

Soils and Crops

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

With the Ewes and Lambs.

The thought of the prudent shepherd is always toward his ewes; if pregnant, he plans to bring them to a safe and happy lambing. Day by day he cautiously conditions them for the coming of the lambs. For him that period means a supreme success or a miserable failure. The responsibilities rest upon his shoulders; and if he loses a large percentage of the lambs at lambing time it is some fault of his management.

A wise shepherd can feed his ewes liberally without overloading them with too much fat. He can plan to give them opportunity to walk about and exercise every day when the weather is pleasant. He can feed once a day in some distant part of the pasture, or adopt some scheme to overcome the tendency to sluggishness on the part of the ewes.

Feed liberally, but do not overload them with too much fat, means that the young lamb, developing in the body of its mother, should have an abundance of protein, the ingredient of lean flesh, blood, nerve and brain. It should also have lime and phosphorus to make bones. If the ewes have alfalfa or clover hay and roots or ensilage it balances things up nicely. These feeds are rich, both in flesh and bone-making materials. If the alfalfa and clover are cut and put up at the right time and the roots and silage are properly stored and preserved they may be adequate. Even then it is usually wise to feed a little grain feed. A little oats, corn and bran make a safe and economical grain ration. It makes more vigorous lambs and fills the ewes' udder with milk. The ewe that brings forth her lamb without having enough force stored up in her body to fill her udder with milk is not likely to own her offspring. There is something about an udder full of milk that is almost akin to mother love. Animal mother love lies more in the udder than in the heart.

Success lies in never withholding protein and bone-making feeds from feeding them too much. Feed to have the ewes in good condition at lambing time, but avoid getting them sluggish from over-feeding. To feed them along on the middle-ground requires skill and experience, but it is a proposition that must be mastered before one can succeed in bringing a flock of ewes through a safe and happy lambing period.

As lambing time draws near it is wise to separate from the flock the ewes that are near their time. If a number of small pens are available it will be well to give each ewe a separate pen so that she will have a quiet place to lamb. An early lambing, provided one has good conveniences, brings to grass a strong crop of lambs and to market a bunch of heavyweights. Early lambing is safe and gives the ewes and lambs painstaking care. With a comfortable shot, a straw bed and a little extra care, few lambs will be lost.

Rarely is it necessary to assist the ewe at lambing time, yet it is well to be on hand as there will be times when a little help will mean the saving of a valuable ewe or lamb. If twins come no time should be lost in getting them nursing, for the ewe frequently forgets to find her second lamb, and it becomes hungry and chilled perhaps too late to be revived. Ewes that refuse to take their lambs may often be conquered by tying them in their pens and compelling them to let the lambs nurse. She may vigorously resist at first, but restrained from injuring the lamb, she will in time accept it as her own.

After the lambing period is safely over, feed the ewes a good milk-producing ration. Make creeps so that the lambs can go to troughs in the alleys and eat wheat bran, cracked corn and a little oilmeal. A few oats will help out and be especially valuable if the lambs are to be developed for breeding purposes. Feed both ewes and lambs liberally and judiciously.

Comparative Cost of Stump Blasting in Sandy and Clay Soils.

To those unfamiliar with blasting, a stump is a stump. The ordinary farmer will point to a stump in a field and ask how much it ought to cost to get that stump out. If you ask him, "Is it standing in a dense clay soil or a loose sandy soil?" he will reply in surprise, "What difference does that make?"

It is because of the general ignorance of the beginner as to this feature of blasting that most of those trying stump blasting for the first time fail to obtain satisfactory results.

However, the kind of soil in which a stump is standing makes all the difference in the world. A stump in sandy soil must be loaded differently and loaded much more heavily than a stump in clay soil. I know for I have been blasting stumps for nearly forty years and have used tons of dynamite on such work.

To give your readers a little information on this subject, I will cite two or three blasting jobs that I did in 1917.

On Clarence Brown's farm, the soil is a light sandy type. He had twenty-eight pine stumps in one of his fields which he wanted to get rid of. It required 149 pounds of dynamite, 114 feet of fuse and twenty-eight caps to dispose of them. It cost him \$38.77. I used as high as eighteen pounds of dynamite under one stump, twelve under another and from one and a half to ten pounds under the rest.

Just compare the above with the cost of some stump blasting I did for Eugene Allen on whose farm a clay soil predominates. He had eighty-one stumps to be taken out. I did it with fifty-two pounds of dynamite, 150 feet of fuse and eighty-one caps. The work cost him \$14.11. The stumps were elm, oak, maple, ash and basswood. These stumps were about the same average size as the stumps on the Brown farm, yet I was able to get out eighty-one of them for a little more than a third what it cost to blast twenty-eight out of sandy soil.

It is a great mistake to put the large breeds of cattle upon poor, scant pasture as it is to put the small, diminutive breeds upon a rich, luxuriant pasture. The breed should be selected to meet the conditions.

Inventory Your Resources.

It will pay every farmer to make an inventory of the fertility resources of his land at the start of operations rather than waiting for a marked decline in crop yields or a succession of crop failures to force the use of purchased plant foods. When one has practiced a rational system of crop rotation and live stock feeding with a view of maintaining and increasing soil fertility, and finds the land becoming less and less productive, it is evident that something is needed to correct soil conditions or furnish actual plant food for the growing crops. If clover and other legume crops fail to make a satisfactory stand the use of lime may prove more profitable than the purchase of commercial fertilizers. On most stock farms, however, the judicious use of certain chemical plant foods along with the supply of farm manure will increase the yield and improve the quality of farm crops. Reports of field tests in different parts of the country indicate that phosphorus is the one elemental needed to increase crop yields on the majority of stock and dairy farms, as well as on farms where no system of animal husbandry has been practiced for years. Results from the use of acid phosphate have been more satisfactory than raw rock phosphate, due undoubtedly to the deficiency of organic matter in the soil.

The advisability of using fertilizers carrying nitrogen and potassium depends largely upon the fertility of the land and the kind of crops one is growing. If the soil is deficient in nitrogen and no manure or cover crops are plowed under the yield of crops is sure to be limited to the amount of that element that becomes available during the growing season of the crops. This holds true with regard to the supply of potassium, although most of our soils contain sufficient quantities of this element to maintain the yield of general farm crops for many years, provided, of course, the other conditions of the soil are favorable for its becoming available at proper periods during the growing season.

Many farmers who have changed over from crop growing to dairying or stock raising have discovered too late that such a system will not restore fertility and at the same time give a satisfactory profit without the use of commercial plant foods. As a result they have been forced to sacrifice good animals that could easily have been carried some years ago, before the soil had been robbed of its fertility. The use of commercial fertilizers in such quantities as are required to assure profitable crop yields, while the soil is yet in a fair state of productivity, will result in greater benefit to the farmer and those dependent on him for food than if the practice is postponed until the land fails to produce profitable crops of any kind. The fact that farmers were able to maintain and, even, increase the yield of certain crops during the period of the war created an impression in the minds of many economists that such a process could continue indefinitely. Those well posted in the problems of the soil, however, know that the cashing in of soil fertility to meet the demands of stimulated production has left many farms in such condition that profitable agriculture is possible only through the proper use of fertilizers.

The kind and quantity of fertilizers to use are problems that must be decided upon the individual according to his farm and conditions under which he is farming. As a general proposition it will pay to use a rather heavy application of manure and fertilizer on a smaller acreage and grow soil-improving crops on the balance of the tillable land and not attempt to grow large crops on more acres than one can handle to advantage. All kinds of commercial plant foods are expensive, and unless one is ready to meet the other essentials of crop production he is sure to find them unprofitable, both from the standpoint of the year's production of crops and the permanent fertility of the soil.

There are some amusements—either the smut balls proper or the smutted portions of ears so common in seed barley and oats. All of these may be removed by the fanning mill, and, if followed by seed treatment with formaldehyde, chances of success in controlling smut are increased, besides saving the trouble of "skimming off" smut balls when treating.

The use of heavy seeds is one of the principal factors in producing uniform stands of grain, owing to more uniform germination and rapid growth, and these are the factors of importance towards protecting crops from rust.

No mention has yet been made of the removal of many weeds by means of, and in separating, the grains of ergot the fanning mill, with its rocking and manifold sieves performs most valuable service. Farms are well advised to look upon their fanning mill as a most valuable implement for these and many other reasons.

Sprinkle a little salt into the frying pan before using and the fat will not splash all over the stove.

Many men who would make a profit by feeding out one carload of beef cattle make a failure when they plunge into the business too heavily.

To Reduce Your Fencing Bill.

The increased valuation of land, together with the unusual prices of all building material, have created a tough problem for the farmer.

Recently a certain farmer decided to build a new fence around his entire farm. When he considered the usual kinds and types of fence posts he made a startling discovery.

"I found," he says, "that fence posts had increased over 300 per cent. in price since the last time I fenced the farm."

"I knew that even under the best conditions a wooden post will last only so long, and I saw the prospect of having to re-fence every few years with an increased cost. One thing is sure, and that is that fence posts will never get much cheaper."

"I had no desire to be continually doing over the work at such a cost, as it materially cuts down the profits to have to figure in a new fence every so often. So I cast about for some kind of a permanent post."

"Concrete appealed to me because there was plenty of material available. I found that the cost of concrete posts would not exceed 50 per cent. more than oak posts, and their life is practically unlimited. That is, you might say that a concrete post is as permanent as the farm itself."

It is possible for every farmer to make the concrete posts right on his farm, if he so desires, or he may buy the posts outright from almost any cement factory. The cheapest plan, however, is to make them right on the farm. A loose board covered with a heavy stone, should be put on the meat to keep all of it under the brine.

It is not necessary to boil the brine except in warm weather. If the meat has been stored during the winter and must be kept into the summer season, watch the brine closely during the spring, as it is more likely to spoil at that time than at any other season. If the brine appears to be rosy, or does not drip freely from the finger when immersed and lifted, it should be turned off and new brine added after carefully washing the meat. The sugar or molasses in the brine has a tendency to ferment and, unless the brine is kept in a cool place, there is some trouble from this cause. The meat should be kept in the brine twenty-eight to forty days to secure thorough corning.

For the corners two of the 8x8-inch posts are used, being braced by a section of iron pipe three inches in diameter. The pipe is placed parallel with the ground, and not only will stand a tremendous strain, but will also present a neat appearance.

Such a fence is not only lasting and permanent, but it also adds materially to the appearance and value of a farm.

The Fanning Mill and Control of Plant Diseases.

Without the use of a fanning mill the production of clean first-class seed is most difficult. Its general use is to separate the chaff and other inert matter from grain, which essential feature requires no further discussion. Yet the fanning mill has served incidentally as a useful implement by which means farmers have been saved immense sums of money, owing to its aid in reducing plant disease. This feature is not so well known to the farmer as it should be, and is apparently not recognized in text-books on plant diseases and their control; but once fully realized the fanning mill will advance in esteem, for its essential purpose—the removal of chaff and dirt—stands in no comparison to its value as a means toward disease control. Naturally—when judiciously used—just at the correctly adjusted speed and proper amount of "wind," there will be removed a large number of light and broken seeds, besides chaff and dirt. In this feature lies the significance of this implement as a means of disease control. What are the light seeds due to? Invariably they are improperly filled grains due to immature or they were prevented from filling out properly through presence of disease or other adverse features (frost, drought, etc.). Quite a number of diseases, as wheat scab, glume spot, certain bacterial troubles, as well as flag wilt and many diseases affecting vegetables, produce light seed. Generally it is the imperfectly developed seed that bears the germ of disease, and it is these which the use of the fanning mill will remove, and incidentally increasing the bushel weight and making way for a first prize at the seed fair.

