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In Canada.....\$1.50 per year
In United States.....\$2.00 per year
Payable in advance

The Glencoe Transcript.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR
Business men who take advantage
of The Transcript's large circulation
are assured of a prosperous 1919.

Volume 48.--No. 1.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919.

Whole No. 2447.

JANITOR WANTED
Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 7th of January, 1919, for janitorship of "Kingsmartin" church.—D. W. Munroe, Walkers.

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

For Councillor

To the Electors of Mosa:
Ladies and Gentlemen,—As it will be impossible for me to call upon you all personally, I take this opportunity of asking for your favorable consideration of my candidature for the office of Councillor in 1919.
Thanking you, I remain,
Very truly yours,
DAN J. McNAUGHTON

McALPINE HOUSE

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

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

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

NICHOL & SON, Props.

\$5,600—90 ACRES
Ekfrid, 1 mile from station and school, on gravel road, 5 miles from good village, good frame cottage, basement barn, well fenced, best of clay loam, not heavy. \$1,000 cash, balance at 5 per cent. Great buy.—T. A. FAULDS, London, Ont.

J. F. MacRAE

Garage and Machine Shop
BOTHWELL

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

Cream Wanted

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

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
ALEX. MCNEIL,
Local Manager.

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

A. B. McDONALD
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance.—A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 71.

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

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

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

J. B. COUGH & SON
Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 23, night 190

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE

OF
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers

We are going out of this line of goods ENTIRELY, and in order to clear out the entire stock as soon as possible we will offer every pair of Shoes and Rubbers at COST. That means the greatest bargains in footwear ever offered to the public.

THIS GREAT SALE WILL COMMENCE ON MONDAY, JAN. 5, 1919

We should clear out this stock in a few weeks but will continue until every article is sold.

Don't miss this great sale, but come early and get the size and style of shoe you want. First choice is always the best.

That's Slaughter No. 1. Now comes Slaughter No. 2 of

GENTS' FURNISHINGS

Overalls, Smocks, Work Shirts, Fine Shirts, Winter Underwear, Summer Underwear, Socks, Mitts, Gloves, Collars, Neckties, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, etc.

EVERY ARTICLE WILL BE SOLD AT COST PRICE

Begin the New Year right by making your dollars go as far as you can, and no greater opportunity can be offered you to do so than by attending this great Bargain Sale.

DON'T FORGET THE DAY AND DATE THIS SALE STARTS: MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1919

We intend to continue our Grocery Business, and will do our utmost to supply your wants in that line, and will serve you to the best of our ability.

We thank you for your patronage in the past and hope you will favor us in the future.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH

McRae's - Wardsville

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....	\$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....	14,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....	25,000,000
Total Assets.....	\$64,000,000

SICHERBERT S. HOLY, President
E. L. PEARCE, Vice-President and Managing Director
C. E. NEILL, General Manager
STUART STRATHY, Supervisor of Ontario Branches

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

Special attention given to business of Farmers.

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

Happy New Year

While thanking the public for the liberal patronage extended to us during the year just closed, we cordially wish them

A Happy New Year

And to assist in making it so for them we will endeavor as heretofore to keep our store well supplied with a choice assortment of Groceries, Provisions, etc., to be sold at moderate prices.

W. J. STRACHAN
GLENCOE

COAL!

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

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

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

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The Royal Bank is opening a branch at Thamesville.

London Methodist Conference will meet in Goderich this year.

The Dominion Canners have decided to rebuild their factory at Strathroy this year.

Eggs are selling in London, England, at \$2.16 a dozen, and good apples at \$1 a pound.

Henry Howe recently sold his 100-acre farm in Ekfrid township to John McLean of Canada.

William Dolbear, a prominent pioneer resident of Brooke township, died a few days ago in his 84th year.

Canada raised 105,579,700 bushels of potatoes this year—a dozen bushels for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

A sneak-thief entered the Free Press office at Alvinston a few days ago at the noon hour and took about \$15 from the till.

The Thornduff Fruit Growers' Association have given up business and will sell their packing house and supplies by auction.

George Brewer, son of Melvin Brewer of Zone, fractured his right arm and badly sprained his wrist while cranking an auto.

Samuel Cucksey and Miss Thelma Moore of Newbury were married at the Methodist parsonage in Bothwell on December 18th.

Major Gen. A. D. McRae predicts that during the next five years a million people, having \$1,000 in cash each, will emigrate to Canada from the British Isles.

T. F. Robinson has exchanged his Alvinston store, including building and stock, with George R. Whitton for the latter's block in Jodney and 100-acre farm in Alburgh.

The death occurred at Bothwell, after an illness of a week from pneumonia, of Mrs. Alex. Susex. Mrs. Susex was 72 years of age and had lived most of her life near Bothwell.

David Smith of West Lorne has been sentenced to five years in Kingston penitentiary for the possession of a pistol.

Rev. S. W. Muxworthy of Forest, occupied the pulpit in the Methodist church there one Sunday morning recently during a temporary illness of her father.

Dr. W. H. Woods of Mt. Brydges has been appointed to the position of grand medical examiner for the Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, succeeding Dr. J. H. Bell of Hamilton, who resigned.

The death is recorded of Edward Unsworth of Dawn township. He was 36 years of age and leaves a wife and eight children. A son was buried on Dec. 7th. Both father and son were victims of influenza.

The death occurred recently at Dewdney, B. C., of a former Highgate resident, Henry Watson. Mr. Watson was the founder of the Highgate Monitor, and for many years clerk of Oxford, also postmaster at Highgate.

Voting at Alvinston on a bylaw authorizing the municipality to buy the local electric light plant from the Alvinston Power Company resulted in the bylaw being carried almost unanimously, there being only four against.

The death from pneumonia occurred a few days ago at St. Thomas of Mrs. Nina Evelyn Hooper, wife of Ralph M. Hooper of the M. C. R., in her 20th year. Deceased was the daughter of the late John Ellis of Alvinston. Her brother Harvey died in London the same week.

Blake Winter, an Essex county farmer, sued the executors of the estate of the late A. D. McDugan of Aldboro for the price paid for a cow at the sale of McDugan's effects, claiming substitution was made in the place of the animal purchased, and a judgment for \$180, the amount claimed.

Dunwich council has rescinded its resolution to take a vote of the ratepayers as to paying the expenses of the delegates who went from the township to Ottawa to protest against the Military Service Act as it affected farmers' sons. The council was advised that such action would be illegal.

W. G. Rogers, president and manager of the Erie Iron Works, Ltd., St. Thomas, was the recipient of a very pleasant surprise on Christmas eve, when the employees at the close of the day's work invaded the office and presented him with a handsome travelling bag, along with a few words of appreciation.

William Colwell, the proprietor of Colwell's bookstore, and founder of the Wallaceburg News, died on Dec. 23rd, at the age of 78 years. He had been active in the stationery business for more than 50 years, first at Mitchell, West Lorne, Leamington, Paris and Wallaceburg. A widow and family of four sons and five daughters survive him.

Mystery surrounds the injuries sustained by Miss Florence Cunningham, daughter of John Cunningham of Mosa township, near Bothwell, who is now in Victoria Hospital in London. She is suffering from a fractured arm, broken collar bone, injuries to her head and bruises on other parts of her body. She says that she fell on the road near her home and sustained the injuries but some suspect that she was the victim of an assault. The girl stoutly maintains the truth of her story and the authorities are in a quandary regarding the case.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS

Village of Glencoe
The ratepayers' meeting on Monday evening discussed with good-natured interest the various problems and perplexities of local government, with some fault-finding, of course, but conscious of the fact that there are always difficulties to surmount and no man is above criticism. Some good suggestions were advanced by the various speakers which no doubt will be acted upon in the course of the coming year. To attempt a resume of the addresses would occupy more time and space than we have at command at present, but some of the ideas awakened will be dealt with later.

The following nominations were recorded by Mr. George, municipal clerk:

For reeve—A. J. Wright, Allan McPherson, J. E. Hull, J. A. McLachlan, J. N. Currie.

For councillors—J. E. Roome, W. A. Hagerty, P. D. Keith, Geo. Innes, P. E. Lumley, Dr. Mumford, Frank Clarke, C. E. Davidson.

For school trustees—E. T. Huston, J. A. McLachlan, Wm. Hillman, Jas. Poole.

For electric light commissioners—W. D. Moss, John Thomson, John McCracken.

Only a sufficient number of the above to fill the offices filed their qualification, consequently a poll is not demanded. Last year's council is elected by acclamation, with the exception of Allan McPherson, who retires. The school trustees, are re-elected with the exception of J. A. McLachlan, who retires. Mr. Poole taking his place. The electric light commissioners are as last year.

Those elected are: Reeve, A. J. Wright; councillors—R. D. Keith, J. R. Roome, W. A. Hagerty, P. E. Lumley; trustees—E. T. Huston, Wm. Hillman, James Poole; light commissioners—W. D. Moss, John Thomson, with the reeve as chairman.

Township of Mosa

E. F. Reyckert was re-elected reeve by acclamation. There will be a contest for the election of four councillors, with the following candidates in the field:—Andrew Gardiner, Chas. Morrison, Robert W. McKellar, Dan J. McNaughton, Fred J. James, Isaac Watterworth, the first four named being members of last year's council.

Township of Ekfrid

The following is the municipal slate in Ekfrid:—Dugald Black, L. L. McTaggart.

For councillors—Walter J. Chisholm, Donald Johnson, Charles H. Lucas, James McRae, Frank W. Nichols.

Others nominated but failing to qualify were Dan A. McCallum and Charles M. Macfie, for reeve, and Nathaniel Urquhart and Wm. G. Poole for councillors. Mr. McCallum and Mr. Urquhart, reeve and councillor respectively in last year's council, are retiring, much to the regret of their many friends among the ratepayers. The new blood standing for election are Mr. McRae and Mr. Lucas. Mr. McTaggart and Mr. Black were members of former councils, the former as councillor and reeve and the latter as councillor.

Township of Metcalfe
For reeve—Robert Denning, R. S. Toohill, Arch. Campbell, Cyrus Henry. For councillors—Angus McCallum, A. D. Campbell, W. Hawkins, Ed. de Gex, John Gifford, Joe Blain, George Denning, Bert Taylor, Arch. F. Munroe, W. Johnston.

Since nomination day a number of the above have withdrawn, leaving Messrs. Denning and Campbell in the field for the reeve and George W. Denning, William Hawkins, Angus McCallum and Joseph Blain by acclamation for councillors, the three last named being re-elected.

Township of Euphemia

Reeve—W. J. Davis, elected by acclamation.
Councillors—J. A. Barron, J. Burgess, Wm. Elliott, J. T. Ralph, all by acclamation.

Village of Newbury

Elections by acclamation, as follows:—Reeve, A. Holman, re-elected; councillors—R. H. Moore, H. D. McNaughton, Stephen Fennell, Wm. Armstrong; school trustees—W. Gillett, Stuart McCallum, Chas. Fennell.

Village of Wardsville

Council elected by acclamation, as follows:—Reeve, R. J. Petch, re-elected; councillors—Duncan L. Purcell, George Paulds, George Harold, Arthur Smith.

WRIGHT FOR WARDEN

Speaking of the retirement from public life of Warden Donald Graham of Middlesex, the London Advertiser says:—Speculation is rife as to who will fill the position of warden for 1919. It is thought by those who are in a position to feel the county pulse that Arthur Wright, reeve of Glencoe, has an excellent chance for the wardenship, provided he is re-elected in the elections which will be held a week from next Monday.

No matter how much or how little land you own, you will do it more profitably if you are a subscriber for The Weekly Sun, the farmers' business paper, \$1 per year. Send your order direct to The Weekly Sun, Toronto.

Your vote and influence respectfully solicited for the election of James McRae as a councillor in Ekfrid for 1919.

BAN AGAIN ON

Owing to a revival of the influenza epidemic, Glencoe Board of Health last week re-established the ban on all public gatherings, including schools and churches. We are requested to state that the ban will remain in force until notice is given in these columns of its removal.

GIVEN LIFE MEMBERSHIP

The W. M. S. held their annual meeting at the home of Mrs. Suttler when the officers for the coming year were appointed as follows:—President, Mrs. J. Y. McLachlan; 1st vice-president, Miss Berdan; 2nd, Mrs. G. S. Lloyd; 3rd, Mrs. Alex. McAlpine; 4th, Mrs. J. Poole; secretary, Mrs. Suttler; treasurer, Mrs. Luckham; Messenger secretary, Mrs. J. Poole; musical committee—Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Grant and Mrs. Beckton; supply committee—Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. R. J. Edie and Mrs. Knox; stranger committee—Miss Berdan, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Gough and Mrs. Graham; organists, Mrs. Sutherland and Mrs. Beckton. At the close of the meeting Mrs. J. Y. McLachlan was presented with a 'life' membership from the ladies, showing their appreciation of her work in the society.

FLYER JUMPS THE TRACK

A remarkably narrow escape from a fatal and disastrous wreck occurred on the Grand Trunk on Thursday evening, Dec. 19, when the Limited express from Detroit to Montreal left the rails a short distance this side of Newbury. All of the six coaches of which the train was composed left the rails, but kept to the roadbed, while the locomotive went over the embankment, which fortunately is not high at this point, and did not overturn. The engineer and fireman escaped without a scratch and only two of the passengers, a man and a woman bound for distant eastern points, were injured, and that only slightly. Both tracks were blocked for several hours and it was two or three days before the wreck was entirely cleared away. The timely flagging of a west-bound freight train prevented its running into the wreck. What caused the derailment of the express is unknown. The roadbed at the point where the accident occurred is particularly good.

SOME TIMBER STILL LEFT

When the Sutherland-Innes Co. moved their mill from Glencoe several years ago it was thought that the timber supply was about exhausted in these parts, but there is much left yet. Teams will be busy hauling timber this winter from Thomas Dykes' bush in Aldboro and John McRae's bush in Mosa (the Thomas Simpson property) to Glencoe for shipment.

PROMINENT EDITOR DIES

WIFE A GLENCOE GIRL
J. J. Parshall of Ashtabula, Ohio, vice-president and general manager of the Record Publishing Company of Erie, Pa., also manager of the Hartford Post and editor and general manager of the Star and Beacon of Ashtabula, died suddenly at Hartford, Conn., on December 14th, of pneumonia following an attack of influenza.

Mr. Parshall was born in April, 1855, and was the son of a wealthy oil operator at Titusville. After his educational courses, Mr. Parshall became connected with the old Chicago Inter-Ocean and from that on was extensively engaged in the newspaper business. His connection with some of the largest daily papers in the country made him a figure in newspaper circles which few men have attained so early in life.

December 25, 1907, Mr. Parshall was married to Miss Mabel Howes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Howes of St. Thomas, and formerly of Glencoe. Mrs. Howes will have the sympathy of many old and warm friends here in her bereavement.

DEATH OF GLENCOE PIONEER

The death occurred at her home in Glencoe on Christmas morning at five o'clock of Mary Smith, wife of the late John Smith, who was one of the pioneer storekeepers of the village, being in business at the time the Great Western Railway was being constructed from London to Windsor, afterwards conducting a store and the post office at Kilmartin for a time. Mrs. Smith was in her 90th year and is survived by two sons, John and Peter, both of Glencoe, and two daughters, Mary (Mrs. Alfred Richardson) and Annie, both of Vancouver. Margaret, the eldest of the family, died eight days preceding the death of her mother. The funeral of Mrs. Smith took place to Oakland cemetery on Friday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Lloyd, minister of the Presbyterian church, conducting the service at the house.

DEATH OF MRS. HANNAH CASS

The death occurred in Ekfrid on Friday, Dec. 27, of Mrs. Hannah Cass, wife of Joel Cass, a well-known farmer of Ekfrid township, who succumbed to pneumonia following influenza. A sad feature is the fact that Mr. Cass lies critically ill with the flu, also his daughters, Miss Lillian Cass and Mrs. Albert Hughes of Appin and her husband and two children. Mrs. Cass is survived, besides her husband, by one son, Joel, of Appin; five daughters—Mrs. Bertha Davidson, Mrs. Jenny Sweeney, Appin; Mrs. Albert Hughes, Appin; Mrs. Rosabelle Williamson, Melbourne, and Miss Lillian, at home.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

First Tuesday in the month meeting at 7:30 in the evening. Every meeting following Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2:30.

There will be no meeting in McRae Hall until after the ban is lifted. Send in all finished work for shipping next week.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Levi Smith is home for the holidays.
—A. H. Francis of London spent New Year's in town.
—Miss Annie Aldred is visiting friends in Newbury.
—Peter Dan McCallum is spending the winter in Glencoe.
—Warren McAlpine is home from Knox College on a visit.
—J. W. Munroe is spending Christmas and New Year's in Detroit.
—Miss Ruby Suttler is home from Toronto for the school holidays.
—Miss Sadie Currie of Windsor spent Christmas at her home here.
—Nurse Clarice Graham of Detroit spent Christmas at her home here.
—Dr. Harris of Toronto visited his mother, Mrs. James Harris, last week.
—Pte. George M. Barker of London spent the holidays at his home here.
—Mrs. John Strachan is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Milliken, East Williams.

—Miss Weiden was at Scottsville on Monday attending the funeral of her brother.
—Pte. Wilfrid Atkinson of the A. M. C., London, spent the holidays with relatives here.
—Miss Bessie Bellamy of Badjeros, near Dundalk, is visiting her uncle, C. R. Bellamy.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Gordon spent the Christmas holidays with relatives at Port Huron.
—Rev. R. Fulton Irwin and Mrs. Irwin are spending New Year's with his brother at Clinton.

—Miss Myrtle Revere is home from her school near Chatham and is ill with pneumonia.
—John McArthur is visiting his brother, Peter McArthur, and other relatives in the vicinity.

—Russell Stevenson of Detroit spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Stevenson.
—Miss Fern Graham of Toronto spent Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Neil Graham.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Singleton and baby daughter of London are holidaying at J. A. McLachlan's.
—Sergt. Major George Secord, Davisville Hospital, Toronto, spent Christmas at his home in Mosa.

—Miss Hilda Allen is spending the Christmas holidays with her sisters at Stratford and Sebringville.
—Mr. and Mrs. Lou Hyttenrauch and son Craig of Windsor spent the holiday with Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Craig.

—Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Graham and son Duncan and Mrs. Parkin of Strathroy spent Christmas at Neil Graham's.
—Mrs. Colquhoun and baby of Keewatin are visiting her mother, Mrs. James Harris, and sisters, Misses Lizzie and Phemia Harris.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Armstrong and baby of Blythwood spent the holidays with Mrs. Armstrong's mother, Mrs. J. McCallum.
—Dr. Walker and daughter, Miss Florence, returned from Rochester, Minn., on Tuesday. The doctor is somewhat improved in health.

