from a visit with friends at Campbellton.

Services will be held in S. No. 4 next Sunday evening, Jan. 16, at 7:30.

On Tuesday evening, Jan. 4, a social evening was held in S. No. 4 in connection with the services held there. After the business was transacted lunch was served by the ladies.

Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Henderson and children of Littlewood and Mrs. Will McBride and daughter of Waterville visited last week with Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Black.

The sparrow match and oyster supper held in connection with the U.F.O. was a decided success. About 135 sat down to nicely-decorated tables loaded with good things to eat, served by the ladies. Lorne Eaton and Murray McCallum were the captains, the former's side winning. The total number of counts was 6,700, new members 20, and 75 new subscriptions to the Farmers' Sun. The club now has 46 members and 97 subscriptions to the Sun.

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MELBOURNE

Mrs. Bertha Snelgrove of Mount Brydges, D. D. P., and staff visited Anna Rebekah Lodge last evening and installed the following officers for the new year:—N.G., Mrs. G. McLean; R. S., Miss Mather; L.E., Mrs. Bench; V.G., Mrs. McDonald; R.S., Miss Richards; L.S., Mrs. Collier; J.P.G., Mrs. McGugan; R.C., Miss Buchanan; F.S., Mrs. Robinson; treasurer, Miss E. Sharpe; chaplain, Mrs. Richards; conductor, Mrs. Clarke; warden, Mrs. Cavin; I.G., Miss A. Parr; O.G., Mrs. Hansford. After the lodge closed a banquet was served by the members of Stella Lodge and a splendid social time spent.

The union prayer meetings which are being held here are so well attended that they are being continued another week.

Arrangements have been made by Dr. Brown, pastor of the Methodist church here, and Rev. J. Elder, pastor of the Presbyterian church, to hold union services on Sunday evenings. Last Sunday services were held in the Presbyterian church. Next Sunday evening they will be held in the Methodist church. Union prayer services have been held each night since Jan. 2nd, the Methodist minister speaking in the Presbyterian church and the Presbyterian minister in the Methodist church. These meetings are well attended and are proving to be well worth while.

Mrs. Dewar of Glangarry is the guest of her son, Dr. Dewar.

James Richards and sister are visiting Detroit friends.

Mrs. George Richards is the guest of her brother, Geo. Griffith of Stratford.

A message arrived here stating that on New Year's day a little daughter arrived in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Orville Richards.

PARKDALE

Mrs. Thos. Hagitt, who recently underwent a critical operation in Victoria Hospital, London, is doing nicely and will soon be able to come home.

Wm. Martin has purchased the Dick Winship farm near Newbury, and will take possession April 1st.

Miss Ida Hagitt has returned home after spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Tretheway, in London.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Martin are visiting the former's aunt in Toronto.

Misses Kathleen Fisher and Wilma Martin spent Sunday at John Simpson's.

Thos. Hagitt spent the past week in London.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Holloway, a daughter.

Colds are prevalent in this locality. James Campbell stopped off a day with his brother Robert on his way home from Cadillac, Mich., where he spent Christmas with his sons. He returned to his home in Lakeside on Friday.

STRATHBURN

Nat. Currie, road commissioner on the provincial highway, has received notice to stop all gravel teams drawing gravel until further notice.

W. W. Gordon of Port Huron was a visitor at Strathburn this week.

Pleased to hear that Mrs. Nat. Currie is some better after a severe illness.

Archie Duncanson of Wilton Grove is around, trying to buy a horse.

Christopher McRae, son of Duncan R. McRae, who had an operation on his nose, is getting along nicely.

Bert Cyster of Ekfrid Mills is wearing smiles. A young miller.

The Best Liver Pill.—The action of the liver is easily disarranged. A sudden chill, undue exposure to the elements, over-indulgence in some favorite food, excess in drinking, are a few of the causes. But whatever may be the cause, Parmelee's Vegetable Pills can be relied upon as being as good a corrective as can be taken.

DELCO-LIGHT

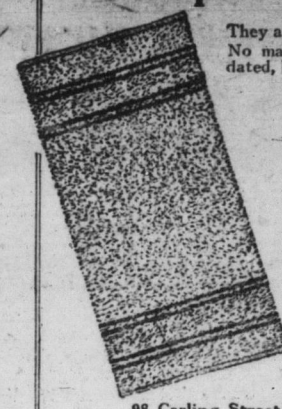
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

The Delco-Light storage battery is dependable, durable and efficient.



M. C. MORGAN
Kerwood, Ont. DEALER

The Carpets You Throw Away!



They are the ones we want to save for you. No matter how old, how dirty, how dilapidated, by our process they can be woven into

Velvety Reversible Rugs

that are good enough for the most elaborate home. You won't realize how good these rugs really are until you see their beauty and feel their softness under your feet.

Send us this advertisement with your name and address for a free booklet with full information.

Tie a rope around the old carpet and send it to

The Canada Rug Co.
London, Canada

PREST-O-LITE

LAST TO RAISE FIRST TO REDUCE

BACK TO PRE-WAR PRICES

On all types of Prest-O-Lite Starting and Lighting Batteries

EFFECTIVE AT ONCE

No Reduction or Alteration in the Quality

This is the Presto-O-Lite contribution to reconstruction, made with the idea of re-establishing industrial activity and giving employment to Canadian workmen.

That new storage battery your car needs—can now be bought at a big and substantial saving. You will think the good old days have really come back when you see what Prest-O-Lite has done to restore the low cost of motoring.

The Electric Shop W. B. MULLIGAN

Sugar Down

Cape Cod Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Celery and other seasonable goods in stock.

Sugar, Soap, and many lines of Staple Groceries, much lower in price.

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

W. A. CURRIE

CENTRAL GROCER

TELEPHONE 25

WOMEN'S and MISSES' Quality Coats

at \$49.50

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

Straight line belted models and dolman-like wraps in street and afternoon styles emphasizing the newest effects revealed in collar arrangement, sleeve and pocket detail. Obtainable in Duvelyn, Veldyne and Velours. Nearly all have deep fur collars. Trimmings include fancy cable silk stitching and unique embroidered effects