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Corned Beef.

The pieces commonly used for corning are the plate, rump, cross-ribs and brisket, or in other words the cheaper cuts of meat. The pieces for corning should be cut into convenient-sized joints, say five or six inches square. It should be the aim to cut them all about the same thickness, so that they will make an even layer in the barrel. Meat from fat animals makes choicer corned beef than that from poor animals. When the meat is thoroughly cooled it should be corning as soon as possible, as any decay in the meat is likely to spoil the brine during the corning process. Under no circumstances should the meat be brined while it is frozen.

Weigh out the meat and allow eight pounds of salt to each 100 pounds; sprinkle a layer of salt one-fourth of an inch in depth over the bottom of the barrel; pack in as closely as possible the cuts of meat, making a layer five or six inches in thickness; then put on a layer of salt, following that with another layer of meat. Repeat until the meat and salt have all been packed in the barrel, care being used to reserve salt enough for a good layer over the top. After the pack has stood over night, add, for every 100 pounds of meat, four pounds of sugar, two ounces of baking soda and four ounces of saltpeter dissolved in a gallon of tepid water. Three gallons more of water should be sufficient to cover this quantity. In case more or less than 100 pounds of meat is to be corning, make the brine in the proportion given. A loose board covered with a heavy stone, should be put on the meat to keep all of it under the brine.

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A Water Gate That Stays.

One of the difficulties met on most every farm is in building a fence across small running streams that can be put up at small expense, and that will stand through the winter freshets. The usual fence is the board, rail, or wire structure which is hung on perpendicular posts. There is always trouble in holding these posts in the bed of the stream, and if the board or wire covering is set too close it will not allow the water to escape easily.

I can recommend a fence built with cross timbers which has given us good results for several years, and with practically no upkeep cost. It will easily fence anything on the farm, and it should be built in the same manner for all kinds of stock. The size of the cross timbers will depend on the size of the stream and the drift that is carried by high water.

For a small stream the cross timbers should be about six or eight inches, and the panels should always be about two inches. A wider space will allow drift to lodge between the panels instead of resting against the fence, as it should. Setting them close has saved us from broken panels, and the debris can be cleared away in a few minutes.

The cross beams can be made of any small scrub timber that is handy, and the panels from limbs or small saplings. With an ax you can make a smooth surface on each end of the panel so it will lay flat against the cross timbers, where it can be securely spiked.

Anyone can build this water gate with the use of a few spikes, an ax, and some scrub poles. It can be done cheaper than with any other material; it will last as long, and will give less trouble and better results. Squared material was used in our fence because it was on hand at the time and lumber was not selling as high as it is to-day. Round wood in the bark is not only cheaper, but it will also probably give a trifle longer service, and makes a rustic piece of work that is nice to look at.

I know farmers who have hauled high-priced wire and lumber for eight or ten miles from town and used a lot of it in just such places. After his fences were built the owner was always working around them, for this is always where the stock is likely to get out.

Similar fences make good guards for small culverts. In the case the panels are of stronger material and are set much wider apart, the intention being to catch and hold any floating roots and timber.

"He who builds no castles in the air, Builds no castles anywhere!"

It is in the home that the growing mind receives its most lasting impressions. Surround a child with good reading and you surround him with friends. An attractive title and good illustrations are no guaranty that the book contains good reading. If you have not time to read books yourself, consult your librarian and let your choice be not only what will stimulate the imagination but above all something to warm the heart and impress the great truths of life.

The Growing Child—Article II.

Helping the School Teacher

Nothing is so discouraging to a school teacher as the indifference and apathy with which many parents regard school work. Many of the strong, enthusiastic young teachers strive term after term to overcome this inertia by regularly holding parents' meetings, and this method is sometimes very successful. But have you ever attended these meetings? If so, you will have noticed that usually only a few parents attend at all regularly; many do not come at all. Under these circumstances, are you still one of those who complain about what is done and not done in your school?

Get out of the rut and show that you are really interested in your school. Visit the teacher in her classroom at intervals. Find out what her difficulties are and then see if you cannot help her. In most instances you will be agreeably surprised to find that the teacher is far better posted on matters of health and sanitation relating to school children than you supposed. But she needs help and community support in order to put these modern ideas into practice.

Have you ever heard of the tooth-brush drill? In many of the schools throughout the country teachers now instruct their classes just how the teeth should be brushed. But how much good is such instruction if parents do not make sure that it is not regularly carried out in the home? Has your youngster a tooth brush and a supply of tooth powder or tooth paste? Do you make sure that he cleans his teeth thoroughly before going to bed and starting for school?

And what has your youngster learned about dirty hands? Does he try to sneak to the dinner table without washing his hands and face spick and span? Does he understand how readily dirty hands carry disease germs into the mouth?

You can tell that the health teaching is effective by observing to what extent it changed the boy's habits for the better. However, the health-teaching in school may be really very good, but, like many other careless youngsters, your child may promptly forget to apply the teachings outside of school. If that is the case, it probably indicates that you have failed to familiarize yourself with the work of the school. By all means do so at once, and make your child observe health requirements at home also.

Malnutrition Should Be Treated. Malnutrition is a condition of under-nourishment commonly measured by underweight. It is seen in boys and girls at any period after infancy or in childhood.

It is an important condition very often neglected, and when neglected may lead to serious consequences. It may lay in the foundation for poor physical development or ill health in adult life or may lead to some serious disease like tuberculosis.

How to Recognize Malnutrition.

Children suffering from malnutrition are not only much below normal weight for height, but they gain much more slowly than they should. At the age of six to ten years, when a healthy child gains two to five pounds a year, they may gain only one or two pounds, or even none at all; from twelve to sixteen years, when healthy children should gain from six to fourteen pounds a year, they may gain only two or three pounds.

Why Malnutrition Develops. Children get into a condition of malnutrition because their growth is not watched. To grow in height and gain regularly in weight is just as much a sign of health in a boy or girl of eight or ten as in a baby. Mothers have learned to weigh their babies; they must also learn that it is just as important to weigh their older boys and girls. When children do not grow or gain regularly in weight something is wrong. If these boys and girls are weighed regularly every month this condition of malnutrition would be discovered early and not allowed to go on to serious consequences.

Unless the condition is recognized early and measures taken to correct it, the effects of malnutrition in childhood may last to adult life. It may show itself as prolonged ill health and feeble resistance to disease; the individual may grow up undersized and underweight instead of a strong, healthy well-developed man or woman.

What To Do.

In order to recognize malnutrition before serious consequences have fol-

lows, the most important thing is watch the child's weight. In the case of older children this can best be done in school and in child health centres where monthly weights of all children should be taken and recorded and special attention should be given to those who do not make a normal gain by the parents, teacher, or school nurse or doctor if there is one. It is essential that every child of the school age should receive a medical examination once a year.

A child who is suffering from malnutrition—that is, one who is much below normal weight for one who is steadily losing weight or one who is not making a normal gain—should at once be taken to a physician and examined to see if any disease is developing. In the case of children residing in areas in which malaria or hookworm prevail the physician should search for the presence of the parasites of these and similar diseases. The child's whole daily life should be carefully gone into to see which of the rules of health he is violating and whether this pertains to his food, his habits of eating, his hours of play, of home and school work, or of sleep.

Malnutrition is cured by correcting injurious habits or removing the causes already mentioned upon which it depends. Often it is a matter of enforcing discipline in the home.

Some Hints on Feeding Children. In dealing with malnutrition the following suggestions regarding children's diet may be helpful:

During infancy the diet should consist wholly of milk, and since no perfect substitute for mother's milk is known, mothers should always nurse their babies at the breast, unless otherwise advised by a competent physician.

At six months the baby begins to be able to digest starch; therefore, at this time small amounts of barley or oatmeal water may be given with the milk. It is also well to give a teaspoonful of orange juice twice a day.

When the teeth begin to appear, a cracker or a piece of sweetbread may be allowed. In addition to this a little cereal jelly without sugar may be given once a day, preferably in the morning.

At about the fifteenth or sixteenth month small amounts of baked potato, apple sauce, and the pulp of thoroughly cooked prunes may be added to baby's diet.

When the child is two and one-half or three years of age the mother may begin to give one or two teaspoonfuls of scraped meat, or an egg. In general, meat should be given very sparingly to small children during the hot weather, and an egg should not be given often than once or twice a week to a child three to six years old.

Sugar, other than that obtained naturally in foods, is not necessary for a young child's diet. Simple desserts, such as custards, apple sauce and prune pulp may be given as early as the twentieth month and in amounts suited to the age.

As the child grows older it may gradually partake of the same meals as the parents, care being taken to see that the diet is mixed and varied, and that it supplies all the elements necessary to ensure growth. Milk should be given at each meal.

Infants should be given cool (not cold) boiled water several times during the day and older children should be encouraged to drink a glass of water on rising and in abundance of water throughout the day. School children should not be allowed to go to school without breakfast.

A number of children, because of capricious appetite, refuse to partake of food best suited to their growth and development. This may be overcome, not by insisting on the child partaking of a dish after he has once refused it, but by preparing it in a different way for another meal and placing it without remark on his plate. It must be remembered that a growing child needs milk, plenty of water, bread and butter at every meal, other vegetables besides potatoes, particularly green vegetables and fruits, both cooked and fresh, in season.

Finally a child should be taught always to wash his hands before sitting at the table or touching food. Children should not be allowed to drink tea or coffee.

It is most important to establish regular hours of feeding and not to permit the children to spoil their appetites by feeding on candy between meals.

bones that might be wasted. At slaughtering time there is often a large stock of bones which can be used to stimulate egg production.

The ram should not be confined with the pregnant ewes during the winter.

The most successful feeders of beef cattle are the ones who have made the most correct interpretation of the laws of nature.

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THE MAGNETIZED NEEDLE

What a pleasant man our old pastor was! He could be dignified enough, and was always so in the pulpit, but we were never afraid of him, for we knew that he felt himself to be one of us in his heart.

One evening, after telling the story of how Eliza caused the iron to swim in the water, he looked round the circle of young faces and asked, "Do you know anyone besides Eliza who can make iron swim?"

After waiting for a little while without hearing an answer, he said, "I can."

We were ready to believe almost anything good and great of our friend, but that was almost too much for us. He must have seen this in our faces; so, turning to one of the older children, he asked for a glass of water, a wire hairpin and a sewing needle. He bent the hairpin into a double hook like the two fingers of your hand bent forward, and, placing the needle on those hooks, he lowered it gently into the water. As it touched the water along its whole length at the same time the water seemed to sag or bend under it; and as the wire-hooks went down into the water the needle was left floating on the surface. We thought it was wonderful to see the needle swimming on the water, turning back and forth and moving this way and that as we blew on it.

After a little while he dipped the hairpin under the needle again and lifted it out of the water. Then, going to the telephone on the wall, he rubbed the needle on the magnet and laid the needle again on the water. But now it seemed like a different needle altogether. No matter how it was laid on the water or how the ends were made to point, they always came to one position, north and south. It was as if some invisible hand were pulling it and bringing it constantly back to the same position. It pointed always toward the North Star.

As we watched with great interest our friend said, "You see what a difference it makes on the needle when I touch it to a magnet. Formerly the needle was just common steel; now it has been magnetized, and that gives direction to it. It gives it a fixed place and a definite relationship to all other things. As long as the needle remains magnetized it will keep this position on the water. And if the power that holds it true grows weaker, you need only touch it again to the magnet."