—Lorne Wilson of Saskatoon, Sask., is spending a few weeks with his cousin, Mrs. J. Mitchell, and other relatives and friends in the vicinity.
—Misses Lorna Luckham, Jessie Humphries and Marguerita Garner and Cameron McPherson, who are attending college in Toronto, are home for the holidays.

—Mrs. Harry Davenport and daughter Miss Rose and son Charles of Glencoe and Pte. Arthur Davenport of London spent Christmas with Mrs. Davenport's son, Harry Davenport, Detroit.

—Mrs. Lenover of Detroit spent a few days with her brother, C. E. Davidson. Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and two children accompanied Mrs. Lenover to Chatham, where they spent Christmas and New Year's.

—Mrs. McAlpine and her son, Dr. A. D. McAlpine, of Detroit, visited at M. J. McAlpine's last week. Dr. McAlpine was in the uniform of a United States soldier, being about to go overseas when the armistice was agreed to.

GLENCOE BOY HONORED

At the meeting of the Presbyterian Synod of Saskatchewan held in Moose Jaw last week, Rev. Hugh D. Leitch, pastor of Westminster church, Regina, was unanimously elected moderator for the coming year. Mr. Leitch is a former Glencoe boy and has many friends here and in the neighborhood who will be pleased to hear of the honor conferred upon him.

BRITAIN TO REPRESENT DOMINIONS AT PEACE CONFERENCE

Allies Decide Against Further Intervention in Russia for the Present at Least.

A despatch from London says:—The Manchester Guardian believes it has been decided regarding the representation at the Peace Conference that each of the four great powers will probably have five seats at the Conference, but these will not necessarily always be occupied by the same men. The Dominion representatives, The Guardian understands, will be in the Grand Committee of the Inter-Allied Conference, but will present their case as small nations before the Conference, and will, of course, be in close touch all the time with the Imperial Cabinet. The Guardian further understands that Labor will not be asked to nominate a representative, but a Labor man will probably be asked to go to Paris to sit on one or more of the committees.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Allied Governments have decided against further intervention in Russia, at least for the present, according to indications from official circles. Great Britain and the United States, it is represented, while recognizing that Russia should be assisted in a way to permit her getting back to normal conditions, point out that military intervention on a large scale would involve difficulties and dangers of all kinds. Stephen Pichon, the French Foreign Minister, explained the situation at length to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He said he solution at present favored was to guarantee moral support to the Governments which have sprung up at various points on Russian and Siberian territory.

SPAIN WANTS GIBRALTAR BACK

Proposal That Britain Be Offered Ceuta in Exchange.

A despatch from Paris says:—During the recent visit here of Count Romanones, the Spanish Premier, extended consultations are reported to have been held by the Premier with French and American statesmen regarding the Moroccan question, which was discussed in both its military and financial phases. The future status of Gibraltar is said also to have come up for consideration. On his arrival at Madrid Premier Romanones is understood to have expressed great satisfaction over the result of his conference. It was reported in Paris on December 23 that Premier Romanones planned to return to Paris in the near future to confer with allied and American representatives over questions relating to the Moroccan question. It was declared in some quarters that the Spanish Premier contemplated raising the question of its return to Spain, that country expressing its willingness, if necessary, to concede Ceuta, on the Moroccan side of the strait, to Great Britain in exchange for Gibraltar, holding that position of Ceuta by the British would afford equal strategic advantage in modern warfare.

DETACHMENTS FROM CRIMEA TO REINFORCE ARMY AT ODESSA

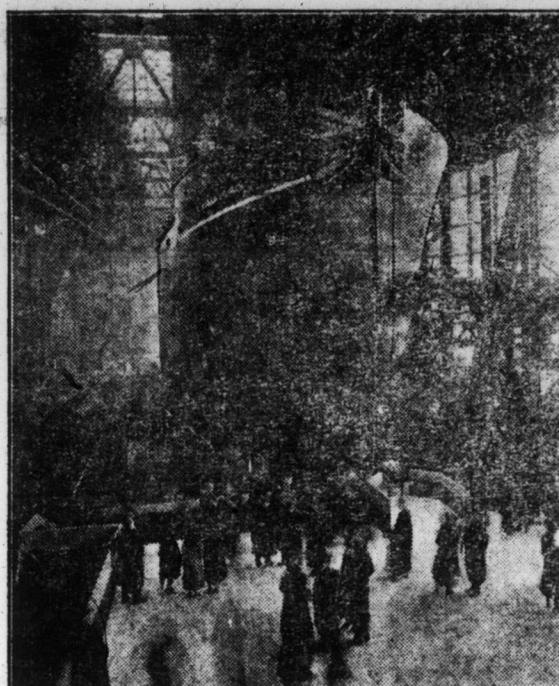
A despatch from Odessa says:—The volunteer army which is holding Odessa, under French command, is to be increased by detachments from the Crimea. The main force of the republic army, which is now ten miles from Odessa, is reported to have received reinforcements from Kiev, who came in an armored train. More than 200 persons were killed in the street battles here on December 18, a revised count shows. One-third of these were civilians. Several school children were wounded.

S. 1320 B. (Revised—Nov. 1918)
(Revised—January, 1917)

NAVAL SIGNAL.

From: Commander-in-Chief Grand Fleet
To: Admiralty
Subject: The Grand Fleet met this morning at 0900, five battleships, nine battlecruisers, four light cruisers, and forty-nine destroyers of the High Sea Fleet, which surrendered for better or ill, and are being brought to the south of Scotland.
(1005)

An Historic Message—Facsimile of the naval signal sent from the Queen Elizabeth by Sir David Beatty on November 21st, telling of the surrender of the German fleet. It will become as historic as Nelson's famous message at Trafalgar.



The Canadian Pioneer—This is a photograph of the 8,100 ton steamer launched at Vickers yards in Montreal, the first of the fleet being constructed by the Federal Government. This was taken just before the vessel was launched; since then she has been got ready for sea in record time. She will be operated in connection with the Canadian National System of Railways.

CAPTIVES PRESSED INTO ARMY

Russian Prisoners From Germany Join Bolsheviks.

A despatch from Warsaw says:—The flocks of released Russian prisoners who are making their way homeward through Poland, all of whom appear to be tainted with Bolshevism, and are recognized as a danger in this respect by the Polish authorities, are in fact already causing much trouble by their lawlessness in their search for food. The Bolsheviks are taking advantage of the plight of these first thousands of released prisoners, whose total number is estimated at 2,000,000, and have picked up several thousand of them for their army by offering the men clothes, food and money, of the last of which there is plenty, since the Bolsheviks control the printing presses for the production of rubles.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTS REMOVED BY U.S. WAR BOARD

A despatch from Washington says:—Sweeping relaxation of restrictions on the exports of foodstuffs, fanners and feed to the Pan-American republics, Canada, Cuba and the West Indies has been announced by Chairman McCormick, of the War Trade Board.

The list of exceptions named only wheat and wheat flour, coffee, sugar, corn, butter, cheese, eggs, linseed meal and cake and cotton seed meals and cake. To avoid any misapprehension as to the supply of these articles to the countries named it was emphasized that practically all of them are available in desired quantities through Government channels.

IRON CROSS NO CREDIT

Revolutions have scant regard for the insignia of royal favor. And just as the great upheaval in France abolished the ancient and historic Order of Sanctus Spiritus, so in the present crash will fall those marks of approval which modern Caesars have been bestowing on their heroes. The Iron Cross, quite a by-word during the war, will soon become a mere catalogue number in local museums, though the collector will always get it cheap on account of the ample supply. Doomed also are the Austro-Hungarian Golden Fleece, and St. Stephen, the Prussian Order of Merit, with its French inscription, the German Black Eagle, the Rue Crown of Saxony, the Family Order of Loyalty of Baden, the Knightly Order of St. Hubert of Bavaria, as well as that schismatic-orthodox Order of which Boris, the one-month king, was head.

PEACE PARLEY MAY BE DELAYED

Appointment of Delegates Likely to be Announced Within Ten Days.

A despatch from Paris says:—Official notification of the appointment of the various delegates to the Peace Conference, it is believed, will come within ten days, although it is realized that the British delegates may not be chosen until the elections are out of the way. The coming of the German delegates is still in an indefinite stage, while the question of Russian representation has gone no further than some informal discussions between the American commissioners and prominent Russians here. Doubts are being expressed by some diplomats that the conference actually can begin work the first week of January, as expected. Some of them are inclined to think that the first meeting might not be held until February.

NO FEAR OF A COAL FAMINE IN CANADA

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The return to peace conditions, and more especially the exceptionally mild weather so far have greatly lessened the problem of the coal famine. There is now no likelihood of a coal famine this winter, and unless January should prove to be a very severe month, little difficulty in pulling through is anticipated. At the same time, there is little prospect of any let up in the restrictions for some time at least. The requirements of war industries for coal has naturally decreased greatly or disappeared, while the fine weather has not only facilitated production and transportation, but greatly lessened consumption. A great many people have been able to heat their premises so far with soft coal or wood, leaving comparatively intact their allotment of anthracite. No "heatless days" are looked for. "Unless January proves particularly severe my worries are about over," remarked Fuel Controller Magrath today.

PARLIAMENT OPENING ABOUT MID-FEBRUARY

Ottawa—Parliament will be called, it is expected, for the second week of February, although the Cabinet has not yet decided on a definite day for the opening. Arrangements are being made with the middle of February in view. It was first expected that the session would open about the second week of January. Such a course was, however, found to be impracticable.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY TO SIT AT PEACE TABLE

Representatives of Twenty-Seven Countries Will Constitute Membership of Conference—Details Being Arranged.

A despatch from Paris says:—The personnel of the Peace Congress is gradually taking form, so that the American delegates express the hope that the delegations of the various countries will be announced and that the delegates will arrive for the actual commencement of the negotiations soon after the opening of the new year. A number of the main details of the composition of the Congress are now fairly well settled as a result of recent conferences. These indicate that the total membership of the Congress will be between 100 and 120. There will be 27 countries represented by delegations, including those which declared war and a number which have come into existence as a result of the war. The great powers, notably Great Britain, France, the United States

NAVAL POLICY FOR DOMINIONS

Admiral Jellicoe Will Give Advice on Plan Already Outlined.

A despatch from London says:—Announcement that Admiral Jellicoe is going to visit the Dominions in turn to advise on naval matters is the subject of free discussion in the London press, many papers having articles dealing with it. The Times in its comment seems to assume that the whole question of the form of naval activities by the Dominions is still open for discussion, looking to the adoption of a policy. It notes the prompt attitude with which the Dominions placed their naval resources at the disposal of the Empire, but adds, "that should not obliterate the fact that the problem of the Dominions shared in British peace times has not been solved. The broader question of peace control of naval activities in the Dominions can hardly be usefully discussed at a moment when the whole balance of sea power throughout the world has been altered."

That The Times does not appreciate the actual situation is made clear by a public statement of Sir Joseph Cook, Minister of the Navy for Australia, as follows: "It is fundamental to the idea of Empire naval defence that, though the Dominions retain control of their ships, there should be a complete standardization of personnel, ships and equipment, and that this should be up to the level of the best." This statement is in strict keeping with the memorandum adopted by the Dominion Premiers defining a basic naval policy for the Dominions, a summary of which was given in a former despatch. Lord Jellicoe is thus to advise the Dominions on the basis of policy which has been adopted.

NEARLY 1,500,000 FRENCHMEN MADE SUPREME SACRIFICE

A despatch from Paris says:—Announcement was made in the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday by M. Abrax, Under-Secretary of State, that France's loss in officers and men killed up to November 1 of the present year aggregated 1,071,800, divided as follows: Officers 31,300, and men 1,040,000. The number of dead, prisoners and men missing was given as 42,600 officers and 1,789,000 men. The men missing aggregate 8,000 officers and 311,000 men. The prisoners still living total 8,300 officers and 488,000 men.

STILL HOPE TO GET COLONIES BACK

A despatch from Washington says:—That the Germans hope to regain their colonies is indicated in a despatch from Bern received today through official channels announcing that Dr. Solff's recent resignation referred only to the Foreign Office, and that he still retains the post of Secretary of the Colonies. This despatch quotes The Berlin Tageblatt as authority for the statement.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commerce of the World.

The death was announced recently of Sir Joseph Towsey, British Consul at Milan since 1902.

Partially disabled soldiers are to be taught gardening in Kew Gardens. Black scab has been discovered in the potatoes grown in the Leyton allotments.

According to an official notice received in the Cheshire salt district salt exports are to be stopped. Dr. James has been installed as Provost of Eton College with the usual ancient ceremonial.

Four German prisoners who escaped from the Rowington internment camp have been recaptured. Among the donations to the King's Fund for Disabled Soldiers, was one of £1,000 from Lord Farrington.

At a meeting held in Manchester over £10,000 was subscribed to the King's Fund for disabled soldiers. To attract lads into the Mercantile Marine, hostels are being built by the Seamen's Mission at various ports.

The Kingston-on-Thames Town Council, by a vote of 22 to 3, have declined to elect a woman member.

The London County Council has offered 250 trade scholarships for boys between the ages of twelve and sixteen. Mr. Clynes states that the Food Ministry has not considered any proposal to set up national or municipal bakeries.

The London County Council Tramways Department, distributed £1,614 among the drivers and conductors as a bonus.

Queen Alexandra has sent to Mrs. Lloyd George a beautiful Welsh doll for the Welsh section of the Doll Exhibition.

The Mansfield Co-operative stores have been destroyed by fire, but the flour mills and warehouses were saved.

The Lord Mayor of Bristol handed to Sir John Taverne £2,000 as Bristol's contribution to the Italian Red Cross.

Sir John Dickinson has consented to continue as chief magistrate at Bow Street, London, although now past the age limit.

The new general secretary of the Navy League is Rear-Admiral Robert Edmund Ross Benson.

The Town Council of Folkestone have for the twelfth time elected Sir S. Penfold as their Mayor.

Lieut. R. Mansfield, R.F.A., recently killed in action, was a son of H. R. Mansfield, M.P. for Spalding.

The death took place recently at York of William Wallace Hargrove, owner of the Yorkshire Herald.

Mr. J. G. Shipman, Radical M.P. for Northampton from 1900 to 1910, died recently at the age of seventy.

The Queen and Princess Mary recently paid an informal visit to Papworth House, tuberculosis colony.

The death took place recently at Hoxingham, Norfolk, of W. L. Boyle, M.P. for West Norfolk since 1910.

During one week the London Y.M.C.A. shipped to soldiers in France no less than 11,601 packages.

Bonar Law has submitted a proposal to the Dominion Governments with regard to a Gallipoli defence.

CELLULOSE

An Extremely Useful Substance Whose Basis is Cotton.

Of cellulose collars it has been customary to speak derisively. But it really does seem possible that, in a new and improved form which they have assumed, they may find acceptance by well-dressed men for summer wear. They counterfeited linen so perfectly that closest inspection would not reveal the difference; and, while perspiration proof, they need no moist towel and they are fresh and clean as ever.

The basis of cellulose is, of course, cotton. Not baled cotton, however, but the lint (formerly a waste product) separated from cottonseed.

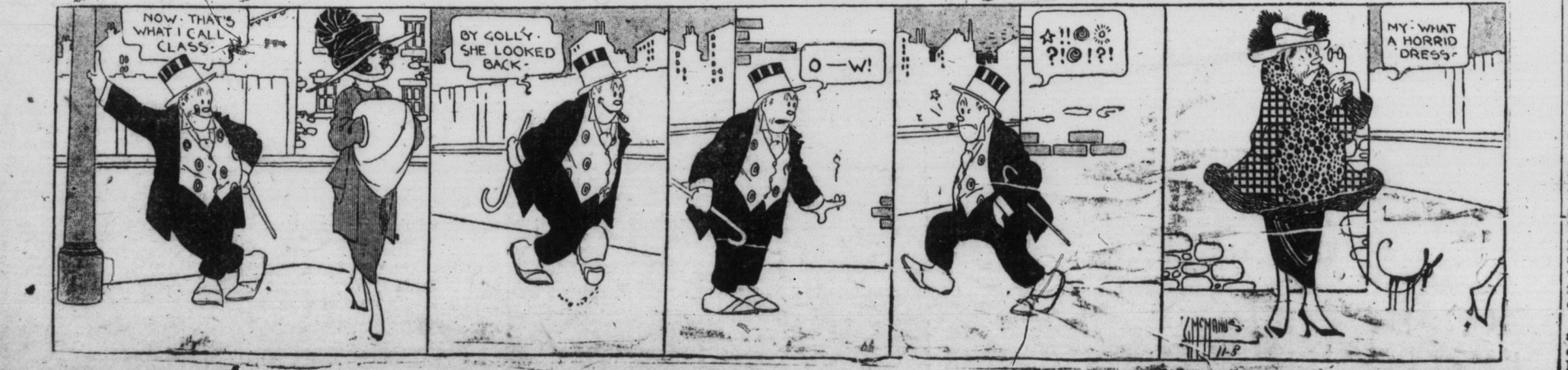
This cotton is soaked in a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids—the process thus far being exactly the same as that used for making smokeless gunpowder, which is an explosive celluloid. It is then dissolved in amyl acetate, to render it nonexplosive.

The resulting fluid may be poured over a thick and densely woven cotton cloth, which is thereby converted into an artificial leather. One sees nowadays traveling bags, women's handbags and a multitude of other articles made of this kind of leather, which is serviceable and of handsome appearance.

The same process slightly modified produces a celluloid dough which may be used in a great variety of ways. It may be pressed into sheets, which are cut up into back for brushes and hand mirrors, knife handles, combs, picture frames, jewel boxes and all sorts of toilet articles. Usually it is white, but it may be made to counterfeited tortoise shell, marble, amber and even mother-of-pearl.

For collars it is pressed while soft against linen, so as to acquire the deceptive appearance of linen texture. Nobody would guess the fraud.

BRINGING UP FATHER



GERMANY RUINED SAYS RATHENAU

GREATEST CALAMITY IN WORLD
FOR 2,000 YEARS

German Capitalist Predicts Emigration, and Says Food Problem Demands Immediate Action by U.S.

IL. T. Greenwall, the London Daily Express correspondent, has interviewed in Berlin Dr. Rathenau, head of the German General Electrical Company, one of the largest employers of labor in Germany. He said:

"Germany is ruined for generations to come. It is the greatest calamity that has happened in any country for 2,000 years. We are ruined politically, industrially and economically."

"All our people here do not yet know the truth. I told the German people that they would lose the war, but everybody scoffed at me."

"We have a population of nearly 70,000,000. Half of them can live on what grows on our soil or is found below it. The other half live on the industries for which all materials have to be bought and paid for by what they sell."

"Now our colonies are going, and Alsace-Lorraine too, with all the ore and the greater part of the potash production. There is danger of losing other parts of our country, the Danish and so-called Polish districts, which in reality are German."

"Black Ruin Faces Us."

"Then comes the question of indemnities. If the indemnities are high the interests and repayments will take our savings and we shall have nothing with which to expand our industries. Black ruin will face us and there will be a great tide of emigration, probably to South America and the Far East and certainly to Russia. It will be most dreadful and the result will be the Balkanization of Europe."

"The disappearance of Germany from a position of importance will be the most dangerous fact in history. Sooner or later the eastern powers will press on the western civilization."

Turning to the food question, Dr. Rathenau said:

"Germany has been hungry for three years, but is not yet starving. Everybody who sees Germany will say that she is not starving now, and that is perfectly true. But if you talk of provisions to be found in Germany you must say truthfully that they will be exhausted in two months; and if you wait until then to send for it it will be too late, because 70,000,000 people cannot be fed as easily as say, 7,000,000 Belgians. Ships are the greatest factor in feeding Germany."

"If the Allies don't send food within two months, what will happen?" the correspondent asked.

"Riots and sickness," was the reply. Dr. Rathenau said that he had seen the damage done in Belgium and northern France, and his estimate of the indemnity payable for this was \$5,000,000,000.

THE "TRAVELLER'S TREE"

A plant that is said to be like the rock which Moses smote with his rod and caused water to gush forth is the "traveler's tree," so called because when its leaves are cut a quantity of pure cold water is said to spurt out to quench the thirst of the wayfarer.

Botanists say that the "traveler's tree" is not a palm at all, but is closely related to the banana plant, a member of the musa family. While the trunk in general appearance is like that of a palm, the leaves are arranged at the top in two rows on long stalks diverging in the form of a gigantic fan. The leaf bases are borne on opposite sides of a genuine trunk one above the other. These sheathing bases fit so closely together as to preclude the evaporation of the water that runs down the channel on the upper or inner side of the midrib. By puncturing the midrib of any of the leaves may be obtained a considerable amount of water.

A feature of general interest is presented by this tree in its peculiar arrangement of its leaves, which are oblong in form and are larger in size than those of any other known plant. The flowers are small and numerous and arranged on a spike that is produced from the centre of the stem, as in the banana.

The cluster of leaf bases are folded together lengthwise like the leaves of the iris. These leaf bases correspond to petioles or leaf stalks of ordinary leaves as in the oak or cherry, and in the case of the traveler's tree what would be the upper surface of the leaf base is within. Thus, each leaf base straddles the next inner one, which is known as "equitant." It is in the spaces that the water collects. At the points the leaves clasp very close so that the water in the spaces cannot escape.

The "traveler's tree" grows naturally only in Madagascar and thrives only in the vicinity of water. The tree is now cultivated in some tropical countries for ornamental purposes. In its native habitat its leaves furnish the people with thatch and sides of their houses; the leaves are used also extensively for making a great variety of minor household articles, and the trunks, which are woody and durable in contact with the soil, are used for posts and for flooring in warehouses.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA NEEDED

LORD MILNER SAYS HONOR DEMANDS AID TO FRIENDS

Allies Entered to Save Czechoslovaks and Overthrow the Power of the Bolsheviks

In response to strong protests in the press against the secrecy maintained concerning military operations in Russia and the insistent demand by liberal newspapers that the Government explain and justify the continuance of these operations, Viscount Milner, the Secretary of War, has issued a statement to the effect that the Allies have an obligation of honor to protect the Russians and others who have aided them against the Bolsheviks.

For the Allies to scramble out of Russia now would threaten to involve the whole country in barbarism, he says.

Lord Milner, in his statement, which is in the form of a letter in reply to a correspondent, goes over the situation created by the success of the Bolsheviks in gaining control of Russian affairs, and emphasizes how their acts were affecting adversely the cause of the Allies in the west and otherwise hampering the winning of the war by the Allied nations.

"You ask me," says Viscount Milner in his letters, "what right we ever had to send British troops to Russia to meddle with the internal affairs of that country and how long we mean to keep them there, now that the war is over."

Reason for Intervention.

"The question itself shows that you misapprehend the facts of the case as well as the motives of the Government. The reason why Allied, not merely British, forces—indeed, the British are only a small proportion of the total Allied troops—were sent to Russia, is that the Bolsheviks, whatever their ultimate object, were in fact assisting our enemies in every possible way."

"It was owing to their action that hundreds of thousands of German troops were sent to the western front. It was owing to their betrayal of Rumania, with all its rich resources in grain and oil, fell into the hands of the Germans."

"It was they who handed over the Black Sea fleet to the Germans and treacherously attacked the Czechoslovaks when the latter only desired to get out of Russia in order to fight for the freedom of their own country in Europe. The Allies, every one of them, were most anxious to avoid interference in Russia, but it was an obligation of honor to save the Czechoslovaks, and it was military necessity of the most urgent kind to prevent those vast portions of Russia that were struggling to escape the tyranny of the Bolsheviks from being overrun by them and so thrown open as a source of supply to the enemy."

"I say nothing of the enormous quantities of military stores, the property of the Allies, which were still being at Archangel and Vladivostok and were in course of being appropriated by the Bolsheviks and transferred to the Germans until the Allied occupation put an end to the processes."

Act Brings Success.

"And this intervention was successful. Rioting was stopped. The Czechoslovaks were saved from destruction. The resources of Siberia and south-eastern Russia were denied to the enemy. The northern ports of European Russia were prevented from becoming bases for the German submarine."



The Truth
is sometimes painful. For instance when the doctor says one must give up the dearly loved cup of tea or coffee.

Happiness follows however when one finds out how delicious and health making is the pure cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

VISION OF COWS

Explains of Apparent Stupidity of Animals On Being Approached.

When a cow faces an object both eyes may with ease be focused on it. When the object is at the side or rear one eye may be focused on it, while the other is viewing objects in quite a different direction. Evidently the animal may direct attention to one object with both eyes, or it may inhibit one eye and direct and concentrate attention with the other toward some object of fear or fancy.

In advancing in a car toward cows standing in the roadway it will be noticed that those facing the car usually turn to one side and let the car pass; those with side toward the car will, on say, the right side of the road, run and attempt to cross to the left side; those with head away from the car will usually run down the roadway ahead, turning off at one side or the other.

The reason why the cow of chicken on the right side of the road turns to go over to the left, and vice versa, I suggest, because the eye of the animal, which sees and appreciates the danger of the advancing car, is by instinct kept on the dangerous object. To turn to the right and escape would blind the animal during the period of turning, and this she will not willingly do. But if she runs across the road in front of the car, the eye with which she first observed it will keep it clearly and continuously in view, and she thinks, allow her to escape the impending danger.

Even when safely across, if turned around, by encountering a fence, or by chance, so as to perceive the enemy with the other eye. I have seen her run for dear life to recross the road to the side whence she is just come. The instinctive action, originally protective, is thus made a source of danger to the animal. The chicken, with its monocular vision, labors under the same hallucination; it, too, thinks that the danger may be avoided by running with all its might, keeping the eye that was originally turned toward it. Thus, truly, the cow crossed the road because she crossed the road.

Not For the Princess.

A good many years ago when Queen Alexandra was still Princess of Wales, she had accompanied the Prince upon a ceremonial visit to one of the great Midland cities, where after the main object of the day, the laying of the corner stone of a hospital, had been accomplished, there followed a round of visits to public institutions, with speeches and the presentation of bouquets, addresses and resolutions.

As the royal carriage was returning, a blocking of the road ahead delayed it in front of a school. The children had been given a recess, and were crowded on the curb to see the royalities. It had been composition day, and a very pretty little girl in a white dress still held her composition in her hand. Moved by curiosity and the pressure of her comrades behind her, she stepped into the street and stood close by the royal carriage, smiling shyly up into the Princess's face. That gracious lady returned the smile and, seeing the paper clutched in the child's hand, assumed that it was one more loyal address and stretched her hand out to take it. The surprised little author surrendered it silently—and then the procession passed on.

A few minutes later Princess Alexandra, glancing down, was struck by something unusual in the aspect of the paper in her lap—probably a certain scrawliness and inkiness—and opened it for a better look. She read this astonishing title:

"On the Habits of Toads."

RAPID PROGRESS BY ROYAL BANK

Total Resources Up 92 Millions
in Year and 247 Millions
in Five Years.

20 P. C. EARNED ON STOCK

Increase in Assets Represented
Chiefly in Cash and Liquid
Items, With Higher
Ratios in Both.

Growth from within supplemented by purchases of other banks continues to make the annual figures of the Royal Bank of Canada impressive. In the past year total resources rose to 427 millions against 335 a year ago, 253 two years ago and 180 five years ago. The purchase of the Northern Crown Bank in the twelve months accounted for about 27 millions of the past year's growth, but that left the substantial increase of 65 millions to be assigned to progressive development from within the old organization.

A moderate increase in profits accompanied the large addition to the bank's potential earning power, net profits before war tax representing 20.1 per cent. on paid-up capital at the end of the year, or 20.9 per cent. on the average capital employed, against earnings at the rate of 18 per cent. a year ago and 17.8 per cent. two years ago.

A million dollars was added to reserve account, half coming from the premium on shares issued to Northern Crown shareholders and half out of profit and loss account. After this provision, with pension fund appropriation, increased writing off on bank premises, larger contributions to various public funds and the usual dividend, the bank carried forward substantially the same amount in profit and loss as a year ago.

Profits and their distribution in the past three years were:

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Profits	\$2,809,846	\$2,327,979	\$2,111,307
Prev. bal.	664,264	852,346	676,472
Total	\$3,474,110	\$3,180,325	\$2,787,779
Less:			
Dividends	\$1,614,702	\$1,549,404	\$1,417,207
Pension F.	100,000	100,000	100,000
War Tax	122,661	123,352	118,226
Patriotic	40,000	60,000	60,000
Reserve	600,000	628,300	
Total	\$2,828,257	\$2,610,060	\$2,335,433
Balance	\$645,853	\$570,265	\$452,346

LIQUID RATIO HIGHER

The year's expansion finds reflection chiefly among assets classified as liquid, which are 59 millions higher than a year ago, and now represent a proportion of 56.6 per cent. to public liabilities against 53.9 per cent. a year ago and 53.2 per cent. two years ago. Cash items as represented in coin, Dominion notes and cover for excess note issue in the Central Gold Reserve have increased 18 millions, bringing the proportion to public liabilities under this head up to 17.1 per cent. against 15.4 per cent. a year ago and 17.8 per cent. two years ago. Balances due notes and cheques of other banks, are up over 19 millions, and there is an increase of 25 millions in security holdings, representing chiefly purchases of Dominion treasury bills.

Public deposits, which form the foundation for the bank's expansion, have increased 80 millions in the year, this gain following one of 52 millions in 1917 and one of 55 millions in 1916. A considerable increase in note circulation and a moderate one in current loans and discounts are measures of the prosperity and activity of business in the territory served by the bank.

Comparisons of leading items of the general statements of the years ended November 30th, 1918 and 1917, follow:

	1918.	1917.
Deposits item	\$1,532,275	\$70,498,667
Do. savings	\$27,348,429	\$2,498,716
Do. total	\$28,880,704	\$2,569,332
Circulation	\$2,348,716	\$2,182,251
Public liab.	\$27,532,022	\$2,751,583
Cash	\$2,124,658	\$4,804,275
Cent. Gold Res.	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Balance, etc.	\$1,110,479	\$1,525,776
Securities	\$1,305,276	\$6,688,246
Call loans, Can.	\$1,067,481	\$2,040,687
Do. abroad	\$4,274,181	\$4,574,136
Total liab.	\$24,982,089	\$26,536,706
Cur. loans	\$38,748,392	\$16,612,329
Total assets	\$63,628,922	\$43,147,155

HYDRAULIC CARTRIDGES

Cheaper and More Effective Than Ordinary Explosives in Mining. It is often difficult and sometimes dangerous to use ordinary explosives for mining an excavating in confined spaces, a fact that has led to the development of the hydraulic mining cartridge.

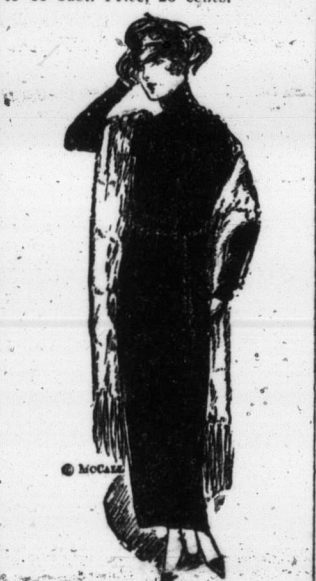
The cartridge consists of a steel cylinder containing numerous small pistons that move at right angles to the axis of the cylinder and expand when water is injected into them with a hand pump. After drilling a deep enough hole the workmen insert the cylinder and then set to work at the hand pump.

The tiny pistons expand until their free extremities bear against the mass of rock with constantly increasing force and the rock is gradually fractured under tremendous pressure. The operation, it is said, is not only cheaper than the ordinary blast, but disintegrates a larger area of rock.

The Latest Designs



These bits of serge and satin claimed a strong attraction for each other and were artfully combined in this smart creation. McCall Pattern No. 8625, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.



Ecclesiastical in inspiration, still quite daring in smartness, this design takes its place as one of the leaders in the panorama of advance styles. McCall Pattern No. 8685, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

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

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Soft corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few words of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

It is claimed that at small cost one can get a quarter of an ounce of freezone at any drug store, which is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and while sticky, dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue.

This announcement will interest many women here, for it is said that the present high-heeled footwear is putting corns on practically every woman's feet.

He Found Out.

A splendid story of the air is told in a London journal. The acron of a noble Scottish house was acting as flying-instructor to American airmen.

A new type of machine was being tested. Three men went up, crashed, and were killed. Without a moment's hesitation the young instructor went into a fourth machine, flew, and came back safely. "I just wanted to find out what was wrong," he said, "so I found out what it was and put it right in the air."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The true home of the orange is India. Thence it migrated to Persia, and so to Europe. The Persian word for it was nareng, and the Arabian nareng; but the color of this fruit, and the notion of orange (gold), gave the French word orange its form by dropping the n, which, however, is retained in some Italian dialects.

"When thou wishest to delight thyself, think of the virtues of those who live with thee; for instance, the activity of one, and the industry of another, and the liberality of a third, and some other good quality of a fourth."—Marcus Aurelius.

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The Brunswick ALL RECORDS IN ONE

Plays ALL records CORRECTLY

Through an error the advertisement recently published in this paper contained the wrong address. Our correct address is as follows:

The Musical Merchandise Sales Co.
Sole Canadian Distributors
EXCELSIOR LIFE BLDG. TORONTO
Write for address of your nearest dealer.

FUEL FROM THE SEA.

One Way of Fighting the Coal Shortage in Britain.

Stand on the edge of the cliff any day within an hour or two of sundown and you will observe that the beach below is dotted with stray figures, whose movements are much the same as those of gleaners in stubble, says an English writer.

The high price of coal and its scarcity has driven the thrifty fisherfolk who inhabit this bleak strip of coast to the expedient of foraging for fuel; and, not unnaturally, their happy hunting-ground is the seashore.

Driftwood makes excellent fuel, and little of it escapes the eyes of the foragers. Old men, whose bent backs would seem to fit them for their task, children, whose energy is the result of promises, and more often threats, made to them at home by a stern parent; and womenfolk, whose aprons bulge with "brigs," are scattered up and down the foreshore, harvesting the fruits of storms.

Sometimes, as happened but an evening or two ago, there are big prizes in store for the gleaners. Away out on the smooth sea a dark object was "spotted" a couple of hours before dark. Its progress shoreward was painfully slow. Just as dusk was falling, however, the object bumped on the shingle, and an eager watcher, wading out, pronounced it to be a derelict raft.

The raft—a massive, well-built affair, weighing well over a ton—was dragged up high and dry on the beach, and then came the important question of its disposal. Down at the Customs House there was a mysterious official called the Receiver of Wreck, to whom any article given up by the sea should also in turn be given up. With commendable honesty the fuel-gatherers agreed that the Receiver of Wreck should be informed of the find the next morning.

But the next morning there was no raft, and only a few splinters and a suspicion of sawdust remained to show that there had ever been one. With the falling of night, then, the driftwood-seekers gather up their loads, and with dragging steps climb the cliff-path to their cottage homes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Over a million dollars has been paid out for sugar beets grown in Ontario this year.

Some two and a half million acres of new breaking will be available for seeding in Alberta next spring.

Spanish Flu Minard's Liniment

Is a Great Preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has cured thousands of cases of Grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and similar diseases. It is an "know-no" Germ. Thousands of bottles being used every day, for sale by all druggists and general dealers.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LTD.
Yarmouth, N.S.

Spruce for Aeroplanes.

There are 300 men logging at Cumshewa Inlet, on Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and, since April, when operations commenced, more than 12,000,000 feet of spruce for aeroplanes have been cut. The Government scaler recently scaled one tree which had three logs in it with a total of 40,000 feet of No. 1 spruce. The smallest log in this tree was 80 inches at the top, while the butt of the largest log measured 34 feet 4 inches.

Some people are like rusty needles; the best way to clean and brighten them is with work.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

To keep apple sauce from turning dark, add the beaten white of an egg.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

The true home of the orange is India. Thence it migrated to Persia, and so to Europe. The Persian word for it was nareng, and the Arabian nareng; but the color of this fruit, and the notion of orange (gold), gave the French word orange its form by dropping the n, which, however, is retained in some Italian dialects.

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WHILE THE ALLIES ARE PREPARING THE NEW MAP OF THE WORLD AND ARRANGING PEACE TERMS FOLLOWING THE GLORIOUS VICTORY

Canadians can look forward with "confidence" and "optimism," as the future has in store "great possibilities" for the man who "keeps his head" now.

Canada's future is brighter now than it has ever appeared under the most helpful conditions of the past. When the signing of the armistice was officially announced, most business men asked a natural question—"What are conditions going to be?" We asked the question, and to find an intelligent answer we immediately started investigating the foreign and domestic markets. From these sources of information the answer to our question comes with no uncertain ring to it: "All quotations are higher, and scarcity of raw materials still continues." When the enormous task of rehabilitating Europe is seriously considered, there is sufficient substance found to support the "answer."