And as the needle lay on the water before us, holding its point firmly to the north, he told us that the Saviour is sometimes called "The Divine Magnet," and that lives that for years may drift hither and thither without a fixed direction may come in touch with this Divine Magnet. And what a wonderful change is made by that touch! No longer do they drift with the wind and the tide. No longer are they drawn aside by every cross current that they meet in life, but they receive a definite direction and a guiding star that brings them safely into the harbor at last. 'Tis the touch of Christ that changes lives. At his touch we are transformed and sent on our way with a definite course and an unswerving aim.

Mr. Brown.

We never knew a thing of Mr. Brown—He seemed to have no sign of kith or kin. But, wistful eyed and delicate and thin. He came one day and settled in our town.

For weeks we met him with scorn and hatred from his shy "Good morning"; then we took him in. Perhaps because he tried no friends to win. But just went, asking nothing, up and down.

He did no end of little kindly deeds For children, and folk poorer than himself. He seemed to fathom all their simple needs And fill them, though he had slight worldly pelf.

And when he died, he would have been aghast To know we hung the town hall flag half mast.

To labor with zest, and to give of your best, For the sweetness and joy of the giving; To help folks along, with a hand and a song. Why, there's the real sunshine of living.

A pure-bred bull will exert a stronger influence upon the progeny when mated with cows of mixed breeding than when he is mated with pure-breds or high-grades.

To a house without a water and sewage system, no improvement is so useful. Electric light and power may come next.

The most intricate problem among farmers to-day is not of production but of marketing.

Drain outlets should be inspected, and if necessary, repaired, before spring.

Lack of dry bedding will soon cripple a hog.

The Greatest MID-WINTER SALE IN THIS STORE'S HISTORY

Merchandise of best quality moving out at ridiculously low prices. Many cases prices cut half. It's a chance to buy now in many cases at less than you will pay next winter.

"The nimble sixpence beats the lazy shilling." Which is another way of saying that turning stocks into money quickly is the secret of profitable store-keeping.

Meeting all competition and more. Prices being reduced from time to time. It's impossible for us or any other merchant to buy wholesale today and meet our selling prices.

Within a few weeks, at present rate of selling and large turnover in sales, our stocks in shelves will be the lowest since we started business. If we lack in a few weeks our usual large assortments from which to make a choice, our customers will know that it's wise for us to get our shelves empty to get ready for the lower prices expected.

After the long period of high prices our customers are eagerly their requirements at our greatly cut prices. "Brisk business makes us forget our 'Losses through cut prices.'"

It's a Real Clean Out Mid-winter Sale after the largest year's business this store ever had.

We appreciate the co-operation on behalf of the buying public.

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A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921

An important change in the Municipal Election Act, whereby the candidate polling the next highest vote will take the place of an alderman who dies, is disqualified, or withdraws from the council, will be undertaken by the Provincial Legislature at its next session. At present if a vacancy occurs on the council before November 1st, another election is necessary, involving considerable expense to the municipality. The candidate next highest on the list at the previous election is obviously the choice of the electors, and there is no need to put the municipality to the additional expense. The Legislature might also while amending the Municipal Act change the date at which the municipal year ends to the first of December, in order to eliminate the rush now necessary to get the financial statements out in time for nomination. If the date of the annual elections were also fixed at any time of the year except during the Christmas holidays, it would also be a pleasing relief to a large majority of the municipalities.

The 1921 voters' lists will be twice as large as in previous years, as they will contain the names of all women over twenty-one years of age, as they are now entitled to vote at elections to the Legislative Assembly. Some years ago the voters' list was made in three parts, but in recent years there have only been parts one and two. The voters' list now goes back to the old form in three parts. Part one contains the names of all persons entitled to vote at both municipal elections and elections to the Legislative Assembly; part two, of all persons entitled to vote at municipal elections only; and part three, of persons entitled to vote at election to the Legislative Assembly only.

"If Bill Hart could get away with it, I thought I could too," was the explanation given to Judge Weimer at Kalamazoo, Mich., by Walter Roberts, 21, who pleaded guilty to a series of burglaries with his girl companion, Ethel Van Horne, alias Gladys Rosen. The two were arrested two weeks ago after a posse of farmers had besieged them in a house which they had been robbing. Remanding the youth for sentence, the court urged the creation by the new legislature of a board of censorship to eliminate from movie productions in the state all scenes of robberies, shootings, incendiary fires, and anything else that tends to suggest crime.

A severe condemnation of modern dances was pronounced at Quebec by Rev. J. E. Laberge, pastor of St. Jean Baptiste Church. He affirmed that those who indulged in the modern dances were unworthy of approaching the holy table, and declared that the laws of the church, which condemned dancing today, were the same laws as those enacted two centuries ago, and re-enacted by the present diocesan authorities. These laws, he said, were promulgated by men of wisdom and experience, who knew human nature and society evils. They also applied to the present day styles.

SOME TIMELY TRUTHS

Get acquainted with your neighbor—you might like him.

Agfluence is what you think you have until you try to use it.

A bow-legged girl may be healthy but she's in bad shape.

Be it ever so homely there's no face like your own.

Even if you have trouble to burn make light of it.

Use your head! Even the fellow who invented spaghetti used the noodle.

Advice, like Castor Oil, is easy to give, but hard to take.

Never count your chickens when your wife is around.

The rich man usually has a twin six and the poor man six twins.

When we think we can make both ends meet—someone moves the ends.

Many a man is a success with hens but a failure with chickens.

Laugh and the world laughs with you. Snore and you sleep alone.

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

ROYAL BANK HAD PROSPEROUS YEAR

Establishes New Canadian Record of Assets and Earnings; Great Increase in Deposits

The Royal Bank of Canada, in its annual statement for the fiscal year ending November 30th, discloses a position of exceptional strength and at the same time establishes a new high record for a Canadian bank in point of assets and earnings, by reporting total assets of \$594,670,013 and earnings of \$4,253,649.

The Royal, with its chain of over 600 branches across the entire Dominion, affords a unique opportunity of gauging conditions throughout the whole country. With the steady expansion of trade and industry there has been a very large increase in the accommodation afforded to Canadian business, and as a result current loans in Canada have increased to \$183,747,409, compared with \$143,259,518 last year, a gain of over \$40,000,000.

Notwithstanding the large increase in its business, the bank has at the same time maintained a position of marked strength. Liquid assets of \$279,197,713 are equal to over 50 per cent. of liabilities to the public, and it is interesting to note that actual cash on hand and in banks is over 30 per cent. of public liabilities, an unusually strong and favorable feature.

Of special interest from the standpoint of the general public is the striking evidence that the Canadian people, even during a year of readjustments, have been adding steadily to their savings, and as a result there is a gain of over \$70,000,000 in savings deposits, these now standing at \$331,688,078, compared with \$259,465,169. Such a development, especially under the general conditions that have prevailed, must be attributed in very large part to the complete organization which the bank has now rounded out in every section of the country.

During the year the capital of the bank has been increased by over \$3,000,000 by an issue of new shares, which have been absorbed by the shareholders, and an addition of \$3,134,010 has been made to the reserve fund, the capital and reserve now being each \$20,134,010.

From a banking standpoint nothing could be more satisfactory than the strong liquid position shown, and especially the exceptionally large cash reserves which are being carried at a time when the bank is handling the largest business in its history. From the standpoint of the general public the striking evidence of the frugality of the Canadian people, as shown in the large gain in savings, will be noted with much satisfaction.

RURAL CO-OPERATION

Growth of the Principle in Our Own Province.

Live Stock Sales and Egg-Bait and Wool Marketing—Much Done Through Farmers' Clubs—The Local Government Aids

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto)

IN the field of Agricultural Co-operation in the Province of Ontario, the greatest advance during the year has been made in connection with the shipping of live stock. Five years ago there were practically no Live Stock Shipping Clubs. At the present time between three and four hundred separate organizations (including Farmers' Clubs) ship co-operatively. The majority of these ship to the Live Stock Branch of the United Farmers Co-operative Company, which handled about 30 per cent. of the stock going through the year. Present indications point to the possibility, within the next few years of the larger proportion of the live stock of Ontario being shipped co-operatively.

The second important development in the province is that in connection with Egg Marketing. The year previous to this there were about fifty active Egg Circles in the province marketing eggs and poultry, to the value of about \$120,000. The number of Circles has increased until there are now some sixty in operation, and Farmers' Clubs as well as Egg Circles are now taking up this important work. The most noticeable development is in the grouping of Circles in various districts for the purpose of establishing cutting and grading stations, and already some three districts are so organized, each consisting of a dozen or more local circles. The United Farmers Co-operative Company has recently opened a department for eggs and poultry and this fact will doubtless have the same effect as in connection with Live Stock Shipping.

A development in connection with Co-operative Marketing is the movement on foot during the year to combine under one central company the manufacturing and marketing of the cheese from the cheese factories. This company has opened an auction market in Montreal with a successful and increasing business.

The co-operative marketing of wool was continued last year through the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association as previously. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, marketed a total of about 4,000,000 pounds, and of this amount Ontario supplied 775,000 pounds. It is estimated that Ontario's total production is about 2,500,000 pounds annually. Thus, 31 per cent. of Ontario's wool was marketed co-operatively last year.

A large proportion of the co-operative work in the province is carried on through unincorporated local farmers' clubs, of which there are some twelve or thirteen hundred in the province. The great majority of these are affiliated with the United Farmers Co-operative Company, which acts as a wholesale house for these clubs. The amount of business transacted by some of the clubs is remarkable. There are, of course, a number which do only part of their trading through the central company; the wholesale business, however, reported in the annual statement of the central company, amounted to \$8,500,000. This will no doubt show a substantial increase in the next statement, since the company has established a number of branch stores and additional separate departments at the head office.

With the increase of business and the consequent larger financial transactions an increasing number of clubs have become incorporated under the Co-operative Section of the Ontario Companies Act. During the year there have been eighty incorporations, either as Share or Non-share Co-operative Companies. Where the club has reached the stage when it feels that incorporation will be beneficial, usually its business is on a fairly substantial basis and gives promise of being permanently successful. One such organization, for instance, handling live stock, feeds, grains and other commodities and buying supplies, is doing a business which averages about \$1,000 a day.

There are other organizations in the province which do not actually carry on business, but whose work is one phase of co-operative endeavor. Such organizations are—Milk Producers' Associations, Grape Growers' Associations, Sugar Beet Growers' Association, Tobacco Growers' Association and others of like nature which endeavor to study market conditions and advise their members as to prices. In some cases the association confers directly with the trade as to the prices to be paid the growers. Recent developments would indicate that out of these organizations may grow commercial co-operative companies of producers, controlling the output of the members.

A great deal of preliminary work has been done by the Department during the year in connection with the production of pure seed, more particularly of potato seed in Northern Ontario. This work is leading to the organization of commercial seed centres.

The trend of Agricultural Co-operation in the province during the last year or so is more in the direction of Co-operative Marketing than previously. Farmers' Clubs are usually formed with the idea of combining the purchasing of supplies for its members, and this line of business is usually the first attempted by the clubs. The amount of Co-operative Marketing business during the last year has, however, exceeded the supply business in the province and justifies our opinion as to the relative importance to the farmer of the Co-operative Marketing of his products and buying of his supplies.—P. C. Hart, Co-operation and Markets Branch, Toronto.

The Royal Bank of Canada GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1920

LIABILITIES

TO THE PUBLIC:	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$123,329,308.42
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	331,688,078.60
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....	\$455,017,337.02
Balance due to Dominion Government.....	41,672,973.74
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	19,972,501.33
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	6,807.41
Bills Payable.....	4,959,003.06
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....	14,965,810.47
	3,997,678.28
	17,238,647.29
	\$552,865,298.18
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:	
Capital Stock Paid Up.....	20,134,010.00
Reserve Fund.....	20,134,010.00
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	546,928.20
	20,680,938.20
Dividends Unclaimed.....	11,107.37
Dividend No. 123 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1920.....	685,979.43
Bonus of 2 per cent., payable December 15th, 1920.....	402,630.20
	999,707.05
	\$594,670,013.43

ASSETS

Current Coin.....	\$ 17,910,122.50
Dominion Notes.....	28,727,403.00
United States Currency.....	27,181,608.00
Other Foreign Money.....	6,723,995.27
	\$ 80,542,188.87
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves.....	23,600,000.00
Notes of other Banks.....	3,431,180.21
Cheques on other Banks.....	28,490,706.01
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	291.51
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	37,044,019.59
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	12,808,172.80
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	21,400,126.90
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	16,117,459.49
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	12,899,573.85
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	44,962,994.23
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	\$279,197,713.46
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	\$183,747,409.41
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for).....	102,674,210.39
	420,351.04
	\$286,842,090.84
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	966,349.43
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	9,498,425.46
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contracts with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	17,228,647.29
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	860,000.00
	76,578.95
	\$594,670,013.43

H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We Report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada: That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1920, as well as at another time, as required by Section 56 of the Bank Act and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches. That the above Balance Sheet has been compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Bank. That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

JAMES MARWICK, C.A.
S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.
of Marwick, Mitchell and Co.
JAMES G. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons.
Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 18th December, 1920.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 29th November, 1919 \$	1,096,418.74
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management and all other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	4,253,649.24
	\$ 5,350,067.98
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Dividends Nos. 120, 121, 122 and 123 at 12 per cent. per annum.....	\$ 2,153,159.11
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders.....	402,630.20
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	100,000.00
Written off Bank Premises Account.....	400,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	180,235.47
Transferred to Reserve Fund.....	1,567,005.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	546,928.20
	\$ 5,350,067.98

RESERVE FUND

Balance at Credit, 29th November, 1919.....	\$ 17,000,000.00
Premium on New Capital Stock.....	1,567,005.00
Transferred from Profit and Loss Account.....	1,567,005.00
	\$ 20,134,010.00
Balance at Credit, 30th November, 1920.....	\$ 20,134,010.00
H. S. HOLT, President. EDSON L. PEASE, Managing Director. C. E. NEILL, General Manager.	

Montreal, 18th December, 1920.

CHRISTMAS STOCKINGS FOR CHINA RELIEF FUND

The children of the Baptist Sunday school at Mount Brydges have raised \$120 for the famine relief fund in China. This was received at the annual Christmas exercises. In the middle of the program a stocking exercise was put on, at which time the little silk stockings attached to cards asking for birthday gifts for the king

were brought in and deposited in the big stocking on the platform. In this way \$120 was raised.

START THE NEW YEAR RIGHT

There is a time to do the right thing and the man who does the right thing is always conscious of having done his duty. New Year's is a good time to start, so before you renew your subscription to any paper, think a moment of The Farmers' Sun, and what

it means to yourself and the farmers of this province. The paper is owned by the farmers and published solely in their interest. No other paper donates its entire energy to the farmers' cause. When sending in your subscription, get your neighbor to subscribe, then you will both be doing the right thing at the right time. Think of the price—104 issues for only \$1.50. There is no other paper just like The Sun. The Farmers' Sun, Toronto.

Do You Use This Bank



—to deposit your money where it will be safe from fire and theft, and earn interest?—to cash Cheques?—to collect Sales Notes?—to issue Bank Money Orders instead of sending actual cash in a letter?—to help you increase your acreage and improve your Live Stock?—to obtain sound advice on investments in Stocks, Bonds and Farm Lands?

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1884.
GLENCOE BRANCH. R. M. MacPHERSON, Manager.
BOTHWELL BRANCH. H. R. LEWIS, Manager.
NEWBURY BRANCH. C. E. STEVENSON, Manager.
Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

Opera House

Saturday, January 8th, Afternoon and Night.

Special Matinee at 2.30.
Children, 11c; Adults, 16c.

JACK DEMPSEY

In DARE-DEVIL JACK, Chapter 8. Also a good Drama and Comedy.

Wednesday, Jan. 12th --- 8.15.

EXTRA GOOD PLAY

DON'T MISS THIS.

Night prices—Adults, 27c; Children, 16c.

INDUSTRIAL FLOUR

Blended. Patent. For Bread and Pastry especially.

QUALITY PARAMOUNT

All kinds of Breakfast Cereals and Mill Feeds, Molasses Meal, Oil Cake and Linseed Meal included.

SUITTER & McALPINE

The Independent Garage

CHEVROLET SERVICE STATION

We are the home of a personally conducted service garage on all makes of cars, therefore giving our own personal services as well as using genuine parts on all work entrusted to us.

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

DOTTERER & EASTON

Rear of N. & A. M. Graham's
PHONE 49

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between
MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
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CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining-car Service. Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains. Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 6.

Chas. Dean FUNERAL DIRECTOR LICENSED EMBALMER Horse and Motor Equipment Appin - Ontario

We Carry A Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson GLENCOE Plumber

Wedding invitations printed in the latest style and with neatness and despatch at The Transcript office.

passed this way heretofore; they knew not what was before them. We are seeing things with new eyes. What we need is "pep," lots of P.E.P.—push, energy and perseverance—in this great new enterprise of ours.

Rev. Mr. Garbutt, pastor of the Methodist church, addressed the Glencoe Book Club at their regular meeting held on Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. A. McLachlan. He commended the club in their selections of good literature, and deplored the fact that there was so much in the literature of the day that was unwholesome. He also criticized the moving picture shows and urged the ladies to use their influence towards elevating the character of this great educative force. Mrs. Luckham, in introducing the speaker, mentioned the fact that the Book Club was now in its fifteenth year.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Russell Stevenson of Detroit spent the week-end at his home here.

—Levi Smith left on Tuesday to resume his position as R.O.T. inspector.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Fletcher of Bad Axe, Michigan, are visiting Glencoe friends.

—Miss Frances Sterling of Rondeau is visiting her cousin, Mrs. John McCracken.

—Miss Arlie Parrott spent a few days with her aunt, Mrs. Charles Colerick, London.

—Mrs. Gambol, formerly of Bothwell, has come to reside with her son, Hiram Lumley.

—L. D. Cameron of St. Catharines visited relatives and friends here during the holidays.

—Mansel Fawcett of Toronto spent a few days last week with his sister, Mrs. A. J. Wright.

—Miss Hilda Allen of Chatham has returned after spending the Christmas holidays at her home here.

—Russell Quick has returned home after spending a week with relatives in Windsor and Maldstone.

—Miss Estelle Smith left today to take up her former position with the Dominion Sugar Co., Chatham.

—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Anderson of Detroit were New Year's visitors with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Sutherland.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Holman and daughters of Ayr spent a few days last week at Hugh McTaggart's.

—Mrs. (Dr.) C. W. Trestain of Battle Creek, Mich., is spending a week with her father, John Stinson, Moza.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. Kaufman and son Gerald of Brantford spent New Year's with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Singleton.

—Miss Maud Weldon and little Margaret Lumley visited Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Irwin at Lucknow over the week-end.

—Miss Maxine Trestain of Battle Creek, Mich., is spending the holidays with Miss Dolly Trestain at Strathburn.

—Mrs. Harold Smith and children of Ekfrid are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McAlpine.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ghent of Toronto spent the holidays with Mrs. Ghent's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson.

—Miss Elida Campbell spent a couple of days in London last week and attended the reunion of the 1919-20 session of Normalites.

—Mr. and Mrs. Allan Perry returned to their home in Windsor after spending the holidays with Mrs. Perry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Howe.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson are leaving to spend several weeks with their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Ghent, Toronto. Mr. Thompson has resigned his position as street overseer, which he has filled faithfully for many years.

—Dr. Frank Elliott and Mrs. James McCracken and little son are here from the West, having come with the remains of their mother, Mrs. Elliott, whose funeral took place to the Baptist cemetery at Mayfair on New Year's Day.

KILMARTIN

Malcolm A. McIntyre spent several days visiting friends in Detroit.

Wm. Cornfoot of Mt. Elgin spent the week-end at Duncan McKellars.

The annual congregational meeting of Burns' church will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 11th, at 2 o'clock.

Johnny Shortt, seven years old, son of Thomas Shortt of Strathroy, died on Christmas morning as the result, it is thought, of a blow on the head with a piece of brick thrown by another lad a few days before.

Renew your daily paper subscriptions at The Transcript office.

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

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

SUFFERED DAY AND NIGHT

The Tortures of Dyspepsia Relieved By "Fruit-a-lives"

LITTLE DEAN D'ON, C. B. "I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation for years. I had pain after eating, belching gas, constant headaches and did not sleep well at night. Finally, a friend told me to try 'Fruit-a-lives'. In a week, the Constipation was corrected and soon I was free of pain, headaches and that miserable feeling that accompanies Dyspepsia. I continued to take this splendid fruit medicine and now I am well, strong and vigorous". ROBERT NEWTON. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

SPECIAL NOTICES

For sale—2 Durham calves.—Earl Blaine, Newbury.

Saws filed—crosstuck or rip. Leave at Wright's Hardware.

Bruce McAlpine, dealer in flour, feed, coal, wood, salt, cement, etc.

For sale—seven months old Short-horn bull. Apply to D. N. Munroe.

Am still buying wheat at North Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar; phone 623 ring 23.

A quantity of 16-inch hardwood for sale. Apply to J. H. Walker, Route 1, Glencoe.

For sale—about 100 shocks of good corn in ear. Apply to Ezekiel Nevels, Route 1, Longwood.

For sale—new milch Durham cow, seven years old. Apply to Earl Webster, route 4, Appin.

Lost—black fur gauntlet, in Glencoe or vicinity. Finder please notify Fred McGill, Glencoe; phone 1492.

Will the person who picked up a logging chain near Major Grover's please leave it at McRae's, Strathburn.

Thanks.—Ernest Smith wishes to thank the young boys of the town for their kindness shown to him during his recent illness.

For the winter months, fresh frozen white fish; labradors, clascos, fillets, salmon snacks and other varieties of fresh and cured fish always in stock, at George's.

Wm. Henry, route 4 mail carrier, wishes to show his appreciation by thanking all those who so generously contributed cash and other gifts to him at Christmas time.

INLECTO RAPID, the world's greatest hair tint, can be seen—also the finest stock of human hair goods and styles—with the W. T. Pember exhibit at the McKellar House Thursday, Jan. 13th.

Lamont's big January reduction sale of pants, work shirts, overalls, gloves, mitts, sweaters, wool socks, etc. Every article in the store reduced. If you want bargains, come.—D. Lamont.

For sale—a sheepskin lined riding jacket, shell, dark frieze-cloth, leather-faced pockets, clasp fasteners, wombat collar, size about 40. Price fifteen dollars. Apply to Box 63, Transcript office.

Anniversary services of the Methodist church will be held Sunday next.

Rev. V. E. Smith, B. D., of Yonge St. church, Toronto, will preach morning and evening. Mr. Smith was formerly a student in Glencoe high school. A thank offering will be received.

Rev. R. J. Campbell of Toronto will preach in the Methodist church, Appin, next Sabbath evening, Jan. 9th, at 7.30, and will conduct evangelistic services each evening during the week, beginning at 8 o'clock. Mr. Campbell is an earnest and eloquent speaker. Come and hear him.

Owing to the holiday rush we have been unable to make credit of December subscription payments on our mailing list, but we will have the corrections made and new list printed for next week's edition. Subscribers are requested to examine their address labels then and see that proper credit has been given.—The Transcript.