Foodstuffs, building material, railway supplies and ships that Canada can supply, with the successful Victory Loan to provide the credit, insure prosperity for the Dominion, if all Canadians are as truly loyal to their country's cause during "reconstruction" as they were during "war."

This Store Starts the New Year 1919 With Ample Reserve Stocks of Merchandise

bought from the very best manufacturers and mills for spot cash. This is why we are able to continue selling such desirable, dependable goods at such moderate prices.

Our New Years Business Resolution: To still improve on service to our greatly increasing trade.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919

THE PROVINCIAL HIGHWAY

Mr. Editor: May I be permitted through your valuable columns to say a word as to what seems to me to be the folly of spending so much public money on one provincial highway for the purpose of making it an auto mobile speedway to gratify joyriders. I think all roads should be built according to government regulations as to drainage, grading, etc., before metalling with gravel or broken stone. Good roads we need, but not provincial trunk lines. The roads we need are those which will facilitate the handling of farm produce—not cement speedways, but good gravel roads radiating from shipping points, being more heavily metalled where traffic is heaviest. For such roads, our county engineer tells us, numerous gravel pits are available along both of the proposed routes from London west, and for cement roads he tells us only one pit on each route is fit for cement, which surely lets some light on the expense of building a cement road on either route. Again, our engineer tells us that at a rough estimate it will cost \$35,000 per mile. We know what rough estimates on government jobs usually mean. I am credibly informed that the Hamilton-Toronto highway cost nearer \$50,000 per mile, with the latest restriction, as stated by one of the speakers at the North Ontario nomination recently, that farmers are prohibited from driving cattle on the road. I had hoped that Mr. Aldred's splendid letter would have brought out more letters along the same line and finally lead to a general discussion of the whole extravagant scheme at our municipal nominations, where it should be thrashed out. Remember that 30 per cent. of the cost of building such a road has to be borne by the municipalities through which the road passes, the balance to be borne by the province, but as the "American Agriculturist" puts it: "All forms of public expenditure and extravagance, in the last analysis, have to be paid out of what comes from the soil and labor, so that the whole cost falls on agriculture and labor." This along with our rapidly increasing tax burden should cause us to weigh carefully the whole proposed scheme of putting so much money in one road. Surely, as one neighbor puts it, we should be circulating petitions against the whole extravagant scheme rather than sending deputations to Toronto

urging this or that route. Are the people of the townships of Ekfrid and Mosa prepared to assume the sum of \$30,000 to help build this road? Or put it this way: Are the people of the various municipalities through which the road passes prepared to assume the cost of the road? Or put it this way: Are the people of the various municipalities through which the road passes prepared to assume the cost of the road? Or put it this way: Are the people of the various municipalities through which the road passes prepared to assume the cost of the road?

to the crossing of the roads with heavy loads. And the townships would have to pay 30 per cent. of the cost of having their sleighing destroyed. **GOING STRONG** The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal is having the best year in its history. Their subscriptions for the month of November exceeded by almost 200 per cent. the same month of any previous year. December will also be a record-breaker. The Family Herald Publishers are perfecting plans for elaborate improvements. The public should not confuse that great weekly with a small daily paper of somewhat similar name now in liquidation. There is no fear of such a thing happening with the Family Herald. The word "Family" should not be omitted in the address of that paper. We are informed that their offer of a War Album free to all who subscribe still remains good, but the demand is so great that it may have to be withdrawn soon. The Family Herald is big value and the Album is most attractive, so it is no wonder they are securing thousands of new subscribers.

The Forest Free Press is opposed to the proposed Highway Robbery. It styles it "The Proposed Highway Robbery." In an editorial it says: "A movement to have a branch of the highway run from London to Sarnia has been started. What would be the results to the localities through which it would run? Take Plympton and Warwick for instance. The route would probably be over what is known as the London road between the two cities. It is 24 miles across the two townships, and the ratepayers, without any option of their own, would have to pay 30 per cent. of the cost of construction, repair and maintenance of the highway. The initial cost of the highway at the estimate \$30,000 per mile would be \$720,000, of which the two townships would have to pay \$216,000. The farmers of the two townships would not have any better roads than they have today for getting to their nearest market towns of Arkona, Forest, Camlachie, Watford, Wyoming or Petrolia. Even those farms along the route would not be benefited. The benefits that London and Sarnia might obtain would be a consequent loss to the towns named above.

There are about 270 miles of leading roads in the two townships. With their \$216,000 they could spend \$800 on every mile of road within their boundaries. And it would be spent under the direct supervision of the township councils, whereas on a provincial highway it would be spent by government officials. It is hardly necessary to point out that the local expenditure would be the more economical. Then think of the great benefits that would result from a proper expenditure of \$800 per mile on all the roads in the two townships. Even the joy riders would be delighted to have the privilege of using such roads. Even if the concrete highway were built through the two townships without any cost to the ratepayers, it would be detrimental in many ways to the farmers. The control of the road would be directly under the Ministry of Public Works in Toronto, where too much power has already been centralized. The driving of live stock on the road would be prohibited, and even horse traffic would be regulated by the minister. In the winter, if kept clear of snow for auto travel, sleighing would be impossible, even

A REMARKABLE RACE.

Canadian Works Among Araucanian Indians of Chile.

After working for nearly a quarter of a century among the Araucanian Indians of Chile, the only tribe who fought the Spaniards for 250 years without being conquered, Rev. Charles A. Sadleir, of Hamilton, Ont., has returned to Canada with a view to serving in the war. Born in Hamilton, the son of a well-known barrister, Mr. Sadleir went to Winnipeg in 1883 as private secretary to Mr. E. P. Leacock, M.P.P. He also served as secretary-treasurer of the County of Selkirk and later was Clerk of the House and of the Executive Council during the Norquay Administration in Manitoba. In a few years he gave up the Civil Service and entered Wycliffe College, Toronto, being ordained in 1892. He was the first Eastern Canadian Anglican missionary to the north-west, being sent out by the Wycliffe Missions. After serving there for a time he decided to go to Chile, as there were plenty of men to carry on the work in Canada. He went on his own initiative, selling his household effects, leaving his wife in Canada and taking with him a young Englishman who had been converted in his district. They had to go to Chile by way of England, and whilst in England learned that the South American Missionary Society were looking for a clergyman and a layman to start a mission to the Araucanian Indians. Upon arriving in his new parish, Mr. Sadleir learned that his people were the only tribe who had fought the Spaniards for 250 years without being conquered. The war with them cost the Spaniards more money and men than all their other wars on this hemisphere. Spanish generals who had fought in Flanders went out against the Araucanians, and had to admit that in strategy and otherwise the Indians of Chile had no superiors. Mr. Sadleir was shipwrecked on the way out to Chile. Upon reaching his destination he found the Araucanians scattered throughout the south central part of the country, much as the farmers are scattered about Ontario. There were no towns or villages. "Our object was to get the sons and daughters of the Indian chiefs into a centre and educate them and send them back to work among their own people. They could neither read nor write," says Mr. Sadleir speaking of his work. "I had the privilege of translating large portions of the Scriptures into their language for the first time in conjunction with some of the converted chiefs. We founded an agricultural and industrial school for them later on. I had to learn the Spanish and Indian languages, because we had to work among both the Chileans and the Araucanians, and later on amongst the scattered English settlers out there, for whom there were no educational facilities. Later on we had to branch out into medical work, and a free hospital was built. A dispensary had been in existence from the beginning for the Chileans and the Indians. A Canadian doctor, Surgeon Colonel G. A. Baynes, of Montreal, went out with his family and took charge of the medical work, and later Dr. Walker, an Englishman, joined him. The latter is now at the front, and Dr. Baynes is in the Royal Herbert Hospital at Woolwich, so that the medical work is entirely a standard one. "Perhaps my heaviest work," proceeded Mr. Sadleir, "has been in connection with the Indian land question. Although the Chilean laws guaranteed a title to every Indian, for the land he effectively occupied, a continual struggle went on with parties encroaching on their domain. Notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, who appointed special protectors of the Araucanians—members of the legal profession—the Indians in many cases were deprived of their lands by squatters. I worked with the protectors of the Indians and got several of them turned out for not doing their duty and got others appointed.

"Many of the leading families of Chileans have Araucanian blood in their veins and are proud of it, and that is what has given the Chileans the name, the English of South America. "We founded, in conjunction with some of the Indians trained in our schools, an Indian society for their protection. Farther south the scholars organized a mutual protection society among themselves, which was incorporated under the laws of the country. Some of the lads have even founded schools of their own."

Pere Marquette. An interesting point is raised with regard to the explorer in Canada's early days. Pere Marquette, by the publication of a picture of the destroyed French village of Beaurieux. As a sample of German ruthlessness, it is doubtless an excellent record of what the enemy has effected in the Alsace district, but as a picture of the birthplace of Marquette it becomes open to question. In a brief biography of Pere Marquette, given in encyclopaedias, and also in the pages of an authority like Larousse, Leon is consistently given as his birthplace. There is no reference to Beaurieux as being linked to Canada through the Marquette. The point, of course, is not a vital one. It is much more important that the last remaining descendant of this famous family, according to the Ottawa Citizen, is actively helping the cause of the Allies.

Sugar Beets in Alaska. Gold mining during the war has become such an expensive operation, in Alaska, that many of the people there have turned to the cultivation of the sugar beet. If they succeed in producing sugar now, as they view the matter, they will not need to go back to digging for gold after the war. Some of them must have been down east lately and seen sugar measured out in the restaurants as gold dust is measured out at the mint.

Ekfrid Station. Clarence McLean has returned to his position in Detroit. Born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson McPherson, on Saturday, Dec. 28, 1918, a son. D. A. Campbell and Philip Eaton are laid up with pneumonia. Christopher McCallum spent Christmas with his sister, Mrs. Needham, near London. George McCallum of Walkerville is visiting among relatives here. Nurse Mary McGugan has returned to Detroit. Nurse Anna McCallum spent Christmas at her home here. Miss Agnes Switzer is visiting relatives here. Mrs. Hugh Black attended the wedding of her sister in London recently. Mr. and Mrs. James Murray entertained all the members of her family to a Christmas dinner. The Ekfrid Patriotic Society held their last meeting at the home of Mrs. Jack McAlpine, where they packed 24 chickens for the Parkhill canning factory. Wilson McPherson has sold his farm to Stanley McLean. Mr. and Mrs. George Lee held a family gathering on Christmas Day. A. W. Campbell of Ottawa spent Christmas at D. A. Campbell's. It is far easier to form an impression than it is to destroy one.

Municipal Elections

To the Electors of the Township of Mosa:

I am in the field for the office of Councillor for the year 1919. As it will be impossible for me to see you all personally, I take this opportunity of soliciting your vote and influence, and if elected I pledge myself to discharge the duties of councillor in a fair and impartial manner. Yours respectfully, ISAAC WATTERWORTH.

Electors of Ekfrid:

Your vote and influence are respectfully solicited for the election of

FRANK NICHOLS

for Councillor in 1919

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC WATTERWORTH.

TO THE ELECTORS OF EKFRID:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Having been nominated for Reeve and not being able to make a personal canvass, I adopt this means for soliciting your support. Trusting that you will grant me a favorable expression of confidence, I remain, Faithfully yours, L. L. McTAGGART.

Mosa Elections

To the Electors:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I heartily thank you for your kind and generous consideration of me in the past and trust that you will see fit to return me as Councillor again this year.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,

R. W. McKELLAR.

James McRae

A candidate for the office of

Councillor of the

Township of

Ekfrid

respectfully solicits the kind consideration of the electors

on Monday next

Yours respectfully,

ISAAC WATTERWORTH.

Municipal Elections

Wardville, Dec. 31, 1918.

To the Electors of the Township of Mosa:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I hereby offer my services as Councillor for the Township of Mosa for the year 1919. As I cannot see you all personally, I take this opportunity of soliciting your vote and influence.

Wishing you all a Happy New Year, I am,

Yours respectfully,

C. S. MORRISON.

Township of Mosa

To the Electors:

If my services as a member of your Municipal Council during the past four years have been such as to merit your favorable opinion, I would thank you to again return me to the office of Councillor, and be assured that I will endeavor to serve you faithfully. Extending to you the season's compliments, I remain,

Respectfully yours,

ANDREW GARDINER.

B. SIEGEL CO.'S

Great January Sale

NOW IN PROGRESS

This annual event is a disposal of tremendous quantities of the most fashionable fall and winter apparel. A point to be noted is that all garments are so much in advance of the fashions generally shown, that much of the apparel included in this sale will be desirable for early spring.

Women's and Misses' Suits.
Winter Coats for Women and Misses.
Gowns, Blouses, Skirts, Petticoats.
Girls' and Children's Apparel.
FURS OF FASHION AND QUALITY.

WE ACCEPT CANADIAN MONEY AT PAR

B. SIEGEL

THE STORE OF CORRECT FASHIONS

DETROIT

WATCH YOUR STEP

AND KEEP AWAY FROM THE "FLU"



Buy a pair of our Waterproof Shoes to keep your feet dry, and to make your feet glad.

ALL RETURNED MEN

are welcome to a discount of 10 per cent. during the next year on all shoes purchased at any of our stores in Glencoe, London and Bothwell.

Modern Shoe Store

GLENCOE PHONE 103

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS
Opposite Royal Bank Building

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

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

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

Keith's Cash Store

Large stocks of Winter Goods—Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets
and Velveteens in all colors; Corsetry Velvets for Dresses and
Coats; Shirts and Shaker Flannels; Hosiery, Gloves, Mil-
linery, Men's Furnishings, Mitts; Suits to order; Smocks and
Overalls; Groceries in all the staple lines.

P. D. KEITH

RAILWAY AND POSTAL OFFICE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to
London and intermediate points, 8:57 a. m.;
No. 14, express, local points to London, 2:55 p.
m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Mon-
day, etc., 6:00 p. m.; No. 18, local accommo-
dation to London, 10:30 p. m.
Westbound—No. 11, local mail and express,
2:30 a. m.; No. 13, Detroit express, 1:31 p. m.;
No. 15, local mail and express, 8:37 p. m.; No. 17,
International Limited, from Toronto and east
for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.
No. 11, 13, 15 and 17, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 332, mixed, local points to St.
Thomas, 9:55 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:40 p. m.;
No. 3, freight, 4:30 p. m.
Westbound—No. 3, express, 12:50 p. m.; No.
332, mixed, local points, 4. Thomas to Glen-
coe, 8:50 p. m.; freight, 9:25 a. m.
No. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

Leave Glencoe for Alvin, Petrolia, etc.,
connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—
No. 36, mixed, 7:30 a. m.; No. 283, passenger,
8:40 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:30 a.
m.; No. 36, mixed, 1:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 601, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672,
Windsor mixed, 4:17 p. m.; No. 22, daily, stop
for Toronto passengers, 5:31 p. m.
Westbound—No. 638, for Windsor, 1:45 a. m.;
No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 623,
8:15 p. m.
Trains 601, 638 and 671, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE
Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G. T. R.
West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.;
Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.;
G. T. R. East, 7 p. m.; G. T. R. West, 10:30 a. m.
Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m.
and 5:30 p. m.

A happy
and
prosperous
New Year
to all our
Friends and
Customers

C. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER
Marriage Licenses Issued
OPTICIAN

J. M. ANDERSON

Before buying mother's Christ-
mas gift, I invite you to come and
see my new stock of Aluminum-
ware. Many useful things that
mother would appreciate, at rea-
sonable prices. We have also a
few Aluminum Sets left for the
kiddies. These have been very
popular as gifts for the little folks
this year, and as our stock is nearly
exhausted we would advise you to
come early and have us put a
set away for you.

J. M. Anderson
Timothy Phone 75

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

TIME TABLE CHANGES

A change of time
will be made on

January 5th, 1919

Information now in Agents' hands

When Holloway's Corn Cure is ap-
plied to a corn or wart it kills the
roots and the callous comes out
without injury to the flesh.

Mrs. Howie of London acceptably
took the duties of organist in the Pres-
byterian church for the Christmas ser-
vices in the absence of the regular
organist, Miss Copeland, who was ill.
More alarm clocks and fewer wrist
watches would materially assist to
bring the high cost of living off its
perch. In other words the country is
too seemingly prosperous for its own
good.

The scholars and teacher, Miss Mar-
garet Coulthard, of S. S. No. 5, Ek-
frid, sent \$100 to the Sick Children's
Hospital, Toronto. Besides this Wal-
ter Squire, sr., donated a barrel of No.
1 Spies.

The West Lorne Sun says:—It is a
question in the minds of many
whether or not the proposed provin-
cial highway will be worth as much
to Aldboro as it will cost the rate-
payers.

Pte. Fred C. Giles, Company B, 58
American Transports, U. S. Army,
wishes to express his thanks to the
Red Cross of S. S. No. 9, Mosa, for a
purse which they presented to him
last week.

Three gatemen are now employed
at the G. T. R. Main street crossing,
working eight-hour shifts, with an in-
crease in salary of over one-half, mak-
ing a salary to each man of about \$90
per month.

A good many years ago, when a boy
was whipped in school, he received
another whipping when he went home,
but in these days the father and mo-
ther wipe his tears away and go and
whip the teacher.

Norman Brock, a well-known and
prosperous farmer living on the Main
road, Adelaide township, committed
suicide at noon Sunday by blowing out
his brains with a shotgun. Reason
for the action is not apparent.

Owing to the ban on all public meet-
ings and so much sickness in the com-
munity it has been decided to post-
pone the anniversary services in the
Methodist church till some future
date. They were to be held on Jan.
12th.

December's average temperature
was 32 degrees below zero. Only three times
in the history of the Toronto Meteorolog-
ical Office has the temperature re-
corded a higher average for the month
and those occasions were 1887, 1913
and 1889.

James M. McGregor, civil engineer
of the firm of McCubbin & McGregor,
Chatham, is moving to Glencoe, and
owing to the scarcity of houses will
temporarily occupy the residence of
Squire's house at the south end of
Main street.

The death from influenza occurred
at Sarnia on Dec. 26th of Mrs. W. H.
Tricker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs.
Frank Pole of Ekfrid, in her 33rd year.
Mrs. Tricker's infant son, Kenneth
Tricker, died ten days previous from
the same cause.

The death occurred at Victoria Hos-
pital, London, on Friday, Dec. 27th,
of Andrew Weldon, after a brief ill-
ness, in his 42nd year. Mr. Weldon
was a brother of Miss B. M. Weldon
of Glencoe. The funeral took place
on Monday at Scottsville.