Specials this week—One nearly new cutting box with blower, travelling feeder and extra knives; one grain grinder, nearly new; one 6 h.p. Gould, Shipley & Muir engine on skids; three small engines at your own price (don't make me an offer if you don't want the engine); one nearly new engine, 1½ h.p., cheap; one small cutting box, nearly new (no decent offer refused); two extra good coal heating stoves, used only a short time in my own home (now using furnace).—Wm. McCullum.

A grand U. F. O. rally will be held in Walkers school house, Thursday, Jan. 6th. R. H. Halbert, M. P. of Northern Ontario will speak, and throw many interesting sidelights on the methods of carrying on affairs at Ottawa. Harold Currie of Strathroy, director for the Co-operative Co. and director for West Middlesex, will also speak. J. G. Leithbridge, M. P. P., is expected to address the meeting on the subject of superannuation. The meeting will be opened at 8 o'clock. All ladies of the district are requested to attend. A good musical program will be provided. A free entertainment.

A little ad. will sell it. Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

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

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

Canada is 3,500 miles by 1,400 in area. The United States-Canada boundary line is 3,000 miles long; 1,600 by land, 1,400 through water.

SHIELDS SIDING

Miss Winnie McVicar has returned to her school at Wilkesport after holidaying at her home here.

Archie McLean is receiving congratulations. He is now manager of the bank at Appin.

Mr. Kirby was at his home in Petrolia for Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dewar spent New Year's at Archie Purcell's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McLachlan and family spent Christmas at H. R. McAlpine's.

Miss Sarah McKellar of Detroit spent the week-end with her mother, Mrs. Effie McKellar.

The U. F. O. expect to ship on Friday of this week.

A meeting of the Wingingdale Club, U. F. O. will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 7, when J. G. Leithbridge, M. P. P., will give an address.

Miss Zeta Mervin of Ridgetown and Miss Vena Chalk of Aylmer were the guests of Miss Mary B. McLachlan last week.

Miss Monta Anderson of Chatham has returned to her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Goldrick of St. Thomas spent the holidays with the former's parents here.

A. Anderson of London spent New Year's at his home here.

The next meeting of the Ferguson's Crossing Needle Club will be held at Mrs. D. H. McLachlan's on Wednesday, Jan. 12th.

Miss Mary B. McLachlan has returned to London Normal school to finish her course.

DAVISVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McKellar of Detroit are visiting here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McKellar and family of Detroit are visiting his father, Joseph Babcock.

Mr. and Mrs. Lumley, Mr. and Mrs. Watterworth and Mr. and Mrs. Tomlinson of Detroit have returned to their homes.

Sorry to hear that Charlie Armstrong is on the sick-list.

Paul Shoemaker is visiting his mother in Detroit.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray recently celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Armstrong and son Ernest and wife and children spent New Year's at Mrs. McRae's.

KNAFDALE

How many of the New Year resolutions are badly bent already?

We are commencing on another clean page in our life history. Head it 1921 and keep the page clean.

It may be just as appetizing to plow through mud with a car or buggy in order to get to your Christmas dinner, but oh! how sadly lacking in real pleasure. Nothing puts you in the humor for roast turkey like an old-fashioned sleigh-ride with the merry bells making music in the crisp, frosty air.

Geo. Goldrick has arrived home from Rochester, Minn., and is looking fine.

Miss Mabel Hillman is home from the West.

Owing to No. 7 school house being a polling-place this year the kiddies received an extra holiday.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Goldrick of St. Thomas spent the holiday season with the former's parents here.

Archie McLean spent New Year's at his home here.

Take a breath, boys. You're safe for another four years.

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

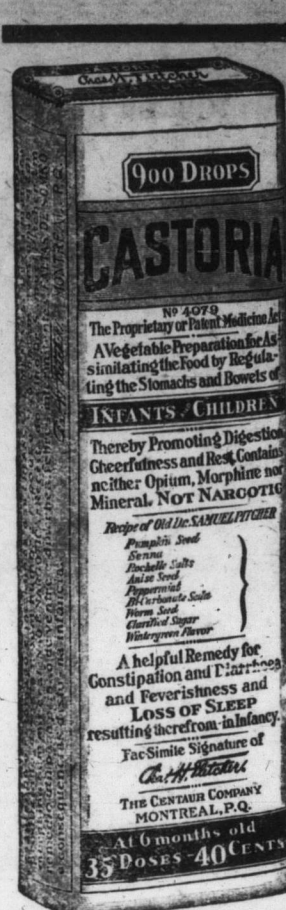
We Want Expert Field Men

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

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CASTORIA

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ABOLISH FINANCIAL WORRY PROLONG YOUR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY WILL DO IT

Gives a larger return for life than is obtainable from any other form of investment with absolute security.

Free from Dominion Income Tax. Any person resident or domiciled in Canada over the age of 5 may purchase, to begin at once, or at any later date desired, an Annuity of from \$50 to \$5,000, to be paid in monthly or quarterly instalments.

Any two persons may purchase jointly. Employers may purchase for their employees.

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

The Carpets You Throw Away!

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

Velvety Reversible Rugs

that are good enough for the most elaborate home.

You won't realize how good these rugs really are until you see their beauty and feel their softness under your feet.

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

Tie a rope around the old carpet and send it to

The Canada Rug Co.
London, Canada

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office

Farm Help

Owing to unemployment in centres of population there are many men available for farm work. A large number of these men have had farm experience and their services are now available at moderate wages with board.

Farmers who can usefully employ one or two of these men at this time will be rendering a service to the community as well as to themselves. Many farmers have repairs and other odd jobs which have been put off for years on account of the high cost of labor. This might be a good time to get caught up with work of this nature.

Farmers desiring help please communicate with your local Representative and state the nature of the work and wages you are willing to pay.

HONORABLE MANNING W. DOHERTY, Minister of Agriculture.

R. A. FINN, Agricultural Representative.

The Rosary of Mr. Nimrod Briggs

By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY.

PART II.

The boy went out, was shown where to hang his hat and coat, duly presented to Mr. Briggs, and loaned one of Nimrod's black aprons. He climbed on to a stool and started setting the "classified" from the case of nonpareil—the daily job that every compositor in the office avoided if he could. It was only a little four-line advertisement saying that Fred Babcock had lost a key ring that forenoon which contained two keys and a metal tag marked L. C. Stevens. But he was all the rest of the afternoon till press time setting it and a couple of others. That afternoon, while the last forms were being locked and we were standing around as per custom, watching the paper go to press, he said to Mr. Briggs:

"About that first ad I set—the lost keys. How does it happen, I wonder, that a man named Babcock is advertising for keys marked Stevens?"

"They probably belong to the old Stevens property out on the North Foxboro road," replied Nimrod. "Fred is caretaker for the property, winters. The Stevenses go to Toronto during snow time."

"And leave it finished?"

"Yes," said Nimrod Briggs. He said it rather impatiently. His attention was focused on lifting an old clothing store ad that refused to lift. If he had not been so occupied he might have thought it queer that the new boy should make such an inquiry.

That night, as we were washing up around the sink, the pressman asked him:

"Where you living?"

"Nowhere—yet!" replied the boy.

"Come with me over to Mrs. Mathers—she'll take you in," said Nimrod Briggs. "The paper's got an arrangement with her to board its help the first week they're in town, anyhow. If they don't have the price, the widow takes it out in advertising. Didn't Sam Had tell you?"

It was Friday morning that "Blink" Robbins—as the boys called him because of the way he blinked his eyelids in a pitiful attempt to see his way—started his try-out. Keenly as he did Robbins' work, he finally had to admit that while it was cruel, all the same he was impossible. It was cruel because he was trying so desperately to make good. He was impossible, because, despite his endeavor and the low wages, he was more of a hindrance in the ad alley than he was a help. He couldn't see to do his work. He had to hunt the copy and his type case over with his good eye, and when a time, time all out of proportion to the amount of advertising he set.

While we were making up our minds what course to pursue in justice to him as well as to ourselves, the Robbins boy's face deepened in its tragedy. His eyes of losing his job was so vital that it made him do things that were just the opposite of what he should have done to hold our

confidence. If we told him to hurry with an ad near press time, he was almost sure to pi it, or else the thing wouldn't lift after it was set.

So the second Saturday afternoon, as kindly as we could, we called him to one side, gave him his six dollars, and said:

"Suppose, sonny, you sort of take your time and look around. See if you can't connect up with something else to do."

"You mean, now, that I'm fired?" he asked.

"Well, not exactly fired—yet. You can stay around here and work for a time until you find something else, if you won't be too long about getting it."

He worked the next week, blindly, spiritlessly, stupidly. He was such a misanthrope around the office, that we contemplated giving him twelve or fifteen dollars and telling him to pull his freight—anywhere—so long as he got out of underfoot. Meeting Mrs. Mathers on the street, Sam told her he did not intend to be responsible for the boy's board after Saturday.

"Why," exclaimed Mrs. Mathers, "he only stayed that first week with me. He seemed to think four dollars was too much for board. I don't know where he went or where he's living."

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, dragged away. Saturday came. The office girl figured in his six dollars into the pay roll, drew a cheque for the ninety-odd dollars to cover the whole, cashed it at the Dominion Bank, and left the money in the green box safe while she went to dinner.

When she came back the money drawer was blank empty—empty of the last bent cent. The lock on it had always been faulty. It was an office joke that our old box safe could be opened with a jackknife or a hatpin. The Robbins boy did not come back after dinner.

Chief Hogan was notified. He promptly telephoned a description of the lad to all surrounding towns. We ran an account of the theft on the front page of the paper that afternoon, asking our subscribers to help apprehend the miscreant.

He was not heard from that night, nor all day Sunday.

The following Monday, about half-past twelve, old Nimrod Briggs came back early from his dinner. He went into the back room, hung up his coat and hat on the hook that had held it for two decades, and sat down on his stool to read the Toronto morning newspaper spread out before him on a type case.

He was attracted by the printer's apron he had lent the Robbins boy, hanging by the window. He was attracted by it because out of the front pocket protruded what looked like a bunch of old envelopes.

Puzzled, Nimrod went across and took them out. There were a dozen of them, frayed and soiled—common

stamped post office envelopes—which appeared to have been carried around in the lad's pocket for a year and a day. On all of them was a Montreal postmark, and the different addresses on succeeding dates indicated the boy's search for work about the country.

Curiosity mingled with compassion for the lad's predicament, and a wonder if there was anything he could do to assist a lad in that situation, at last prompted Nimrod to put the letters in chronological order according to the postmarks. Then he adjusted his spectacles and drew forth the first enclosure.

The letter was written on cheap note paper in pencil. The mail had been carried in the boy's pocket so long that some words were almost indistinguishable. Nevertheless, Mr. Briggs made them out, letter after letter. And when he reached the last one, Mr. Briggs laid it aside with a slightly shaky hand upon the type case before him. He drew off his spectacles and stared straight ahead, seeing nothing.

"Poor son-of-a-gun!" he whispered. "Empty country house!"

Putting his spectacles on, he drew out again the second to last letter he had read. And he went over again these words and half-heardly it.

"I don't believe a word you say about living in any old empty country house to save expenses. I might have believed it once, perhaps. But not after you've had such a long time as this in which to get settled. You simply don't want me with you."

"Empty country house!" echoed Nimrod Briggs. "What empty old country house is there that he could have searched out and took to live in?"

Then his jaw dropped as a recollection returned. "Could it be possible, now—could it?—that the young one found Fred Babcock's keys?"

The help came back to work at one o'clock; but, strange to record, Mr. Nimrod Briggs said nothing to anyone. He had found, or he thought he had found, the key to the mystery of the felony.