The prevailing epidemic and other
unfavorable influences have considerably
handicapped the Transcript staff for
this issue, in consequence of which
we have to hold over for future pub-
lication several school reports and
some correspondence, etc.

The annual Christmas entertain-
ments were enjoyed by the Presby-
terian and Church of England Sunday
schools on Friday evening, Dec. 20th.
Owing to the epidemic the Methodist
Sunday school entertainment, which
was to have been held on Monday
evening, Dec. 23rd, was cancelled.

Petrolia will throw its weight for
the Longwoods route, and a branch to
Sarnia from Glencoe, via Alvinston.
The impression seems to be there
that the further south the road ver-
on its way from Petrolia to Glencoe
the better. Dawn and Euphemia are
badly in need of a good trunk road
leading north.

Postmaster Clanchan is ill in bed
with a severe cold, and his assistants
at the office, Miss Harris and Miss
Mitchell, are laid up with influenza.
Mr. Suttler and Russell Clanchan are
in charge of the office and are being
assisted in the rush hours by Miss
Phemia Graham, who was formerly on
the staff. The post office was excep-
tionally busy this holiday season.

The relief committee of the Sol-
diers' Aid Commission, London, have
undertaken a campaign to secure do-
nations of fruit, vegetables and pro-
duce of all kinds, to be distributed
among the needy families of returned
soldiers. Stall 19 in the basement of
the market house has been opened as
a collecting and distributing depot,
where the committee will be pleased
to receive donations.

Your vote and influence respectfully
solicited for the election of James Mc-
Rae as councillor in Ekfrid for 1919.

One of the hardest things to find is
a friend who isn't hard up at the same
time you are.

The Elgin Sun and Rodney Mercury
were granted \$10 each by the Aldboro
council for publishing the minutes of
the council in 1918. And there are
other councils that will not give their
minutes to the local paper to be pub-
lished gratis.

Both Will Be Tanned
(Shoe and Leather Reporter)
If the Kaiser abdicates, what will
become of the Crown Prince? Is a
question frequently asked. In our in-
dustry we have an expression, "The
tail goes with the hide."

First-class mechanic with small
capital, accustomed to repairs on
drilling rigs and general repair work.
This association has a two-story
cement block building about 30x60 ft.,
equipped with boiler and engine,
shafting, etc., that it will rent or sell
at a reasonable figure. A good oppor-
tunity for a live man. For further par-
ticulars write the secretary, A. E.
Sutherland, Glencoe.

Heading Him Off
"This law is a queer business."
"How so?"
"They swear a man to tell the
truth."
"What then?"
"And every time he shows signs of
doing it, some lawyer objects."

SPECIAL NOTICES

For sale—Glencoe dray and express
business.—Apply to W. Ross. 47
Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and
Saturdays—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
Headquarters for washing machines,
either hand or engine drive.—Wm.
McCallum.

Flour and feed for sale at store cor-
ner of Main and McKellar streets.—J.
D. McKellar. 2314
For sale—White Cap Dent seed
corn, \$3 per bushel. Order good until
February.—B. Glasgow.

For sale—1918 Chevrolet car, fully
equipped, in first-class condition. En-
quire at Transcript office.

Wanted—an old barn or house.
State condition and price for cash.—
Box 31, R. R. No. 2, Longwood, 46-2
Three slightly used pumping en-
gines with the price cut in half.—Wm.
McCallum.

Buy a book and learn to sing: 75
old Scotch songs with music and
words, at Colin Leitch's tailor shop.
"I have a few good second-hand cut-
ters all refitted ready for the road"—
Wm. McCallum.

Orders for choice cut flowers, wed-
ding bouquets and funeral designs re-
ceive prompt attention at Lumley's
drug store. 4114

Lost—Barred Rock rooster, in sack,
between St. Glasgow's and Appin.
Finder please call 4717 or leave at
James Glasgow's, Appin.

For sale—fifty cords of 16-inch hard
maple stovewood for January and
February delivery.—Cyster Bros., R.
R. 3, Glencoe; phone 4410.

The frame of the brickyard shed, in
good order, will make good drive shed;
for sale cheap. Also a lot of good
second-hand brick.—N. Currie.

I can still get high-grade buggies at
the price that makes you buy.—Wm.
McCallum.

Gerhard Heintzman and other lead-
ing Canadian makes of pianos for
sale and your old instrument taken in
exchange. Part payment on a new
one. Enquire of Daniel H. McRae,
Glencoe P. O.

One new pole-sawing outfit in stock.
Come in and see this good rig.—Wm.
McCallum.

A choice record, "Smiles," on sale
at Colin Leitch's tailor shop, Main St.,
Glencoe; also needles to fit any ma-
chine; also Edison and Columbia
talking machines on easy monthly or
yearly payments.

Your vote and influence respectfully
solicited for the election of James Mc-
Rae as a councillor in Ekfrid for 1919.

PARIS "ALL RIGHT"

"Doughboy" Fairly in Love With
the French Capital.

Politeness of the Men and Pleasant
Manners of the Women Impressed
American Soldier—Saw Lit-
tle Gloom in City.

I know you are crazy to hear what I
thought about Paris, it being the first
time I ever seen it. Well, Joe, all I
can say is that Paris reminds me of
Philadelphia with a bun on! The
streets is all called "rues" and the
main one is the Rue de la Paix. It's
a whole lot like Broadway would be
without the electric lights, theaters,
hotels and cabarets. Every other
place is a restaurant, and the ones
in-between is cafes.

The people here are so stuck on
their home town that they won't even
go indoors to eat, but sit right out
on the pavement at little tables for all
their meals, so's they can keep right
on looking at dear Paris all the time,
not to say the dames which parades
up and down.

The girls is pretty near all knock-
outs, and none of them is too stuck
up to give a guy a pleasant smile and
pass the time of day. I must say that
anybody which gets lonesome here
sits right on the bench and whistles.
Joe! The men is all in uniform
and great little guys. I think us
doughboys is mix'n with the French
better than anybody else. They go
out of their way to make things nice
for us and don't laff at us when we
try to speak French and call 'em
"bun!" There is plenty of what ever it
is. Joe, a Frenchman is the politest guy
on earth. If you go into a place of
business here and ask a guy how to
get to a certain street and number,
he closes his desk, calls a taxi, stops
on the way to buy you a shot of vin
ordinaire and delivers you personally,
right outside the door, the while beg-
gin' your pardon for not gettin' you
there sooner! Can you imagine any-
thing like that in New York? You
go up to a guy on Broadway and ask
him how to get somewhere, and what
does he de? He says: "I never heard
tell of it; I'm a stranger here my-
self!" Am I right, Joe?

I heard a lot of talk about Paris
bein' up against it on account of the
war, the people all downhearted, and
food bein' as scarce as feed prostra-
tions in Iceland. Joe, that is all
bull! There is plenty of food here
for everybody, and I put away some
of the finest steaks I ever seen. If
the people is downhearted, then I'm
vice president of Egypt! Joe, they
are the gamest nation on earth, and
we are proud to be in the line-up over
here with 'em. They've had a tough
time for four years, and they know
they been to the war all right, but
that ain't gloomed 'em a little bit.
They're as full of pep as a steam drill,
and pretty near everything that was
runnin' before the war here is still
doin' business at the old stand. Why,
Joe, one of these French guys could
kid the Kaiser to death, on the level!

—H. C. Witwer in Collier's Weekly.

Wishing You A Bright And Prosperous 1919

AT THIS NEW YEARS TIME WE WISH TO
SHOW OUR GRATITUDE AND
APPRECIATION FOR THE BUSINESS YOU
HAVE GIVEN US IN THE PAST.
WE LOOK FORWARD WITH VERY GREAT
PLEASURE TO SERVING YOU MORE
FULLY IN THE FUTURE.

E. Mayhew & Son.

Glencoe Electric Light Department

Financial Statement Dec. 30, 1918

Cash received, Jan. 1 to Dec. 30	\$2890 23
Balance outstanding, Dec. 30, for 1918	463 37
Lighting bill for streets and hall	53 03
	1205 00
EXPENDITURE	
Salaries—	
R. Donaldson, engineer, and extras	\$ 887 32
Birch, on account	50 00
W. A. Currie, sec-treas.	137 00
	1074 32
Capital, Repairs and Supplies—	
The Fletcher Manufacturing Co.	3 50
James Wright & Son	32 40
Canadian General Electric Co.	32 43
R. A. Eddie	9 15
Can. Westinghouse Co., street lamps	55 84
D. J. Mitchell	13 25
James Wright & Son	32 13
R. A. Eddie & Clarke	5 15
The Ontario Lubricating Co.	19 64
Can. General Elec. Co.	42 12
Can. Westinghouse Co., street lamps	55 84
James Wright & Son	54 45
R. McDougall, Galt	7 35
James Wright & Son	24 30
Can. Westinghouse Co., street lamps	27 92
Wm. Stevenson	27 35
J. W. Weaver	30 45
Wm. Ross, cartage	50
Stewart & Morkin, fuse	2 25
Wm. Toulmin	1 65
R. A. Eddie	40 53
James Grover	2 00
Wm. McRae	1 00
Don H. Love	1 00
Can. Westinghouse Co.	21 15
McPherson & Clarke	21 75
J. M. Anderson	25 95
	574 00

Oil—	
Imperial Co.	1 05
Ont. Lubricating Co.	8 00
" "	8 00
" "	25 00
" "	30 50
	80 05

Printing and Postage—	
A. E. Sutherland, printing account	15 20
Windsor Record, advertising	1 25
London Advertiser	34
London Free Press	34
	17 11

Miscellaneous—	
McAlpine Bros.	1 00
D. C. Mitchell	14 65
S. Thompson, taxes	5 00
R. Donaldson, expense to London	2 50
Geo. H. Hulse	150 00
A. McMurray	9 90
H. I. Johnston	1 05
Village of Glencoe	7 73
P. E. Lumley	1 65
The London Gas Power Co.	24 00
The C. S. Hyman Co.	20 00
	247 08

Insurance—James Poole	131 80
Debiture and Sinking Fund	1078 22
Express and freight	9 05
Coal—	
Service, car coal	275 18
C. O. Smith, freight on car coal	169 74
E. T. Huston, freight on car coal	168 20
W. R. Quick, unloading coal	30 25
E. T. Huston, car coal	175 88
C. O. Smith, freight on car coal	188 10
Wm. Stevenson, unloading car coal	9 60
Wm. McRae	10 60
	920 55

Income—	
Capital, repairs and supplies	\$1074 32
Oil	80 05
Printing and postage	17 11
Miscellaneous	247 08
Insurance	131 80
Telephone	25 05
Debiture and Sinking Fund	1078 22
Express and freight	9 05
Coal	920 55
	4163 88

Surplus	\$ 520 35
Balance due Royal Bank	125 07
	\$ 403 08
Outstanding account for coal	\$ 282 79
Other outstanding accounts, estimated at	250 00
	482 79
Deficit	70 11
	\$ 403 08

On hand—	
Coal, estimated	\$ 450 00
Oil	15 00
Car arms	18 00
Street lamps	21 25
Wire and other supplies	20 00
	\$ 524 25

W. A. CURRIE, Sec.-Treas.	
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ROY SIDDALL

Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds,
Coal, Wood and Cement

All kinds of Grain bought
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge
for credit.

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and
Power Plant

Lights the barn. Runs the milk-
ing machine. Makes chores easy.

M. C. MORGAN DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

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

Patronize Home Industry

by buying

McLACHLAN'S

BREAD

Made from the best Flour that money
can buy, with other ingredients
which make it wholesome. Try our
Homemade Bread made with Fleisch-
mann's Yeast. Also our Buns, Cakes
and Pastry, fresh every day.

J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

NOTICE

All notices of meetings or enter-
tainments to be held are adver-
tisements and must be paid for at
regular advertising rates. Re-
ports of the doings at these meet-
ings or entertainments are insert-
ed free of charge and we will be
pleased to receive them for pub-
lication. Persons sending or
phoning in notices for which there
is a charge are requested to state
definitely who is to pay for the
same. Prepayment is desirable,
as an extra charge is made for
items that have to be carried
through the books.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-
master General, will be received at Ottawa
until noon, on Friday, the 25th day of January,
1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail,
on a proposed Contract for four years, six times
per week, over Newbury No. 3 Rural Route,
from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further infor-
mation as to conditions of proposed Contract may
be seen and blank forms of Tender may be
obtained at the Post Office of Newbury, Glen-
coe, Wardville and Bothwell, and at the office
of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER,
Post Office Inspector,
London, 15th Dec., 1918.

Tonio, The Clown

Wounded, Weaponless, in a War Hospital, He Played His "Little Joke a Glorious Courage."

By Edna Howell.

CHAPTER III.

Tonio sprang out of bed into the moonlight.

"The man lifted his two hands to his head."

"Be quiet! Oh, do not move!" cried Tonio.

Morosi thrust out his hands still farther.

Whither than the white moonlight became Tonio's face. "What?" he stammered—"what do you want of me? What do you want of me?"

He cried to Morosi, balancing on his white-banded feet, unconscious of pain.

The sick man's monotonous sob answered him. "Rina, Rina, Rina!" He looked at Tonio and a faint smile twitched his lips.

"You take me—ME—for your—for Rina?" said Tonio thickly. "Rina, Rina!" he called softly and smiled.

Slowly as a man moves in a dream, Tonio moved closer. The moon now clothed his white figure, his head banded in its white turban, in silvery white, and he stood looking down on Morosi.

"El," said Morosi in a lucid moment, "she was one of those women that a man can't forget—can't live without, don't you understand?"

Tonio's head suddenly fell against his breast like a weight too heavy to hold up, and he sank back against his cot as from a blow.

At that the man looked up again, and called to him, "Rina, Rina, Rina, don't you ever come!"

With marvellous tenderness a soft voice answered him, "Si, caro, yes, dear, I am here!"

Morosi's feverish hand closed tightly over the clown's and he slept, holding it tight.

The surgeon, on his early morning visit, found the half-fainting figure of Tonio, his stiffened fingers still light in that vise, and as the surgeon unfolded his hand, the sick man opened his eyes again and sleepily murmured, "Rina!"

It would have worn out an ordinary man but with steady faithfulness Tonio nursed his enemy. He spoke old phrases, soft terms that Rina alone used and they never failed to quiet the sick man.

That very Thursday as he was bending over Morosi, Tonio stopped the gay words, with the sense some one was standing behind him. It was Rina. She stood watching him. How long she had been there he did not know. Surgeons, nurses, had come and gone and he had paid little attention. His heart stopped completely then with swift short throbs.

She stood more like some spectral specter than a woman, leaning over the foot of Morosi's bed; only her eyes were riveted on Tonio's face and seemed starting out of her head. She was listening to a strange love-making, listening to her own words and they were wonderfully tender.

Once Tonio's eyes lifted. In a long penetrating glance he saw her. He had known her. She was no longer a girl from Kansas City or from any city.

She was dressed as in the long ago. A brown velvet bodice was drawn up with silken laces and showed the lovely contour of her form, while soft against her face was the white battiste, with bishop sleeves of the same caught in with bands of brown velvet; below was the apron of Roman stripes, the colors of the rainbow. Round the neck, so low that they rested on the broad bosom, which now rose and fell with deep breathing, were three strings of scarlet corals which blessed the wearer; emerald drops fell from her ears. The brown velvet of the bodice was the same brown velvet as the head. On her head was the white Paoletto, its embroidered fringe just touching her shoulders.

Tonio saw every detail; not a thing escaped him. He beckoned her to take his place but she shook her head; besides, Morosi would not have unclasped his grasp and was in that state of delirium which would not permit him to see the difference.

Tonio went on as if entirely unconscious of her. "Yes, yes, caro mio, I shall never leave you. I am here, close beside you. Yes, I am listening." Then came a long sigh, not from the dying man but from the clown. "What—what is it—I cannot hear—oh, he was a funny fellow—a clown, yes, yes—he forgave and forgot long ago—"

There was a movement from the woman at the foot of the bed.

"Yes—dear—dear—"

He changed his weight to his other foot, so as to relieve the pressure on his wound.

The surgeon watched at the foot of the bed. The dying man's hand clasped over the clown's, a smile of ineffable peace closed about his lips.

Not once had the eyes of the woman standing at the foot of the bed shifted to Morosi; they remained fixed on every move and gesture the clown made.

With a soft sigh Morosi slipped away.

It was only then as Tonio raised his head, the bright brown eyes vividly alight, that he shrugged and with the shrug turned to the woman at the foot of the bed. She moved towards him as if impelled by some irresistible force, her hands reaching out to the clown's.

"I always must have my little joke, playing a part," said Tonio shyly. Perhaps it was the only time in his career that an audience of any kind had seen the great artist embarrassed. A sigh escaped him, and he stood as the eyes of nurse and surgeons and of Rina were fixed on him, a strangely appealing, wistful figure that held them all. He had played to a finish the part of parts—had set hearts on fire with the holiest joy hearts can know.

Another man of that description, a true brother man, was Sir Walter Scott, of whom one biographer says: "Often he sat on the box with his coachman and conversed with him. With his footman he was equally friendly. Indeed, he did not confine his humanity to his own people; any steady servant of a friend of his soon considered as a sort of friend, too, and was sure to enjoy little colloquies with the novelist."

An expressive phrase of one of Sir Walter's dependents corroborates the opinion of the biographer. "Sir Walter," speaks to everyone," said the man, "as if they were blood relations."

Still further corroboration is in the striking words of his friend, Miss Joanna Baillie, who said: "He made the aud fishwife feel that she was as good company for the shirra (the sheriff, Sir Walter) as the shirra was for her."

Tom Moore, no mean judge, described him as "a thoroughly good fellow; and a man of totally different disposition. Wordsworth, the poet, said: 'Wherever we named him we found that the word acted as an open sesame; and I believe that in the character of the sheriff's friends we might have counted on a hearty welcome under any roof in the border country.'"

Walter Bagehot, who of all English critics had the most knowledge of human nature, wrote of Scott: "In his lifetime people denied that he was a poet, but nobody said that he was not 'the best fellow in Scotland.'"

THE WORLD'S WEAT FACTS

Factors in the Present World-Wide Shortage of Flour.

Significant facts on the wheat supply are given by the Reference Handbook of Food Statistics, just issued by the United States Food Administration.

In the three years preceding the war, the average excess of exports over imports of wheat and wheat flour from the principal countries was as follows: Russia, 122 million bushels; United States, 113 million; Canada, 110 million; Argentina, 100 million. Other countries, coming in with smaller amounts are: British India, 68 million; Rumania, 63 million; Australia, 52 million. Other exporting countries export trifling amounts.