Nimrod Briggs did not work that afternoon. Many times his mind wandered away from his work; there was unutterable sadness on his face; he was given to many moments of gazing out of the window beside his type case.

(Continued in next issue.)

Asthma.

Asthma is a disease characterized chiefly by paroxysms of shortness of breath. Sometimes the paroxysms are so severe as to threaten life itself, yet they always come just this side of such a termination. In fact, it is not the only disease marked by shortness of breath. Various affections of the lungs, of the air passages, of the heart and of the kidneys present this symptom; but there are always other signs by which the physician can be guided, so that he will avoid the mistake of treating the disease as asthma.

Children sometimes have attacks of shortness of breath, owing to spasmodic closure of the larynx, the attacks resemble asthma somewhat, but their true nature is usually easy to recognize; and, moreover, asthma is rarely seen in children.

In asthma, as distinguished from most other similar affections, it is expiration that is difficult; you can take a full breath, but the trouble is to get rid of it in order to take the next. The condition is thought by some doctors to be a spasmodic narrowing of the smaller bronchial tubes; others think the trouble is a spasm of the diaphragm, which interferes with the natural movements.

Until recently asthma was one of the great enigmas of medicine, for often the exciting cause of the attacks was inexplicable. Sometimes they occur with absolute regularity; at other times they are very irregular. In some cases they recur frequently in one place, while the sufferer is absolutely free in another place; they may come on daily or for long periods they may not come at all. All this is now explained largely by the theory of anaphylaxis, or what used to be called protein idiosyncrasy.

It explains most satisfactorily not only the asthma of hay fever—which is owing to susceptibility to the action of certain ragweed or grass pollens—but also the asthma that sometimes follows the eating of eggs, shellfish, strawberries and many other kinds of food, and the asthma that is excited by the presence of cats or other house hold pets.

In all these cases there is some protein or albuminoid substance to which the asthmatic has an inherited or acquired susceptibility, and the minutest quantity of which, either inhaled or taken into the stomach, will cause a violent systemic reaction, manifested by the paroxysm of asthma. The cure is effected by giving the offending protein in such manner and in such doses as to convert the sufferer's susceptibility into immunity—the modus operandi being the same as that upon which the efficacy of the various bacterial vaccines depends.

Houses Without Nails.

In Alberta, there exists a village where no nails have been used in the construction of the houses. These were built by Russian immigrants, and are of the typical Russian style—long, pitched-roofed, thatched, and wide in the eaves. Even the door, an affair of slender twigs, woven and laced together, swings on home-made hinges, and is latched with a wooden hasp. The floor is of hewn logs unnailed. The roof is a wonderful fabric of poles and cross-woven wheat straw ten inches thick, packed tightly and solidly, and laid with such care that it will endure any weather for twenty years.

NEW DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF MONTREAL



SIR LOMER GOUIN

GENERAL SIR ARTHUR CURRIE

The enlargement of the directorate of the Bank of Montreal, which was decided upon at the recent annual meeting as a result of the extending scope of the institution, has resulted in two gentlemen of national reputation being added to the board, namely, the Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G., and General Sir Arthur Currie, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.L.D.



Woman's Interests

Children and Fire.

Every mother should see to it that her children are taught to guard against fire. This can be done by beginning early to instill a wholesome fear of fire, and by explaining its dangerous nature. Children naturally like to play with matches, but the danger attending this practice should be pointed out and if necessary examples brought up to show why they should be left alone. It is better to actually frighten a persistent child than fail to impress it with the grave danger which lies in the apparently harmless little piece of wood. Matches, the kitchen range and the open fire in the hearth should be shown as sources of great harm to little folks and never to be tampered with.

Children dearly love to play about a bonfire, but many little lives are annually sacrificed in the eager desire to watch the flames dance and leap in the air. A hard and fast rule in every home where there are little folks should demand that a bonfire is never to be lighted save in the presence of some older person. When playing about a bonfire, children should wear woolen clothing, which ignites less readily than cotton.

practice of boiling greens in water and then throwing away the water means a sheer waste, for nearly all of the mineral salts that the greens contain is thrown out with the water. Asparagus, too, tastes better if it has been steamed; not only does it retain a fuller flavor, but it does not break up, as it does when boiled. Fruit dumplings and rolls, placed in the steamer in the same way as the vegetables, are better puddings and fruit cakes, set in greased pans placed in the steamer, all benefit by being steamed. Ham, too, is delicious when steamed, for the steaming preserves the full flavor of the meat. The usual steamer will accommodate one half of a small ham.

As for canning, although the old-fashioned outfit does not work so rapidly as the more modern outfits do, it is much cheaper, and it answers the needs of a small family. Especially if it is useful when there are greens to be canned, for you can set a large panful inside the canner. The only other expense of the steamer is for a cheap enamel pan—one that will hold about a gallon—to fit the bottom of it.

The Farmer's Girls.

The farmer with a large family of boys is generally supposed to have the advantage over the neighbor who has only girls in his family; but in these days, when brains count so much in successful farming, it should make little difference financially whether the children on the farm are boys or girls.

The ideal family has both boys and girls; but where the boys are all girls the work can be planned in such a way as to give each member a healthful occupation and an income; and the father of the family need not be overworked even if hired help is scarce.

One farmer who rejoiced to call four pretty, healthy young girls his "boys" is prosperous and not overworked, because he planned so wisely to meet the necessities of the case. Hired help is at a premium, and so he put his farm to grass and reserved only enough acreage to raise the necessary grain crops. From a large herd of Jersey cows the girls made excellent butter, and they received a fair share of the proceeds. They kept the butter up to a certain standard and always received more than the market price from their customers.

Every farmer knows that there is no surer way to build up run-down land or to keep up the fertility of a farm than by dairying. Moreover, making butter is as fascinating as fancywork when it is done in a clean kitchen or dairy; and when the maker is well paid for the work it becomes still more fascinating.

On the same farm are a large number of chickens, the income from which also is divided fairly, and the work shared by the girls.

On another farm the girls are interested in poultry and small fruits—an ideal combination. They pay their father a fair price for the feed for the chickens, and earn enough to pay for their clothing, books, music and amusements. In corn or wheat that farm would have overworked its owner sadly; but used as it is it is profitable, and the owner can dispense with outside help.

In another family one of the girls earns a respectable sum every year from county fairs. She is always on the lookout for fine farm products to exhibit, from wheat to garden vegetables, and from canned goods to fancywork. The small farm might not keep the family in comfort—so say nothing of providing luxuries—if that girl and her sisters were not capable and energetic; as it is they are able, out of their earnings, to provide for themselves and to hire a man to help their father; yet they use only a small part of the farm land. One sister raised flowers and plants on a small garden plot; another sister canned vegetables, fruits and preserves; and the third harvests her crop of premiums once a year.

Canadian Song Writers

To protect you from fraudulent SONG-WRITING STUDIOS, submit your song poems to me, and I will advise you as to musical settings, international copyrights and publication of your song. Residents of Canada communicate only.

JULE BRAZIL

Professional Song Arranger.

41 GORMLEY AVE. TORONTO

Where things are rightly managed girl farmers are quite as successful and as prosperous as their brothers. Give them their own kind of work and the problem is solved. To boys and to men, raising chickens, looking after flowers, raising pet lambs, working for premiums at fairs and such work would be too pottering. A young man wants something that will occupy all of his energy—hands, body and brain; but girls are peculiarly successful in the lighter, more tedious tasks.

Wherever the work is so planned as to give to each one his or her share of the labor and the income, and a chance to build up a specialty, life is easy and happy, and the family is sure to enjoy all the comforts of the farm and many of its luxuries.

A Scientific Experiment.

There was excitement in Francesca's eyes. She was going to take a master's degree in psychology, and she pursued her game with all the ardor of the born sportsman.

"If you don't stop this sort of thing," Louise told her indignantly, "I'm going home this minute!"

"Stop what?" Francesca inquired. "Stop pisholing my mind. It's mine, and I don't want it ticketed and labeled and put away in file B. There's Eddie Burke coming up the path. Try him."

Francesca was willing. All were fast that came to her net. She went down the steps to interview Eddie Burke. Eddie had freckles and a lip, and he carried an empty basket.

"Your apple?" he said, indicating a splendid golden Grimes, beneath whose branches the ground was covered with golden spheres. "Could I have ten teeth worth?"

Francesca looked at him consideringly. "Yes," she responded, "you could. You can have as many as you think it is right to take for ten cents."

Eddie promptly proceeded to the golden Grimes. Back on the veranda Louise faced Francesca indignantly. "Francesca Shaffer! You don't mean that you are going to let that child pay for windfalls when you have more than you can possibly use!"

Francesca met the storm serenely. "It's such a feminine characteristic," she mused, "jumping at conclusions. I suppose you'd have told him that he could have all he wanted for nothing?"

"I certainly should," Louise replied emphatically. "And lost a valuable opportunity to teach responsibility, honesty, a sense of values—a dozen things. Suppose, Lou, dear, you wait till the experiment is concluded."

The experiment reached its second stage in a very few minutes. Eddie, with traces of apple round his mouth, but with his basket only honorably full, presented himself at the foot of the steps.

"Tenth all right?" he asked. Francesca was genuinely delighted. The experiment was an unexpected complete success.

"Yes," she replied. "I think that is very fair; and I think that, after all, you can have your ten cents. Here it is."

Eddie eyed the ten-cent piece with a curious expression of mingled doubt and eagerness.

"You mean you ain't going to charge me nothing for the appleth?" he inquired earnestly.

"Nothing at all."

When he was fully assured upon this point, the doubt gave way to a wide, spreading smile.

"Then," he replied with deep satisfaction, "I'll go and pick up thome more."

There was a shout of laughter from the veranda. Francesca ignored it patiently. Louise had nothing of the scientific passion.

Polite Auto Horns.

Motor announces the arrival of the courteous motor horn.

It is a worthwhile novelty. Up to now the motor horn has been decidedly cacophonous. It squeaks unpleasantly; it bellows alarmingly; it utters noises disagreeably suggestive of nausea.

But the new horn, which is appearing on the market, has a tone that is at once polite and powerful. It warns, yet does not offend the sensitive ear. The tone-adjusting mechanism is so contrived and arranged that the horn is easily regulated for any degree of vociferousness, but it yet carries a warning to the pedestrian.

New Use for Tape.

Have you tried using adhesive tape to mend the lining in the heels of shoes? Draw the lining as smooth as possible and cut the tape to fit the hole. It saves stockings and darning.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots

TORONTO SALT WORKS

C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO

HOW TO AVOID CONTRACTING COLDS

SPRING AND AUTUMN IS DANGER PERIOD.

Various Precautions to be taken to Develop Resistance to Changes in Temperature.

We would like to draw attention to the great danger just before fires are lighted in the fall and after they have been allowed to go out in the spring. During these periods we are likely to sit in a temperature colder than would be tolerated for a moment in mid-winter when our fires are going. We can usually withstand such temperatures so long as we are moving about, but if it is necessary to sit for any length of time under these conditions additional clothing should be put on.

One of the most frequent ways by which the resistance of our bodies is lessened and the temperature of our bodies lowered out of proportion to the heat produced, is by getting wet, or by cold, damp feet.

Then there is also the danger of dressing too warmly. This particularly applies to infants and small children when an excessive amount of clothing keeps the skin bathed in moisture and in the way renders it much more susceptible to changes of temperature.

The regulation of the diet is extremely important. It must be borne in mind that our food constitutes the fuel and if that fuel is not carefully selected and properly assimilated, it will not keep up the necessary resisting powers of the body.

In fact, the violation of any of the laws of hygiene which have a tendency to lower the resistance of our body, ever materially predispose to colds. Overwork, either physical or mental, and insufficient sleep are both important predisposing causes, and should be guarded against whenever possible.

Take Precautionary Measures.

One of the most precautionary measures so far as contracting colds is concerned, is the proper ventilation of the skin and body. Our clothing should be of such character that it permits the access of a charge of air to the skin, at the same time so regulated that it prevents undue elimination of the body's heat. More people contract colds from not exposing their skin to the air sufficiently than by undue exposure. The frequent tepid bath and even a cold plunge or cold shower is very beneficial in training the skin and developing resistance, as is also the frequent air bath. The importance of this cannot be over estimated. A little exercise in one's bedroom or in the bathroom before retiring or on rising in the morning with the entire body exposed to the air is very helpful in developing resistance to cold.

Probably the most desirable material to wear next the skin is linen mesh. The popularity of woolen goods for underwear has been based on the fact that wool will very rapidly absorb moisture and perspiration. While that is true, at the same time it undoubtedly retains that moisture, and therefore is not as safe as is linen mesh. Underwear should be open in texture and of a medium weight. The extra protection of our bodies during cold weather should be in the outer garments, not in the under garments. For we must bear in mind that at such times, even in winter, while in our homes or in our offices, warehouses or stores, we are practically in a summer temperature, and if we have on extra heavy clothing, suitable for cold weather outdoors, we are likely to have our skin bathed in perspiration and therefore predispose ourselves to cold. The time when we want the extra protection of our bodies is when we go out in the cold, and, therefore, the outer garments should constitute the main difference between summer and winter apparel.

In securing ample ventilation for our skins, we should be careful to secure a free supply of fresh air for our lungs. Never sleep in a room with the windows closed. Refuse to occupy a room or an office that is not properly ventilated.

There are also certain abnormalities in the nose and throat that predispose to cold, such as growths in the nose, adenoids and diseased condition of the antrum. These are likely to keep up irritation, and, therefore, mean a lowered resistance of the mucous membrane and consequently a greater susceptibility to cold.

Pumps Placed in Abraham's Wells.

Abraham's wells are now equipped with modern pumping machinery and are supplying water to the town, says a despatch from Beersheba, Palestine. According to ancient tradition, there were seven wells at Beersheba, but at present only three are known, which from time immemorial have been used by the Bedouins to water their flocks. The original "Well of the Oath" was dug by Abraham, as described in the Book of Genesis.

Italian Invented "Specs."

There has been considerable discussion as to who invented spectacles, and who had the pleasure of wearing the first pair. The honor is generally awarded to an Italian named Salvino Armati, who died in 1317.

CAN REDUCE UNEMPLOYMENT BY CLEARING NORTH LANDS

By ALFRED FITZPATRICK, Principal Frontier College.

One means of solving the problem of unemployment is for the Governments of Canada to begin the long-overdue task of preparing its bush lands for settlement in the clay belts of the North. Owing to summer frosts, farming of northern clay lands has largely been a waste of time and money. Only by clearing whole areas will this barrier to settlement ever be overcome. Farming under present conditions, whereby each settler clears a small patch, is putting the cart before the horse, and is wholly unwarranted. At least 65 per cent. of each lot in carefully selected townships should be cleared by means of large gangs living in community camps. Herein lies one solution of unemployment, now stalking before us daily in the breadlines of the cities. Work could thus be provided, particularly in the fall and winter months, as well as during special periods of unemployment. This policy of extended land-clearing should not be simply an emergency measure, but should engage the attention of the Federal and local Governments the whole year round. Should any of the workers at these community camps wish to remain on some of the cleared lots they could be sold to them on better terms. For the next 20, 30, yes, and for 50 years, land-clearing in preparation for future settlement should be an urgent and essential department of every Government in the Dominion.

The big industrial plants of the Dominion, as well as the Governments, can assist in this great undertaking. Every large industry should apply for a whole township or more in the bush lands. Land-clearing might be made a business department of many Canadian enterprises employing great numbers of workers. Instead of "laying-off" men when a pinch comes, they could establish large land-clearing camps and homestead by proxy. In this way an outlet would be provided for a considerable percentage of the able-bodied employees now turned out to the streets. If as ably handled as other departments of the business, the land-clearing department would undoubtedly prove remunerative. Lumber, tile and pulp will always find a ready market in Canada as well as in the bordering States.

The farmers, too, can take a very

real part in this permanent policy for relieving unemployment. Let thousands of individual farmers apply for bush lots of 160 acres each in the clay lands. All applications should be localized in townships most suitable for future settlement. At convenient centres in such townships the Governments should provide comfortable and attractive community camps. Farm hands should be hired by the year, instead of being turned adrift when the busy season is over, to congregate in the towns and cities, they could go north for a short period to help in clearing the bush lots of their employers. They would not, of course, be asked to live in shacks on the individual lots. They would reside at the nearest community camp, and share in all its social activities.

There need be no elaborate preparation for the coming of men in charge of a practical bush foreman could be sent north at once with warm clothing, tents and small portable sawmills. A suitable site for a community camp could be selected in the centre of each township opened, and the necessary buildings erected. The work of felling trees, cutting ties, pulpwood and other lumber could be started immediately.

Because of existing conditions of settlement many men, even among the unemployed, are naturally loath to face the hardships involved. The writer is of the opinion that this prejudice can largely be overcome when the men are well clothed and housed in fully equipped community camps. Why spend so much on able-bodied men in the cities, when an equal expenditure in well-organized efforts would provide stimulating employment to many thousands in the healthier environment of the north. Well-fed men in comfortable community camps, not the bread lines of the cities, is the solution.

Let Canada for all time abandon the foolish policy of homesteading her bush lands by individuals, working separately against unequal barriers. Rather let her undertake now a great permanent land clearing policy by using large gangs of unemployed men, living in community camps, supplied with every facility for education and entertainment—the movies not excepted.

NEW YEAR OUTLOOK IN MOTHER LAND PICTURED IN SOMBRE COLORS

Difficulties at Home and Abroad Require Careful Diplomacy to Tide Over the Post-War Adjustment Period.

A despatch from London says—Britain's outlook for 1921 is pictured in rather sombre colors by the politicians, economists, financiers and labor leaders, who are casting their eyes forward to the New Year. At home two outstanding problems—unemployment and Ireland—have baffled the Government, while it is also beset by many results of the war, including a vigorous newspaper campaign against so-called Government extravagance.

In the foreign field, looking eastward, there is the perplexing problem of settling the Palestine boundaries, promising some point exchanges of opinion with France; Mesopotamia, with its huge expense and its oil; the ever-present Persian difficulties which the last agreement has not allayed; India, which is in a greater state of unrest than for years, requiring an exceptionally large garrison; Russia, with her trade proposals which have caused a split in the British Cabinet, and the uncertain Greek situation.

Officials here believe that within the next twelve months important dealings between Great Britain and the United States will necessitate most careful handling. Negotiations between the two countries have been almost dormant since the political conventions in the United States. There is a desire here to clear up the oil question, which has been the subject of a long series of communications on the question as to the extent to which the United States shall participate in the world petroleum supply, most of which is under British mandate. It is believed, however, that considerable more negotiating is necessary before an agreement is reached.

Settlement of the cable control also offers many perplexities, particularly in that the United States is continually reaching farther for world trade. Shipping experts and officials are of

the opinion that the new mercantile marine of the United States is likely to bring up a question of adroit diplomacy and point to Secretary Daniels' announcement of a big naval program as the forerunner for shipping differences.

Officials here have not desired to push these questions to a settlement until advent of the new United States administration, but hope to get them under way soon after March 4. While the Government is being seriously pressed on one side to cease enormous expenditure it is beset on the other with demands for unemployment funds, cash for housing schemes and other post-war expenditures, with a result that there is little likelihood of reduction in the burdensome taxation.

Some relief is promised in reduced cost of living except in the price of food, which rose steadily during 1920. With industry hard hit and a million jobless, merchants who had been holding commodities for high prices are expected to continue to dump their goods at a loss. This has caused slight reductions during the latter weeks of the old year.

At the year opens, the Lloyd George Government apparently is maintaining a firm hold and there is little evidence that any of the many small factions in Parliament, either separately or in concerted action, are able to defeat the Cabinet and force general elections. The Cabinet Ministers, as they pass between their offices and Parliament, see evidence of unrest. Strong-pollled baronesses still obstruct the approaches to Government buildings and the huge iron gates at the entrances to some official buildings are kept closed. This is done, the Government announced, because it feared a Sinn Fein outbreak, but it is known also that it considered the ill effect Bolsheviki agitators might have on the restive minds of the unemployed.



ONTARIO'S GREAT POWER SYSTEM
With the acquisition of the Mackenzie electric power holdings in Ontario by the Hydro Electric Commission, the people of the province will own the greatest electric power system in the world. The above map shows the ramifications of the hydro-system and its great development in the last few years.

FIUME STRUGGLE COMES TO AN END POET SOLDIER RETIRES FROM FIELD

D'Annunzio Gives Up Fight, Leaving City by Airplane—Disbandment of His Legionaries and a General Amnesty Part of the Bargain.

A despatch from Rome says—D'Annunzio has issued a proclamation declaring that it is not worth while dying for Italy. He said he was leaving Fiume by airplane.

This was semi-officially announced here on Wednesday afternoon, together with the announcement that the Fiume agreement may be regarded as concluded. Settlement of the Fiume question based on recognition of D'Annunzio's legionaries and a general amnesty was expected following receipt of late advices from the blockaded area.

The suspension of hostilities, previously ordered, has been prolonged. Negotiations for surrender are proceeding with the Municipal Council of Fiume, to which D'Annunzio has ceded his power.

A description of the last phases of the struggle in Fiume, received here, shows that the legionaries reopened fire against the troops who were merely holding the positions they had taken Monday night.

The fight assumed the character of guerrilla warfare all along the line. The legionaries took advantage of the natural resources of the terrain for laying ambushes.

As the regulars were advancing across orchards they were enveloped by fire from machine guns which had been sunk to the level of the ground and cleverly camouflaged.

The houses seemed to have been abandoned, but when the troops approached, the legionaries, hidden behind windows, behind chimney-stacks and on balconies and roofs, suddenly opened fire. Even women were found working machine guns.

The gravest losses were inflicted by hand grenades, which were used so freely as to give the impression that they must have been accumulated by scores of thousands. It would have been an easy matter to get the better of the legionaries by employing artillery, but the military authorities refused such recourse, except against military buildings.

The legionaries ultimately tried to force the regulars to retreat in order to relieve pressure on the city, but failed, owing to the stubborn resistance, especially of the Carabinieri and Alpine troops, who fought courageously for more than three hours. The points where the struggle was the bitterest, near the railway station, and inside the Fiume cemetery, were virtually destroyed.

Returning Loot to Ravaged Louvain

A despatch from London says—In connection with the fund for restoration of the University of Louvain, it is announced that Germany had begun to return loot from the library of the pillaged institution under the reparations clause of the Treaty of Versailles.

One carload of books made up the first consignment of shipments. The restoration is expected to be complete, owing to the amount of treasures destroyed when Louvain was taken.



Sold His Electrical Interests.
Sir William Mackenzie, the Toronto Electric Knight, who has disposed of his plants at Niagara Falls for a sum of \$32,735,000 to the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission. The deal was negotiated by Sir Adam Beck and consummated by Sir William by cable from England, where he was on a private mission.

ENGLISH PUPILS TO STUDY CANADA

Dominion History and Geography Occupy Place in Curricula.