Turkey's entrance into the war and the closing of the Dardanelles stopped exports from Russia. In 1915 Russia's exports fell from 122 million to 8 million. The exports from Rumania fell from pre-war average of 53 million to 19 million in 1916. The cutting off of the Russian and Roumanian supplies alone would have tended to produce a wheat shortage in Southern and Western Europe to which these exports went mainly.

In Australia there still remain part of the 1916-17 crop, the whole of the 1917-18 crop, and the 1918-19 crop will soon be harvested. The local contract for wheat made with the British authorities was in December, 1916, before the submarine menace forced the putting of ships on short hauls. For the crop of 1918-19 the Commonwealth has given a guarantee of 97 cents a bushel, or about \$100,000,000, in addition to \$70,000,000 already paid out in advances on former crops.

London has 2,500 miles of sewers and Paris about 1,000.

A BEWILDERING EXPERIENCE

The True Story of Tamson, the Baker.

The bewildering experiences of Tamson, the baker, that Sir Harry Lauder describes in A Minstrel in France, has actually been shared by many a poor fellow—and by many another who might have counted himself lucky if he had lost no more than a leg, as Tamson did.

In a Glasgow hospital a man who had gone to see a friend stopped suddenly at the side of a cot. He looked down at features that were familiar to him, and he stood staring in the utmost amazement and doubt.

"I say, man," he asked at last, "are ye not Tamson, the baker?"

The wounded man opened his eyes and looked up weakly.

"Ay," he said. "I'm Tamson, the baker."

His voice was weak and he looked tired.

"Well, Tamson, man, what's the matter wi' ye?" asked the other. "I didna hear that ye were sick or hurt. Can it be that ye ha' been to the war, man, and we not hearing of it at all?"

"I think so," said Tamson, still weakly, but as if he were rather glad of a chance to talk.

"Ye think so?" asked his friend in greater astonishment than ever. "Man if ye've been to the war, do ye not know it for sure and certain?"

"Well, I will tell ye how it is," said Tamson, very slowly and wearily. "I was in the reserve, I've ken. And I was standing in front of my hoose one day in August, thinkin' of nothin' at all. I marked a man who was coming down the street, wi' a blue paper in his hand, and studyin' the numbers on the doorknobs. But I paid no great heed to him until he stopped and spoke to me."

"Are ye Tamson, the baker?" he just asked me—just as you asked me that same question the noo."

"And I said to him, just as I said it to ye, Ay, I'm Tamson, the baker." "Then it's Hamilton Barracks for ye, Tamson," he said, and handed me the blue paper.

"Four hours from the time when he handed me the paper in front of my hoose in Glasgow I was at Hamilton Barracks. In twelve hours I was in Southampton. In twenty hours I was in France. And as soon as I got there I was in a lot of shooting and running this way and that way, that they tell me was the battle of the Marne."

"And in twenty-four hours more I was on my way back to Glasgow. In forty-eight hours I woke up in Stob Hill infirmary, and the nurse was saying in my ear, 'Ye're all right the noo, Tamson. We ha' only just amputated your leg!'"

"So I think I ha' been to the war, but I can only say I think so. I only know what I was told—I've never seen a German yet!"

That is the true story of Tamson, the baker.

CAMERA AS EXPERT WITNESS

Photography is a Useful Means of Discovering Crime.

The camera has often been the means of giving convincing evidence of a crime, the existence of which, even, was unknown to the operator at the time he made the exposure. The motion-picture camera caught a bicycle thief the other day in New York. A boy who had been at the seaside at Newport the previous summer strolled into a West Side "movie" show and was much interested in some views of the famous seaside resort, which showed not only the beach and the harbor front but the principal streets.

Presently he was surprised to see himself prop his bicycle on the curb and walk into a grocery store. A moment later a man walked out of the same shop, coolly mounted the bicycle and rode off down the street.

The boy called the attention of the police to the picture, and they recognized the man, the existence of which, even, was unknown to the operator at the time he made the exposure. The motion-picture camera caught a bicycle thief the other day in New York. A boy who had been at the seaside at Newport the previous summer strolled into a West Side "movie" show and was much interested in some views of the famous seaside resort, which showed not only the beach and the harbor front but the principal streets.

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The Housewife's Corner

Hints For The Home Dress-maker.

The length of material to be allowed when cutting ruffles is one and a half times the length required when finished, unless the ruffle is washed very full, then twice the length must be allowed. For box pleats, three times the length is needed; for killing by machine, three times the length.

To prevent crushing velvet when sewing it, put a small piece of velvet pile downwards under the thumb that holds the work.

In cutting velvet great care must be taken so that it all shades alike on looking from the top downwards. This can easily be ascertained by holding the velvet in the hand and looking selvedge-way down it; one way it will shade lighter than the other. The pile of velvet or velveteen feels rough toward the hand when it is rightly placed, and should be brushed in the contrary direction to other materials; thus, you would brush velvet bodice from the waist to the throat.

If you cannot decide which is the right and wrong side of twilled material, hold the selvedge down and see that the twill goes from right to left upwards.

It is on pressing that so much of the well finished appearance of a garment depends. Pressing, although done with an iron, is not ironing, but a real pressing of a hot iron. System is a daily necessity. Press the garment must be heavy and not too hot, especially for woolen goods; as they are very liable to scorch under a very hot iron. Try a piece of the stuff with the iron before touching the garment, then you will see what heat it will stand.

In pressing a coat or vest, press the seams from the armhole to waist; be careful with the curved seams that they are in exact curve and are not stretched when pressing.

For pressing seams in sleeves, cover a rolling pin or roll of wood, or roll up several magazines tightly, wrap with fine thread and cover with some suitable material to make the roll smooth to press on. These are better to use than a sleeve board, as just the point of the iron can be rubbed over the seam without touching the other part of the sleeve, as in some materials the mark of the fold will show through to the right side if ironed flat. Such an ironing roll will also be found useful when pressing other parts of a dress, especially curved seams and little parts of a dress that cannot be pressed otherwise.

When pressing seams in very thick cloth, rub a little soap inside of seams and press the iron over it. When pressing very thick pieces, such as the hem or facing up of a skirt, put right side down on the board, not on the blanket and press from the wrong side.

Killed skirts and flat pleats generally require careful pressing to keep them in form, especially if they are not taped at the back. Do not press them on a blanket, but just cover the skirt-board with a sheet and place the pleats right side down on it. Press with a hot—but not too hot—iron. If the material is very thick or springy, place a damp cloth over the pleats and press until the cloth is dry. Do not, however, make the cloth very wet. In pressing curved seams it is well to use a hard, round cushion or pad, such as tailors use.

Meat Substitutes.

With meat prices at the highest altitude within the memory of man, substitutes are eagerly looked for. These will be found very palatable.

Kidney, Bean Stew.—One and a half cups of dried kidney beans, two cups of canned tomatoes, half cup of rice, two tablespoons flour, one onion, one tablespoon salt. Wash the beans, put in a covered kettle and soak over night in two quarts of cold water. Cook slowly in water in which they were soaked. If necessary, add more water to cover and continue the cooking until they are tender, usually about two hours. Wash the rice, cut up the onion and add, with tomatoes, to beans. Cook until rice is tender, about thirty minutes. Mix flour with cold water and stir in carefully to thicken. A small piece of salt pork cut up in cubes and added to the beans at the beginning of the cooking improves the flavor.

Calcutta Rice.—Two cups rice, two cups tomatoes, half pound of cheese, one tablespoon salt, pepper and celery, or onions added if desired. Boil rice, mix with tomatoes, grated cheese and seasonings and pour into baking dish. Bake half hour. If peppers or celery are used, cut up and boil with rice. These dishes have as much building material as a pound and a half of solid meat.

Savory Spaghetti and Kidney Beans.—One cup spaghetti, two cups dried kidney beans, one teaspoon salt. Wash and soak the beans over night. Break spaghetti into pieces about an inch long, cook in boiling salted water until soft. Drain and rinse with cold water. Make a tomato sauce as follows: Three tablespoons fat, three tablespoons flour, two cups stewed tomatoes. Melt the fat, add



The Housewife's Corner

Hints For The Home Dress-maker.

The length of material to be allowed when cutting ruffles is one and a half times the length required when finished, unless the ruffle is washed very full, then twice the length must be allowed. For box pleats, three times the length is needed; for killing by machine, three times the length.

To prevent crushing velvet when sewing it, put a small piece of velvet pile downwards under the thumb that holds the work.

In cutting velvet great care must be taken so that it all shades alike on looking from the top downwards. This can easily be ascertained by holding the velvet in the hand and looking selvedge-way down it; one way it will shade lighter than the other. The pile of velvet or velveteen feels rough toward the hand when it is rightly placed, and should be brushed in the contrary direction to other materials; thus, you would brush velvet bodice from the waist to the throat.

If you cannot decide which is the right and wrong side of twilled material, hold the selvedge down and see that the twill goes from right to left upwards.

It is on pressing that so much of the well finished appearance of a garment depends. Pressing, although done with an iron, is not ironing, but a real pressing of a hot iron. System is a daily necessity. Press the garment must be heavy and not too hot, especially for woolen goods; as they are very liable to scorch under a very hot iron. Try a piece of the stuff with the iron before touching the garment, then you will see what heat it will stand.

In pressing a coat or vest, press the seams from the armhole to waist; be careful with the curved seams that they are in exact curve and are not stretched when pressing.

For pressing seams in sleeves, cover a rolling pin or roll of wood, or roll up several magazines tightly, wrap with fine thread and cover with some suitable material to make the roll smooth to press on. These are better to use than a sleeve board, as just the point of the iron can be rubbed over the seam without touching the other part of the sleeve, as in some materials the mark of the fold will show through to the right side if ironed flat. Such an ironing roll will also be found useful when pressing other parts of a dress, especially curved seams and little parts of a dress that cannot be pressed otherwise.

When pressing seams in very thick cloth, rub a little soap inside of seams and press the iron over it. When pressing very thick pieces, such as the hem or facing up of a skirt, put right side down on the board, not on the blanket and press from the wrong side.

Killed skirts and flat pleats generally require careful pressing to keep them in form, especially if they are not taped at the back. Do not press them on a blanket, but just cover the skirt-board with a sheet and place the pleats right side down on it. Press with a hot—but not too hot—iron. If the material is very thick or springy, place a damp cloth over the pleats and press until the cloth is dry. Do not, however, make the cloth very wet. In pressing curved seams it is well to use a hard, round cushion or pad, such as tailors use.

Meat Substitutes.

With meat prices at the highest altitude within the memory of man, substitutes are eagerly looked for. These will be found very palatable.

Kidney, Bean Stew.—One and a half cups of dried kidney beans, two cups of canned tomatoes, half cup of rice, two tablespoons flour, one onion, one tablespoon salt. Wash the beans, put in a covered kettle and soak over night in two quarts of cold water. Cook slowly in water in which they were soaked. If necessary, add more water to cover and continue the cooking until they are tender, usually about two hours. Wash the rice, cut up the onion and add, with tomatoes, to beans. Cook until rice is tender, about thirty minutes. Mix flour with cold water and stir in carefully to thicken. A small piece of salt pork cut up in cubes and added to the beans at the beginning of the cooking improves the flavor.

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TWO ARCH-MURDERERS
Kaiser Wilhelm and the Persian Governor, Hassan-Ben-Sabbah.
The famous War Book published by the German Government soon after the outbreak of the present conflict lays down certain definite rules in regard to various treacheries and crimes which it declares to be permissible and even virtuous acts when perpetrated in behalf of the Fatherland. Special stress is laid upon the virtue of assassination.
There is an extraordinary reminder here of the political doctrines of the Murder State organized in Persia during the eleventh century by Hassan-ben-Sabbah, a native of Khorasan, who, gaining by stratagem possession of the strong mountain fortress of Alamut, established a government lasting for more than 150 years. His followers were called "Hashashin" from which our word "assassin" is derived—and their chief business was systematic murder. Their code rejected all morality, and the sole obligation imposed upon them was unquestioning obedience to the will of their superiors.
Hassan-ben-Sabbah was known as the Old Man of the Mountains, and it is understood that by the use of a drug, which he alone knew how to supply, he obtained over his people absolute influence and control. Anybody who opposed or offended him suffered swift death at the hands of his fanatical agents, and even the rulers of powerful States did not escape their daggers.
Not only Persia, but Egypt and Syria became fairly terrorized. The Hashashin spread, a secret political organization, into both the latter countries, and it was not until 1256 A. D. that military efforts directed against them on a large scale resulted in the capture of Alamut and the killing without quarter of 12,000 professional murderers. A short time later they were exterminated in Syria. The drug alleged to have been used by Hassan-ben-Sabbah (knowledge of it being bequeathed to his successors) was hashish—whence the term Hashashin. It is obtained from the seed vessels of a variety of hemp, and engenders of fantastic visions. Nowadays it is smoked most commonly in pipes and cigarettes, but in the Orient it is also sold in the form of a sweet-meat.
It is interesting to observe how closely the Hashashin resembles in several particulars the modern German State—i. e., in the repudiation of all morality, in the malign completeness of their organization, and in the blind devotion and obedience to their All-Highest required of his followers.

Peace.
Lovely word, flying like a light across the happy land,
When the buds break and all the earth is changed,
Bringing back the sailor from his watch upon the perilled seas,
Re-joining shores long severed and estranged,
Peace, like the Spring, that makes the torrent dance afresh
And bursts the hough with sap of beauty pent,
Flower from our hearts into passionate recovery
Of all the mind lost in that banishment.
Come to us mighty as a young and glad deliverer
From wrong's old canker and out-dated lease,
Then will we sing thee in thy triumph and thy majesty,
Then from our throats shall be prepared our peace.

Townsend of Constantinople.
One of the lions of the moment is General Townsend, who, after being so long a prisoner in Turkey, is doubly able to appreciate the turning of the tide. Unlike many other prisoners who had fallen into enemy hands, Gen. Townsend seems to have been quite well treated, and was described during his term of captivity as "the best dressed man in Constantinople."
This recalls the amusing message which he sent by wireless from Kut to London in the early part of 1916. He stated that he would be wanting his evening-clothes at an early date! There were some who took this seriously, and wondered why a British general should trouble himself over such trivial matters as this in war-time.
But the wise knew that the wire was sent to reassure his family and to perplex the Turks.

Men's Raccoon Coats
C. & C. Raccoon Coats are the best value on the market to-day. They are made from full furred prime skins—good and roomy, with wide skirt so as to insure warmth to the wearer when needed. The lining is the best quilted Venetian cloth. Length of coats: 52 inches. Sizes 42, 44, 46, 48.
Prices \$225, \$270, \$310, \$350. Coats sent C. O. D. for approval at our expense.
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106 St. Paul St. - Montreal

DIFFICULTIES IN AFRICAN FIGHT
HAD TO FORCE WAY THROUGH THICK JUNGLES
British Forces Chased Elusive Enemy Over 100,000 Miles of Bush Territory.
A despatch from General Sir J. L. Vanderventer, Commander-in-chief of the allied forces in East Africa, and dated Ded El Salaam, September 30, has just been published. It graphically describes the tremendous difficulties of campaigning in East Africa, and says that

Soils and Crops

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

Developing The Young Dairy Animals

The calf is the fundamental factor in cattle breeding. Success or failure with a herd is dependent upon securing a living calf, lusty with the inherited merits of its ancestors. The care and development of the calf are more important than a knowledge of pedigree in blending the blood lines. Not only the increase but the improvement of the herd depends upon the calf. If there is not ample provision made for the reception of the youngster and the later care and development, then no wisdom in the purchase price of the dam, no study of pedigree, no familiarity with breed history, can save the herd from passing into oblivion.

Hundreds of breeders of registered cattle, who have made liberal investments in stock and equipment, have failed simply because they had not the gumption to secure the services of good calf takers or were unwilling themselves to give vigilant watchfulness and daily attention to care and feed. Some neglect to bring sunshine and fresh air to the calves; others think clean pails and feed boxes too much trouble. Some will feed more than the calf can digest; others will let the calf "rough it." The general appearance of the calf tells a story which the good caretaker can interpret with keen perception and avoid trouble. Getting a good start is important in every undertaking, and nowhere is it more important than in the life of a calf that is expected to make a return on an investment and express the merits of the breed. Right care and proper precautions would save many calves that are lost, and the loss is great because of the investment in the sire and dam and the long period in embryo life; but even calves that are born strong do not always continue to thrive for the simple reason that some painstaking caretaker does not look after them once a day to discern the slightest indication that health and growth are not as they should be. The sire with pedigree and individual merit has only the calf to express his value; the cow, true to type, and noted for her excellence, is a disappointment if she fails to produce a good, lusty calf.

On many farms where whole milk is sold the use of prepared calf food has been found profitable. It seldom pays, however, to depend upon these substitute foods until the calves are from four to five weeks old, and then to use them merely as a supplement to the skim-milk and hay ration. At the leading experimental farms it has been found that the use of skim-milk or powdered milk is necessary to enable the calf to make efficient use of these prepared foods. It has been demonstrated that the addition of protein, such as the albumen of milk or the proteins of meat helped out wonderfully in making the proteins in the cereals more easily digested. This undoubtedly explains the great value of a feed like skim-milk or soluble blood meal in supplying the deficiencies in grain feeds and prepared mixtures as well as promoting the health of the calves. Some of the

best caretakers report excellent results from the use of about one tablespoonful of soluble blood meal mixed with each feed served to keep the bowels of the calves in good condition, and since it is a comparatively inexpensive feed a wider use of it on breeding farms might be profitable.

Young animals that are being developed for breeding purposes should not be closely housed and pampered. A strong rugged heifer is the basis of success in producing well developed cows and to that end the young stock should be given as much outdoor life and exercise as is consistent with a healthy growth and normal development. By close stall feeding it is possible to obtain greater growth during the first year but it is a question whether or not this method tends to make the animals more susceptible to disease and common ailments. The calf that is well fed and allowed to run outside a few weeks to grow and develop strong muscles and a vigorous constitution is capable of making better gains from the amount of grain and roughage consumed than one that has been kept inside during the summer and fall months. When cattle become so refined in type and pleasing to the eye that the rugged life of outdoors is denied them, destructive diseases increase with the calf's improvement. It is well enough to assist nature in caring for stock, but in his misguided zeal man often seeks nature's ways aside. The calf, contentedly chewing his cud in a warm, richly bedded stall, surrounded with every comfort which his owner can think of, may not have the productive ability or the reproductive usefulness of the moderately fleshed, rough coated calf that hustles about the pasture for a living. Sun, air and grass are needed in securing that superb vigor which immunizes animals from disease. It is always better to practice safe and sane methods of growing young stock than to go to extremes.

During the first three weeks of the calf's life from four to six quarts of whole milk per day divided into three feeds will give good results. Thereafter skim-milk, grain feeds and hay may be profitably fed until the youngster is six months old. Skim-milk should play an important part in the diet of the calf. One cannot afford to omit skim-milk entirely, although prepared calf foods may be used to supplement a scant supply. When the calf is three months old silage may be fed once a day while at six months of age it will make good use of two feeds of silage each day. As early as possible grain should be introduced into the calf ration. One-half a pound a day of a mixture made up of equal parts of cornmeal, wheat bran, ground oats, with the hulls removed, and half a part of linseed meal constitute an excellent calf ration. The skim-milk and grain ration should be continued after the calves are turned out to pasture, unless grass is unusually good and they are old enough to maintain growth and flesh condition without additional feed.

Food Control Corner

There is not a scrap more food in the world because peace—"white-winged peace"—has come back. Those lands with plenty, as Canada will, in reality, be obligated by a dictate of humanitarianism, to send still more of their surplus to the needy. Leaving out the enemy countries—and apparently they have been so battered and starved, and their spirits so depressed by an unvarying ration for four years, that they are bordering desperation and starvation—there are anything up to 150,000,000 people who will have to be helped over the interval until the next harvest. Even then, possibly, the normalizing of food plants and of food animals may not be complete. Out of our existing stores we were able to keep our Allies so marvelously well fed that none of them were reduced to the state of depressed, dejected national spirit which plainly contributed to the utter debacle of the once great German Empire.

None the less, the Allied home supplies have during the war been greatly eaten into, and their grain fields have been much reduced.

Dr. Vernon Kellogg, who was for

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two years the night-hand man in feeding Belgium, and who is now touring Europe, says that the losses in cattle in France and Italy are very serious. Not only are meat and milk directly affected, but in these lands oxen are largely used for draught purposes, and the areas which can be ploughed next year are likely to be greatly reduced by the absence of beasts to draw the plough and harrow.

Then as to cereals, the International Agricultural Institute has declared that the production of wheat in Italy, while greater than it was last year, is below the average for the years before the war. Spain, Great Britain, Italy, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, Egypt, and Tunis (a list which, with the exception of Russia, Argentina and Southern Australia, comprises all the chief wheat-producing countries) show an increase of only 8 per cent, above the average for five years, 1912-16, these including two years of war. That 8 per cent. will make but a poor showing even to feed the Russian people, much less help in raising the general level of wheat supply for the better nourishment of millions and millions of Allies.

Rye, however, in the six chief countries, shows an increase of 50 per cent, over the average for the same period, and barley an increase of nearly 7 per cent. Oats show a drop of, roughly, 15 per cent. for the same five-year period, and (maize) corn in Spain, Switzerland, Canada and the United States altogether is estimated to show a diminution of about 3 per cent. Linseed, now more largely used than ever for animal feed, and highly important for its essential oils for human consumption, has decreased at least 16 per cent.

Sugar beet production in all the European countries, including Germany and Austria, has dropped from 8,500,000 tons in 1914-15 to 4,428,000

tons for last harvest. Sugar was selling in Spain a month ago at from 21 cents to 26 cents a pound. And Spain was neutral. In Austria it was from 30 cents to 54 cents a pound, when procurable, while in Turkey, just before her capitulation under smashing blows in Palestine and Mesopotamia, sugar was selling, or at least was quoted, at from \$1.70 to \$5 a pound. These figures show a globe-wide shortage.

Pedigreed Seed.

When seed grain is advertised as pedigreed seed, it should mean two things; first, that the record of that particular strain is known from its origin; second, that it is rich in the qualities that make it superior to other selections of the same sort.

In order that the term pedigreed may have the proper significance to those who wish to purchase seed grain of high quality, the following outline is given of the essential methods in the primary selection work of pedigreed varieties or strains of grain. Before seed grain can be termed pedigreed it must be descended from a single plant; that particular plant must have been a superior plant to others of its kind and must have had the ability to transmit the high yield and the desirable characters for which it has been selected. This superiority can only be determined by careful observation at the time of the first selection and by a careful test under uniform conditions with the parent or other standard varieties. Also, this selected strain must be watched closely during the multiplication period for the appearance of false heads or the breaking up of the variety. This is the essential work in the propagation of pedigreed seed and unless it has been selected in accordance with the above methods, the word pedigreed should not be used.

Apart from those who are associated with experiment stations there are but few men in Canada who have the facilities and the knowledge essential to perform the primary selection work in the production of pedigreed grain. Any observant person can, however, obtain pedigreed seed and by the maintenance of a seed plot and the careful roguing out of the false heads and chance impurities, preserve the purity and quality of his seed grain that it may continue to rank as pedigreed seed. As the production of pedigreed strains and varieties is practically confined to the various Dominion and Provincial Experiment Stations, any so called pedigreed seed that does not trace back to these sources, or is not registered in the Canadian Seed Growers' Association should not be purchased as such, without careful inquiry into its origin.

Pedigreed seed bears the same relation to the grain grower as the live stock industry, and its use is necessary if a grower desires to maintain the yield, purity and quality of his grain. Experimental Farms Notes.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

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

Cold in the Head.
The influenza, or by courtesy, the Spanish influenza, was so recently with us, (indeed is still here and will remain a long time through the seasons that have come out of it) that it seems hardly fair to begin a talk about colds in the head.

And yet those disagreeable visitors are always with us; summer and winter, more abundant in winter than in summer and with varying degrees of misery accompanying them.

We speak of "catching" cold as if there were something infectious or contagious about it and there probably is sometimes but not always. One catches cold by contact with somebody who has it, or by exposure to the influence of certain irritating germs, but one catches cold just as effectively, at any rate with the same symptoms, by exposure to pungent gases or to draughts of air or to cold and wet.

The symptoms are familiar enough, a paroxysm of sneezing, watery discharge from the eyes and nose, swelling of the nasal mucous membrane, and necessity of mouth breathing, difficulty in sleeping on account of general discomfort.

This continues two or three days and then if there are no complications the discharge diminishes, it is no longer watery but mucous, the breathing becomes less troublesome, the general condition improves and after a few days the afflicted person seems to be as well as ever.

It is not always easy to know how to treat a cold and I take the liberty of describing the method used by a dear old medical friend, Dr. Beverly Robinson of New York, who has had more experience in public and private practice than comes to the lot of most doctors.

When sneezing, chilliness, and cough first appear give to an adult 5 to 10 grains of salicylate of ammonia and half a grain of caffeine in capsules every two hours, four or five times.

If this does not break up the cold it will probably shorten it, and pre-

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



ONCE WHEN MY BATTING EYE WAS RIGHT I HIT THE BALL WITH ALL MY MIGHT. HOME RUN I HEARD THE BOYS ALL SHOUT BUT BOB WAS THERE AND CAUGHT ME OUT.



Early hatching means better chicks, better success in rearing, higher prices for surplus cockerels sold as broilers, mature pullets in the fall that will lay more eggs during cold weather, and larger, plumper roasters and capons for the holiday markets. It also means greater use from incubators and brooders and better labor distribution by putting the hatching and care of the small chicks ahead of the rush of spring planting.

It is very difficult to break hens of the egg eating habit. Various methods, such as filling an egg shell with red pepper, placing a china egg in the nest, etc., have been tried, but with very little success. This habit is started because of the lack of animal food, or accidentally a hen breaks an egg in getting out of the nest and thereby establishes the habit. However, if the hens get plenty of beef scraps or sour milk and are kept busy during the day, they are not as likely to begin such a habit.

Very often there is only a hen or two in the flock which do this destructive work and by carefully watching one can pick them out and get rid of them.

"It is blessed to give; blessed is he of whom it is said that he so loved giving that he was glad to give his life."—Donald Hankey.

vent a complicating gripe or bronchitis.

If there is fever add half a grain of phenacetine to each dose and at bed time take half a teaspoonful of aromatic spirit of ammonia and the same quantity of spirits of nitre in two tablespoonfuls of water.

Rub within the nose a small quantity of carbolic vaseline or menthol salve.

Also at bedtime take a hot mustard water foot bath, dry the feet carefully and wear long woolen stockings in bed.

If constipated, take a laxative pill or Sedita powder the next morning. If there are cough and expectorations stop the other medicines, give a teaspoonful of syrup of hypophosphite of ammonium every two hours and wear for an hour or two at a time the Robinson inhalant mask, inhaling equal parts of beechwood creosote, spirit of chloroform, and alcohol.

Paint the chest with compound tincture of iodine and wear an electric pad at night if there is pain in the chest.

If the cold is attended with cough, fever and pain in the chest the vapor of creosote may be inhaled from a croup-kettle or if this odor is objectionable it may be modified by adding compound tincture of benzoin or the oil of pine.

The diet should be very moderate, and it may be entirely liquid during the first forty-eight hours.

If there is great weakness a suitable alcoholic stimulant may be given if relief has not been obtained with hot coffee and tea.

Questions and Answers
Olive E.—Five weeks ago my little girl had her tonsils removed and each morning her nose is filled up and there is blood upon her pillow, just the same as before the operation.

Answer—I should think it possible that the child had adenoids in the back of her throat and nose, and that if you would take her to a skillful specialist in nose and throat diseases, he would be able to determine, upon examination, just where the trouble is and to do such an operation would give relief.

PROFITS IN PREPARING POULTRY PRODUCTS

By Earle W. Gage

Putting the finishing touches on a product before offering it for sale yields the farmer the greatest return of any labor. This lack of "finish" is nowhere so clearly seen as in our poultry products as shipped to market.

To prove that producers do not put the care they should on their poultry products before offering them for sale, one may visit any market and he will find that a large proportion of the poultry and eggs exposed for sale exhibit a carelessness that no other business could stand. Good farmers who follow a systematic crop rotation, who conserve all the available moisture in the soil, who never market other live stock except in a finished condition, seem to forget all their business principles when poultry and eggs are being disposed of, and think only of getting rid of them in the quickest and easiest way possible.

The time it takes to prepare produce before it is shipped from the farm is time well spent. No matter what is being sold, be it breeding stock, hatching eggs, live or dressed poultry, or market eggs, it should never be sent from the farm until it is in the best possible condition. Especially is this true when produce is intended for table use.

Well-finished broilers or roasters cost less per pound to the producer than those that are poorly finished, and they are much more palatable to the consumer. Though he may have to pay from twenty-five to fifty per cent. more per pound for them, as a rule, the edible portion really costs less.

The neat, attractive package is a good investment. First appearance goes a long way in determining the price of eggs and dressed poultry. The person who will take the trouble to make a neat box or crate and have it tastefully addressed and marked, will, in all likelihood, have something good to put into it.

Really good produce is sometimes sold for less than it is worth because it is packed in unattractive packages. It is the neat package that will help sell the contents every time. Therefore, it is good business to have produce not only of the best quality itself, but packed in containers that will indicate the prime quality of contents.

The ordinary packages in which eggs are shipped to market are not always attractive. The outside is frequently dirty, lacks neatness and is too often more or less flimsy. Even though the contents of such packages are of high quality they do not bring the price they should because of the unattractive container.

The best size package for ordinary shipments is, without doubt, the thirty-dozen case. For private or special shipments, packages to hold twelve, fifteen, or as low as six dozen eggs, may be made, as the customer wishes. It is an advantage to make these packages all uniform, in size, or half-size, so that in placing them into the car or buggy, they fit in square and fill up the space.

Instead of placing his stock on the market during two months of the year, or at the season when there is an over-abundance, which means poor prices, the farmer should arrange to distribute his produce over more of the twelve months than he does.

For instance, instead of keeping the spring chickens all summer long and marketing them in the fall, some of them, at least, may be marketed throughout the season as broilers. Broilers bring two to three times as much per pound in May and June as they bring as roasters in the fall. If, therefore, cockerels that were large enough to be marketed at this time of the year were sold they would command, in most cases, as much per bird as they would bring if kept until fall, and the cost of production would be very materially lessened. The same obtains with hens. Hens that have completed their second laying, winter and have passed through the breeding season should be marketed as soon as the breeding season is over, rather than held until fall. Hens in June bring from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than in the fall, and when marketed in June or July do not come into competition with the cockerels which are marketed as roasters in October and November. The reason that the old hens bring a lower price in the fall is due to the fact that people do not want them when they can get chickens, but, if the same hens are marketed in the spring when there are no fresh roasters, the demand is good and the prices in proportion to the demand.

The same may be said of other lines of poultry, especially ducks. Green ducks, that is, ducks, that have just completed their first coat of feathers, should be marketed at that time rather than be kept until late fall. In an experiment recently conducted with sixty-five young ducks, it was found that when sold as green ducks, at ten and a half weeks of age, they brought on the local market about two hundred per cent. more than it cost to feed them, or in other words, they cost for feed \$20 and at ten and a half weeks of age they brought \$60. Similar ducks that were kept until fall and were sold as flocks are usually sold did not pay for the cost of feed. Large produce dealers claim that they cannot get a sufficient quantity of green ducks and are advising people to sell their ducks at ten to eleven weeks

rather than holding them until they mature.

It is a good plan to be near your market. This, however, is a relative term and does not always mean near in the sense of distance. Some people one hundred miles from the market are really nearer than others within ten miles, in that it does not cost as much to deliver and the produce arrives in better shape.

Distance from market should be considered, not in miles, but in time, condition, and expense in getting produce from the farmer to the market. Two miles of rough country road from the farmer to the railroad station may be a greater distance than two hundred miles from the railroad station to the consumer. One can be miles distant and yet be close enough. Many farmers who consider themselves out of reach of the best markets may be nearer than they think. In such cases a little co-operation may make their position ideal.

The nearer the producer can come to the consumer, that is, the fewer middlemen in between, the higher will be his prices, but the greater will be the labor and expense of marketing. The best paying customers—those who are willing to pay from five to twenty cents above the market price—are the private families who want the best of everything and who are willing to pay for it. More attention must be given to this class, however, and all producers are not so situated that they can cater to it.

Next to the family trade comes the hotel and restaurant trade, which also requires a producer close enough that produce can be shipped or delivered frequently at not too high a cost. Next would come the retail store. There are good retailers in every town looking for producers who will supply eggs regularly each week the year round at several cents per dozen above the average egg price.

A difference of only a few cents per dozen makes a large difference in the income when several fowls are kept. For example, one farmer keeping one hundred hens from which he gets ten dozen eggs each year, may take the wholesale price or he may send them to one of the other markets and get a premium of five cents on a dozen. Five cents on each dozen means fifty cents per hen or \$50 per year for the flock, which is practically clear gain, the result of good business methods, uniformly good quality and honest dealings.

Grow Roses.

Everyone should celebrate the renewal of peace by planting roses, they will grow anywhere in Canada if a little attention is given them; curiously while roses imported from our Allies and neutral countries bloom for a season or two, it is the roses of England, that flourish and bloom from year to year. British roses in British soil.

The value of a farm may be substantially increased by adding to the knowledge of the manager. The world is full of willing people; some are willing to work, others are willing to let them.

The constant rule for cooking fish is to submit it to intense heat at first so as to sear the outside and keep the juice within. Then the temperatures should be lowered, until the fish is thoroughly done. When the flesh flakes, the fish is entirely cooked.

HIRAM JOHNSON, LTD.

The oldest established
Raw Fur Dealers
in Montreal
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID
Satisfaction guaranteed to shippers
410 St. Paul St. West, Montreal

MERRYWEATHER'S ENGLISH ROSES

All orders received before February 1st will be delivered about April 1st.

Catalogues free on application to

M. A. BRUSH
24-26 Wellington St. West
PHONE M. 3480 TORONTO

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RAW FURS

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Alexander
FURS
428 St. Paul St. West
MONTREAL

Being manufacturers and not buying to resell we always assure the fairest grading and the highest market prices. Quick returns! No price has seemed but we guarantee to hold your skins separate until you accept or reject our offer.

MAKING A RECORD

"Oh, Aunt Nan," cried Bertha with a prodigious sigh, as she came in from her first day of work at Smith & Hartley's. "I am frightened absolutely to pieces! Just let me tell you—"

"Do!" cried Aunt Nan. "Sit right down, my dear, and tell me all about it. Is anything the matter about your new job?"

Bertha nodded. "I should say there is! I've just found out about their report cards!"

"Report cards?" repeated Aunt Nan.

"Well, record cards, perhaps, but they're really just like school reports; they keep a record of everybody in that big business, and grade us!"

"Oh, is that all?" asked Aunt Nan with a smile. "Surely that's nothing to worry about."

"Oh, yes, it is! Why, the girls say that they mark you on intellect and personality and appearance and everything like that! I'm sure I'll never pass! You know I'm stupid and not at all magnetic and not a bit pretty!"

"Well, of course you don't wish me to agree with you there, exactly, do you?" said her aunt. "They must have been satisfied with your superficial aspects—so to speak—else they wouldn't have hired you in the first place. Your staying on, my dear, depends largely on things that are in your own hands, on whether you have the virtues that wear well. I happened to read an article about this record system just the other day. There were thirty-five headings grouped under four main heads: Physical, Intellectual, Personality and Salesmanship; and the thing that interested me, my dear, was to see how many of the highest counts were for things that are entirely in our own hands: promptness and neatness and honesty and patience, and most of all courtesy. That counted more than twice as much as any one of the others, two and a half times as much as ambition, enthusiasm or honesty, and five times as much as promptness! Just courtesy, my dear, the kind of thing that's possible for everyone!"

"I know a woman who has charge of a Red Cross workroom. She's prompt and efficient and businesslike and enthusiastic—but she isn't courteous or polite or tactful. She evidently doesn't think it worth while to bother about those little things. As a consequence, she fails lamentably; people just won't come to work under her. And she can't understand why, and accuses everyone else of disloyalty and laziness."

"And I know a girl who is as good as gold to her family. She sacrifices herself to give them pleasure; she spends her money for them; she does every outward duty. But she's so cross and abrupt and rude in her manner that half of the time they actually resent her favors, and they never really appreciate what she does for them."

"And I know a waitress in a restaurant who is not half so quick or efficient as the girls round her; but she has twice as many regular patrons, because she is always so polite and agreeable that people like to go to her table."

"But there—I've wandered away from the record cards entirely, haven't I?"

"Nevertheless, you've cheered me up wonderfully, Aunt Nan. For I can be polite—thanks to your years of work, and mother's; and I can be neat and prompt, if I try hard enough. And it is an enormous comfort to think that so many things are in my own hands. I'll make a record in those anyway and not worry about the others."

"Do it in all your daily living, too," said Aunt Nan. "It's the best rule I know for all sorts of success."

Canada And Her Eggs And Butter

Canada has 27 fowls, compared with 100 in Holland, 166 in Denmark, 65 in Germany, 2 in Argentina and 32 in the United States. This is contained in a handy statement, plain to grasp at a glance, issued by the Canada Food Board. Increased production of live stock is of vital importance to Canada's future and is the most valuable reconstruction work that can be done.

In fifteen of the most important fowl states of the United States there are 196.4 fowls per square mile and a total of 203,000,000 fowls.

Britain normally imports 190,850,520 dozen eggs. She had a war shortage of 124,786,570 dozen. Sixteen years ago Canada exported 2,128,500 dozen, and up to October 31st, 1918, 3,861,389 dozen were exported. If Canada in 1919 exports as many eggs as she did sixteen years ago she will be living up to her egg opportunity.

Britain before the war imported 452,795,204 pounds of butter a year. The shortage of butter in Great Britain due to the war was 209,148,734 pounds yearly. Twelve years ago Canada exported to Great Britain 33,888,074 pounds of butter. Two years ago she exported 6,783,466 pounds of butter. Compared with twelve years ago Canada has not lived up to her butter opportunity.

Australia is also seeking to develop a flax-growing industry, the area in this crop there being 1,500 acres as compared with 400 in 1917.

The Newbury CASH STORE

NOW HAS
IN STOCK

Pure Grain Chop
Feed Flour
Shorts and Bran
5 Roses Flour

W. H. PARNALL
License No. 8-13967

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 2, 1919

NEWBURY

Born—Dec. 13th, at West Lorne, to Mr. and Mrs. George McColl, a son.

Mrs. Ed. Woods and son Brerton have returned home from a two weeks' visit with her daughter, Mrs. McColl, at West Lorne.

Misses Jessie and Bella Gray of Detroit spent Christmas with their parents here.

Russell Purdy of Regina called on friends in town Monday.

Mrs. R. K. Jeffery left on Tuesday evening for a visit with her son in Windsor.

Miss Doris Vanduzer of the Western Hospital staff, Toronto, spent Christmas with her parents at Miss Graydon's.

M. Sinclair of the Merchants Bank spent Christmas in Collingwood.

Among the teachers home for the holidays are Misses W. Owens, L. Owens, H. Fennell, M. Fennell and R. Hammett, and Miss M. Hammett from Normal.

At the auction sale for taxes held in London Dec. 18th, the Peter Mitchell property was bought by the L. O. P. and the Peter Hanlan lots by Sandford Little.

Knox church S. S. spent a very pleasant evening Sunday, Dec. 20th, in the basement.

The church was tastefully decorated with evergreens and flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McEwen of London and L. R. McEwen spent Christmas at Dr. McEwen's, "Ingleside."

Russell has since left for Regina.

Mrs. Joseph Johnston and daughter Grace arrived via C. P. R. from the West Friday before Christmas, going to Florence first. Their many friends will be pleased to know that they will visit here soon.

Miss Anna Gordon of Toronto spent Christmas with her brother George.

Pte. Carl Regis, who returned from overseas on the Olympic, is visiting relatives here. Carl looks well and all are glad to see him.

Miss Stott left on Monday on a visit with relatives at Tillsonburg.

O. Prangley and family and E. J. Grant and family of London spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. John Grant.

James Hanna paid a short visit to town Christmas night on his way to Burlington. Mrs. Hanna's friends are pleased to hear she is making a good recovery from the flu and pneumonia.

Jim Brennan, having received his discharge from the army, arrived home from Halifax before Christmas.

R. J. and Mrs. Haggitt spent Christmas in Windsor.

Mrs. Ellwood and Gordon Haggitt of Windsor spent the Christmas holidays at Wm. Glennie's.

The Women's Institute will not hold their meeting January 8th.

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

In Memoriam

Calgary, Alberta, Dec. 21, 1918. In fond memory of our most patient and cheerful mother, who departed to be with Christ 2 years ago today. We miss her more and more as the time goes on—her counsel, guidance and love.—Mae and Olivia Gillett.

KILMARTIN

Mr. and Mrs. Will Robertson of Guelph spent the Christmas holidays at the manse here.

Corp. George M. Secord of Toronto visited at his home here last week.

Mrs. Hugh Munro is spending some time with her daughters in St. Thomas.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac. Munro and little daughter Mary Ellen of Windsor spent Christmas at Neil Munro's.

Mrs. Mac. Secord and her daughter of Detroit are visiting at John Secord's.

Charles Munro of Detroit spent the holidays with relatives here.

Miss Malcolmina Munro is spending the holidays in Detroit.

Mrs. Barbara Sullivan of Glencoe spent Christmas at Neil Munro's.

Miss Wren of London spent Christmas the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Munro.

Dan McCallum of Weyburn, Sask., is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCallum, Fiddle St.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. McAlpine spent Christmas in Detroit.

Capt. J. K. and Dan McAlpine of Detroit are holidaying under the parental roof.

Messrs. Cameron of Thamesville spent the week-end at John Little's.

Earl Wright of Detroit is visiting at D. A. McAlpine's.

MELBOURNE

The boys and girls are more than happy, as the schools are closed for the vacation. The closing exercises were a credit to both the pupils and the teachers. The public school held a social hour. The pupils took part in a splendid program, with Master Charlie Auld in the chair. The program consisted of readings, solos, choruses, dialogues, etc. Sargent and his wife made a hurried call and distributed nuts to the children. Gifts were distributed and candy was served.

At the close of the program the teachers presented the pupils with writing paper, handkerchiefs, boxes of candy, etc. At the same hour the continuation school were having their closing exercises. Some of the parents and friends of the pupils and teachers were present and were entertained to an excellent program, consisting of choruses, addresses, piano solos and diatonic solos, etc.

At the close of the program the principal, W. G. Robinson, who has taught in the Melbourne school for 21 years, was presented with a handsome club bag, fountain pen, safety razor, writing set and other gifts. An address was read by Alvin Clarke and the presentation made by Miss Eliza McLaughlin, the first graduate of the school. Mr. Robinson was taken by surprise, but made a very suitable reply. Many of the older pupils were present to show their appreciation and esteem of their former teacher.

Calvin Siller and bride, formerly Rosamond Jeffery of Newbury, spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. James Collier, of this village.

Earl Beatty had the misfortune to lose a valuable coat a few days ago.

Dufferin Lodge, A. F. & A. M., held their annual election of officers, which resulted as follows:—W. M., Howard Hanson; S. W., Edgar Haggart; J. W., James Stephenson; S. D., Mr. Theaker; J. D., Harry Munce; I. T., Louis Haggart; O. T., Robert Parr; Sec.-treasurer, Geo. Stevenson.

Theater and little daughter and sister, Miss Blanche Kelly, have returned from Picton where they went to attend the funeral of an aunt.

The citizens of Melbourne and vicinity were agreeably surprised a few days ago when it was learned that Lieut. Gilbert Fletcher and Pte. Russell Campbell had returned home after spending about three years overseas. Welcome home, boys.

Owing to a freight train being ditched on the G. T. R. near Longwood on Saturday, Dec. 21st, many of our citizens received a disappointment when they arrived at Longwood expecting to go into London on the morning mail train, which could not pass the wreck. They were not to be wholly disappointed, however, as they returned to Melbourne, secured an auto and arrived in London safely, although a little later than they had expected.

Miss N. R. Burr, Miss Elinor McNabb and Jack McNabb of Toronto are spending their holidays at their homes here.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis and family spent the holidays with friends in Windsor.

Miss B. C. Buchanan spent a few days with friends in St. Thomas.

Pte. Percy Snook of Camp Borden spent a few days in our village.

Maxwell Parr is visiting at his home here.

A few of our young people surprised Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Collier a few evenings ago by calling on them to express their good wishes and show their esteem in the form of a shower of useful articles.

Miss Holt is spending the vacation at her home in West Lorne.

Rev. Wm. R. Vance preached at the Riverside Presbyterian church on Sunday afternoon and in the Methodist church in Middlemiss on Sunday evening.

Miss J. Sherriff is spending the vacation at her home in Wingham.

Our citizens who have been ill are now improving nicely.

WARDSVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. W. Riley of Regina are visiting Mrs. Riley's mother, Mrs. Atchison.

Pte. Chas. Miller has arrived home. Miss Hilda Blott is home from business college at Chatham.

Hugh Sloan of this village died suddenly on Dec. 24th. He had been ailing for some time and his wife found him dead in bed in the morning.

Lenton Purdy died on Dec. 20, aged 64 years, at his home here. He was the eldest son of the late F. Purdy.

Five brothers survive—Walter of Ridgetown, Russell of Regina, Will and Fred of Kinstino, Sask., and Kenneth of Toronto. He also leaves a wife and two sons, Will of Buffalo and Ethridge of Ridgetown, and one daughter, Dessie of Tupperville. Mr. Purdy was a very influential man, holding the positions of treasurer of the Methodist church board and trustee of the school board. His last work was canvassing for subscriptions for the Victory Loan. He will be much missed. The funeral was held from the family residence, Russell Purdy of Regina, Kenneth Purdy of Toronto and Walter Purdy of Ridgetown, all brothers, were present, also Fred Purdy, a nephew of Strathroy. Interment was made in Oakland cemetery.

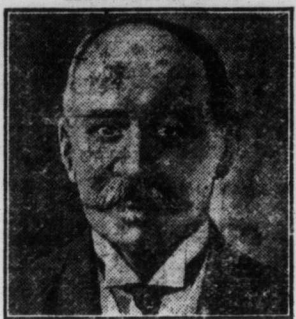
Card of Thanks

Mrs. Lenton Purdy, Wardsville, wishes to thank the many friends who so kindly assisted her in her recent bereavement and for floral contributions.

If you reside on the farm you will surely find The Farmers' Sun a profitable and candid friend. Its market reports, both stock and grain, are unequalled, while its independent views have long been appreciated. One Dollar for a full year's subscription. The (Farmers') Weekly Sun, Toronto.

TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Brought Quick and Permanent Relief



MR. P. H. MCHUGH

108 Church Street, Montreal.

December 10th, 1917.

"I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism for over 16 years. I consulted specialists, took medicines, used lotions; but nothing did me good.

Then, I began to use "Fruit-a-tives"; and in 15 days, the pain was easier and the Rheumatism was better. Gradually, "Fruit-a-tives" overcame my Rheumatism; and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. Also, I had severe Eczema and Constipation, and "Fruit-a-tives" relieved me of these complaints; and gave me a good appetite; and in every way restored me to health."

P. H. MCHUGH.

Box, 6 for \$2.50; trial size 25c.

At dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

MOSA

The Red Cross Society of No. 9, Mossa, met at the home of Mrs. Duncan Mitchell on Friday, Dec. 27th, and packed a box containing 20 shirts and 27 pairs of socks. The society gratefully acknowledges a donation of \$1 from Miss Flora McLachlan. The total collection was \$6.80. The society also gratefully acknowledges the grants which they have received from the Mossa and county councils, and the hearty sympathy and help which they have received from the surrounding community. The total shipment to Hyman Hall during 1918 was 371 pairs of socks, 262 shirts, 10 stretcher caps, 6 pillows and some old cotton. The total value was \$2,050. The next meeting of the society will be held at Miss Belle McIntyre's on Friday, Jan. 31st.

Mrs. Wandham of Fargo, Dakota, is visiting at her father's, William Corbett of Mossa.

WOODGREEN

William Weekes of London Medical School is spending the holidays with his parents.

Dan Waterworth has accepted a position at Hamilton.

Roy Waterworth of Hamilton and Charles Waterworth of Beesville spent Christmas with their parents at Bend Road.

The Sunday School entertainment and Christmas tree at S. S. No. 3, Mossa, was a success. The house was well filled, and the pupils are to be congratulated on the programme furnished by them. The proceeds were \$29.25.

At the annual school meeting held on Thursday, J. W. Edwards was elected trustee for 3 years and Frank Fry auditor for the session.

Neil Simpson of Mooretown is visiting in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Simpson of Glencoe spent Christmas at the home of Joseph Walker.

G. W. Weekes and family are confined to the house with influenza.

Jesse Lumley is improving after a very serious attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. Albert Daum is spending the holidays at her home, Sebringville. Our blacksmith and miller are both working overtime.

CAIRO

Cairo, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Wm. Fraser of Walkerville, having suffered an attack of the flu, returned to the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Young, on Tuesday.

Mac. D. Smith, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Ila Hayward, late of Regina, were London visitors on Thursday.

Mrs. George Colhoun and family of Hamilton are visitors at the home of her mother, Mrs. S. A. Annett.

The Cairo Red Cross Society met in the town hall on Wednesday last to arrange business for the future.

Miss Valetta Pearson, teacher of S. S. No. 10, held a very enjoyable entertainment in the school on Friday afternoon. The pupils participated in the program, consisting of vocal selections, recitations, etc., which were well executed.

Miss Myrtle Annett is still suffering from the effects of the flu.

A. Wellmann visited his wife in Chatham hospital.

Municipal matters are quiet as yet. Should the old members present themselves for re-election the probability is that there will be no contest.

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

The horses are now reported to be catching the flu.

GRINAN

Pte. J. A. Watson, who went overseas with the 91st, has returned home. Pte. Watson during his service in France was wounded and returned to England where he was on active service until the cessation of hostilities. His many friends here are glad to welcome him home.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip D. McRae and son Donald, who have been suffering from an attack of the flu, are all recovering.

The annual meeting of S. S. No. 9 was held in the school house on Thursday, Dec. 26th. The accounts of the section for the past year were found to be in first-class shape. J. A. Matheson was appointed school trustee to succeed W. J. Webster, who has removed to St. Thomas. John D. McRae was appointed auditor for the section for 1919.

W. J. Webster of St. Thomas called on friends here last week.

The willing workers met in the vestry of the church on Thursday afternoon.

The board of managers of Argyle Presbyrian church met in the church on Monday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Matheson visited Detroit friends last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McPherson have returned from their honeymoon. J. C. McMillan and Miss Grace McIntyre visited friends in Clachan last week.

G. T. Markham has disposed of his 10-acre farm, also the Crinan store and the Crinan cheese factory. Mr. Markham has purchased a farm near Parkhill.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Stalker were confined to their home last week with the flu.

Miss Jennie McIntyre and Miss Mae McIntyre, who were seriously ill, are recovering.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McRae visited friends in Detroit recently.

The Crinan Farmers' Club are meeting in Markham's Hall (tonight (Dec. 31st). The club has placed an order for a car of fence posts which have been purchased by the members.

J. A. Matheson was in St. Thomas last week.

Crinan school, which was closed only one week on account of the flu epidemic, is now closed for the usual Christmas-New Year's vacation. The teacher, Miss H. M. Johnston, is spending her vacation in Fingal at her home.

Sunday, Dec. 22nd, the congregation of Argyle Presbyterian church was addressed by a representative of the Lord's Day Alliance.

E. Shaw visited friends at Rodney recently.

We are pleased to learn that Walter W. Cadogan, who has been taking treatment in St. Joseph's Hospital, London, is much improved in health.

Miss Agnes McEachern is spending the holiday visiting friends in Detroit.

David Stalker, son, II, visited London friends last week.

The regular monthly meeting of the W. M. S. will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 8th, being postponed for one week, the regular meeting falling on Jan. 1st.

Miss Mary B. McCall is spending the holiday at the home of her parents, con. 4.

Donald Stalker, con. II, is the latest victim of the flu.

Mr. and Mrs. Belcher (nee Helen Matheson) of Detroit are visiting the latter's mother, con. II.

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McRae are visiting friends in Cass City, Mich.

The Y. P. P. G. postponed the social evening which they were to have held on the evening of Thursday, Dec. 26.

PARKDALE

Happy New Year! Among the Christmas visitors at home were noticed G. Ward, wife and daughter and James Ward, Windsor; James Haggitt and H. Fisher, Fort Erie, and J. Campbell, Welland.

Mrs. R. Campbell is visiting her daughter at Glencoe.

The Misses Smith spent Christmas with relatives at Wardsville.

Miss Edith Thompson is spending the holidays with Strathroy friends.

Miss Emily Hendry and Cecil DeGraw of Welland spent Christmas with friends here.

Mr. and Mrs. Purvis has returned home to Belle River.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep "Fruit-a-tives" in stock. Although they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as a cathartic medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

STRATHBURN

Drillers are at work on Robert Dyck's farm, putting down a test well for oil.

The Websters are all recovering from an attack of the flu.

George Weekes and family are all down with the flu. There are many more families having a slight attack.

Mr. Fleming is putting up his new smokestack at the mill this week. His old one blew down during the big wind storm some time ago.

Mr. Sharpe and family were all laid up with the flu but are on the mend again.

APPIN

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Hoffman and Albert Hewitt of London and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hewitt of Windsor spent Christmas at Hugh Rankin's.

Mrs. George Philpot and daughter Edith are visiting at Simcoe.

Miss Mayme Rankin has been under the doctor's care with a bad cold.

It is necessary to watch some of your friends every minute or they will let you in on a "get rich quick" scheme.

Philosophy of Having a Good Time. Take the "get rich quick" scheme and you have oil. You can't take the hard work out of farming as easily as that, but a little run mobs it of much of its drudgery. Good times are the oil in the toil of agriculture. That is what a great many sincere persons overlook who study economics more than human nature.

When we attempt to organize a farmers' association, what is done? Why right away a vast amount of talking is committed anent education and improvement. Both are good, of course, and the farmer, in common with all humanity, wants to improve—there's a difference between improving and being improved—but he's not always too sure that the association will effect the improvement.

To begin with, he is often not too well acquainted with his real neighbors—the men in the inside of the men he knows now show themselves only to kindred spirits. Then after a hard day's work he is prone to stay quietly at home in preference to driving several miles to discuss, under a smoky lamp, the old problems in much the same old way.

But there's one thing everyone wants—a good time. Everyone takes his recreation the same—there's only there's a difference about it; each goes his own way at his own time. Really persuade the neighbors once that they can have a better time at the club meeting than they can at home, and they'll go without coaxing.

So that seems the logical starting point. A leader finds it hard to get people to organize for pleasure—to have a good time.

And it leads to great things, too. As people become better acquainted mutual respect and confidence develop. That is the fundamental and first step to business co-operation.—Ontario Department of Agriculture.

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