London, Jan. 2.—Canadian history, facts and statistics, is to form a permanent subject in the English school curricula commencing this month. This will be in addition to geographical information contained in the ordinary text-books. A monograph on Canada will be compiled later by Prof. W. L. Grant of Upper Canada College, Toronto, for issue to every member of the National Union of Teachers of the British Isles for use in a series of school lessons on the Dominion. These will include Canada's climatic and physical features, Government, economic development, and also illustrated lectures. Miss Durbin of British Columbia already is lecturing to scholars under the auspices of the Victoria League, which is arranging the correspondence between Canadian school children and those in Britain.

235 Census Commissioners to be Appointed

A despatch from Ottawa says—Early in 1921 there will be appointed 235 Census Commissioners, one for each Federal constituency. These in turn will appoint the 13,000 enumerators necessary to find out how many people of all sexes, colors, ages, nationalities and creeds live in the Dominion.

The whole thing will cost \$1,700,000, and the census-taking begins June 1.

REPORTS ON GERMAN DISARMAMENT

Marshal Foch Says Delinquencies Are Chiefly Maintenance of Civil Guards.

Paris, Jan. 2.—Marshal Foch's report on Germany's disarmament, according to The Temps, says that the Germans have surrendered 41,000 cannon, 29,000 unmounted cannon barrels, 163,000 machine guns and barrels, 2,800,000 rifles, 16,000 airplanes and 25,000 airplane motors.

The German delinquencies in executing the disarmament clauses of the treaty and the Spa agreement are said to be principally the maintenance of civil guards in Bavaria and Eastern Prussia, the organization of security police and failure to destroy the required amount of artillery in the eastern and southern frontier fortresses.

The report recites the details of the Germans' request that they be allowed to retain 841 cannon in the fortresses, but the allies have approved the retention of only 20 guns at Königsberg, 36 at Pillau and 32 a Swinemünde.

Outlook for Irish Peace More Favorable

London, Jan. 2.—The following statement from the Irish Office was issued today: "Irish Parliaments will meet under Home Rule in the middle of the year, when the north and south of Ireland each will have its representation. All Ireland is sick of the struggle, and will welcome the prospect for peace. The outlook is now more favorable than it has been for many months."

TORONTO VOTES FOR HYDRO PURCHASE

Mayor Church Returned for Seventh Term.

Toronto, Jan. 3.—The "ayes" have it. By a majority of 26,745 votes the electors of Toronto approve of the proposed purchase of the Toronto Electric Light Co. and the Toronto & York Radial Railway.

And by another majority of 15,993 it is declared that Thomas L. Church is to be Mayor for 1921, while C. Alfred Maguire is returned at the head of the poll to the Board of Control by 34,141 votes.

There was only one issue. The vote for public ownership was a vote for a Greater Toronto. The day of corporate monopoly is at an end, definitely and finally, in this city.

The experience of the last eight years under the leadership of Sir Adam Beck, has taught the public self-reliance, and the success achieved as partners in the Hydro-electric undertaking, nerved them for the great decision made on Saturday with enthusiastic optimism.

The result is significant. It insures to the citizens of Toronto the supreme control in matters of transportation and electrical distribution, and forces again to the city the absolute control of its streets. It augurs well for the future growth of this metropolis, because now that the acquisition of the Toronto & York Radial system is assured, backed up by the undertakings of Premier Drury that the Government will secure the necessary legislation to ratify the deal, the Sutherland Commission is practically eliminated from the Hydro-radial controversy, and nothing should interfere with the immediate development of Sir Adam Beck's plans to make Toronto the hub of a system of high-speed interurban lines that will bring growth, wealth and comfort to all this section of the Province.

The total vote on the Hydro purchase was 30,475, some 28,000 votes being cast for the clean-up and only 1,864 against it.

"SCRAP OF PAPER" CHANCELLOR DEAD

Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, Originator of Famous Phrase

Berlin, Jan. 2.—Dr. Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, former German Imperial Chancellor, died last night after a brief illness, on his estate at Hohenfrow, near Berlin.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, was Chancellor of Germany from July 14, 1909, to July 4, 1917. He was succeeded in the office by Dr. George Michaelis, an appointee of the former Kaiser. It was said that von Bethmann-Hollweg was forced out of office through the efforts of the militarists, headed by Hindenburg and Ludendorff, largely because of his "scrap of paper" statement and his admission that the German invasion of Belgium was unjust.

BURNING OF CORK WAS REPRISAL FOR SINN FEIN AMBUSHES

The British Military Commander, General Strickland, Says Black and Tans Were Thus Incited—Looting Attributed to Ruffians of the City.

A despatch from London says: The report of General Strickland, in charge of the British military forces, definitely places the responsibility for the burning of the Cork City Hall and the group of adjacent buildings upon the Black and Tans as reprisals for Sinn Fein ambushes.

The Government has the report, and although it is not yet published, it is known that the report says that two or three Black and Tans who were sufferers from or friends of victims of the Dillon's Cross and other ambushes, started the first of the Cork fires with petrol cans. The looting has been attributed to the ruffians of the city.

Testimony was brought out that there is in existence at Cork an anti-Sinn Fein society composed of the extreme loyalists who fear to be left at the mercy of the Sinn Fein when the Home Rule Act is enforced and the troops withdrawn. The society is adopting the same

methods of warfare against the Sinn Fein as the latter are using against the Crown forces.

Premier Lloyd George has been consulting General Macready and Sir Hamar Greenwood regarding the text of the report, and decided to publish it in full except the names of the witnesses who testified under a bond of secrecy.

While in London General Macready also reported that the campaign of repression against Sinn Feinism is succeeding, and urged the Government to suspend all peace overtures until the "firm policy" has rendered the acceptance of Home Rule by the south-west possible.

It is believed that the elections for the Dublin and Belfast Parliaments will be held not later than June, although the date is entirely dependent upon the result of General Macready's efforts to crush the movement of the independents.

TRADE INCREASED BY 464 MILLIONS

Dominion Bureau of Statistics Show Growth in Imports From Great Britain.

A despatch from Ottawa says—An increase of approximately \$464,000,000 in the total trade of Canada for the 12 months ending November 30 last, as compared with the 12-month period immediately preceding, is shown by the monthly summary prepared and issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The feature of the summary is the great increase in the total value of goods imported into Canada. For the 12 months covered by the summary, imports into Canada totalled approximately 1,245,000,000, as compared with 920,000,000 in 1919, or an increase of 425,000,000.

The Dominion is increasing its importation from the Mother Country with great rapidity. In the 12 months ending November 30 imports from the United Kingdom were to the value of \$228,925,844, as compared with \$84,638,900 in 1919. Imports from Cuba jumped from \$10,000,000 to \$34,000,000 in value during the year.

Importation from the United States apparently shows no sign of decreasing. During the period under review, imports from that country amounted to \$927,664,711, as compared with \$725,968,663 in 1919.

The value of Canadian produce exported to the United Kingdom in the 12 months ending November 30 was approximately 160,000,000 less than in the preceding 12 months. In the period covered by the summary, goods valued at \$352,083,388 were exported to the United Kingdom from Canada. In the corresponding period in 1919, goods worth \$514,012,960 were exported. Exports to France show a decline of some \$22,000,000, and to the United States an increase of somewhat over \$100,000,000, the figures for the latter country being: 1919, \$443,416,125; 1920, \$545,283,365.

360 KILLED IN IRELAND IN 1920

And 500 Injured, According to Official Chart.

London, Jan. 2.—Three hundred and sixty persons were killed in Ireland during 1920 and over 500 were injured according to an official casualty chart made public yesterday by the Irish office. The totals:

	Killed	Wounded
Police	176	264
Soldiers	54	126
Civilians	48	111

The casualties in the Ulster riots in June and September, listed separately, showed 20 civilians killed in Londonderry and 62 in Belfast.

The Irish Self-Determination League disputed the official chart, claiming the Irish office listed only such killings as occurred when the assailants were known to be Sinn Feiners or were supposed to be such. The league added that nearly 100 persons died during the year as the result of prison treatment, and 40,000 raids occurred on private homes, accompanied in many instances by assaults and looting.

There were 700 attacks by British troops and policemen, the league declared, the victims being either unarmed men or women and children. Three hundred persons were deported without any formal charge having been lodged against them.

KING GEORGE WILL VISIT VERDUN

Much Diplomatic Significance Attached to January Tour of France.

A despatch from London says—The Franco-British diplomatic world is much interested in the French visit of King George in January. It is intended to make this occasion an imposing demonstration of France's cordiality toward the British understanding.

High circles here attach considerable significance to the visit as bearing on the future relations between the two countries, and expect an important announcement during it.

It is stated the King will visit Verdun at his own suggestion. This appeals particularly to the imagination of the French, who regard the region as symbolical of the heroic effort of the French army during the war. The King's stop in Paris itself will be short.

IRISH RAILWAYS RESUME OPERATION

Are Carrying Armed Forces of the Crown—Raids in Dublin.

A despatch from Dublin says—For the first time in months armed Crown forces travelled on Wednesday on a train which left the King's Bridge Station, the Dublin terminus of the Great Southern & Western Railway. All the employees of the railway have returned to work.

The military on Wednesday made extensive raids and searches of residences and business establishments throughout Dublin. In Rutland Square alone five hundred soldiers made a house-to-house inspection, and about a score of young men were arrested.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.90; No. 2 Northern, \$1.88; No. 3 Northern, \$1.86; No. 4 wheat, \$1.86.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 55¢; No. 3 CW, 52¢; extra No. 1 feed, 52¢; No. 1 feed, 50¢; No. 2 feed, 47¢.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 80¢; No. 4 CW, 54¢, rejected, 65¢; feed, 65¢.
All of the above in store at Fort William.
American corn—\$1.15, nominal, track, Toronto, prompt shipment.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 50 to 53¢.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90 per car lot; No. 2 Spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85, shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, nominal, \$1.75 to \$1.80.
Barley—\$5 to 90¢, according to freight outside.
Buckwheat—No. 3, \$1 to \$1.05, nominal.
Rye—No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55, nominal, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—\$11.10, top patents; \$10.60 Government standard.
Ontario flour—\$7.75, bulk seaboard.
Milled feed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38 to \$40; shorts, per ton, \$42; good feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.
Eggs—new-laid, cartons, 90 to 95¢; selects, 78 to 80¢; No. 1, 75 to 77¢; Butter—Creamery prints, 54 to 57¢; fresh-made, 58 to 60¢; bakers', 55 to 40¢. Oleomargarine—best grade, 33 to 35¢. Cheese—new, large, 27 to 27½¢; twins, 27½ to 28¢; old, large, 29 to 32¢. Maple sugar, lb., 27 to 30¢. Honey, Extracted—white clover, in 60-lb. and 30-lb. tins, per lb., 24 to 25¢; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 25 to 26¢; Ontario No. 1 white clover, in 2½ and 5-lb. tins, per lb., 27¢. Churning Cream—Toronto creameries are paying for churning cream 58¢ per lb. fat, f.o.b. shipping points, nominal.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 29 to 41¢; heavy, 38 to 40¢; cooked, 55 to 58¢; rolls, 33 to 35¢; cottage rolls, 37 to 39¢; breakfast bacon, 45 to 49¢; fancy breakfast bacon, 53 to 55¢; backs, plain, bone in, 49 to 51¢; boneless, 55 to 59¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 28¢; clear bellies, 26 to 27¢.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 25 to 26¢; tubs, 26 to 26½¢; pails, 26½ to 26¾¢; prints, 23 to 25¢. Compound tierces, 17 to 18¢; tubs, 17½ to 18½¢; pails, 18½ to 20¢; prints, 21 to 22¢.

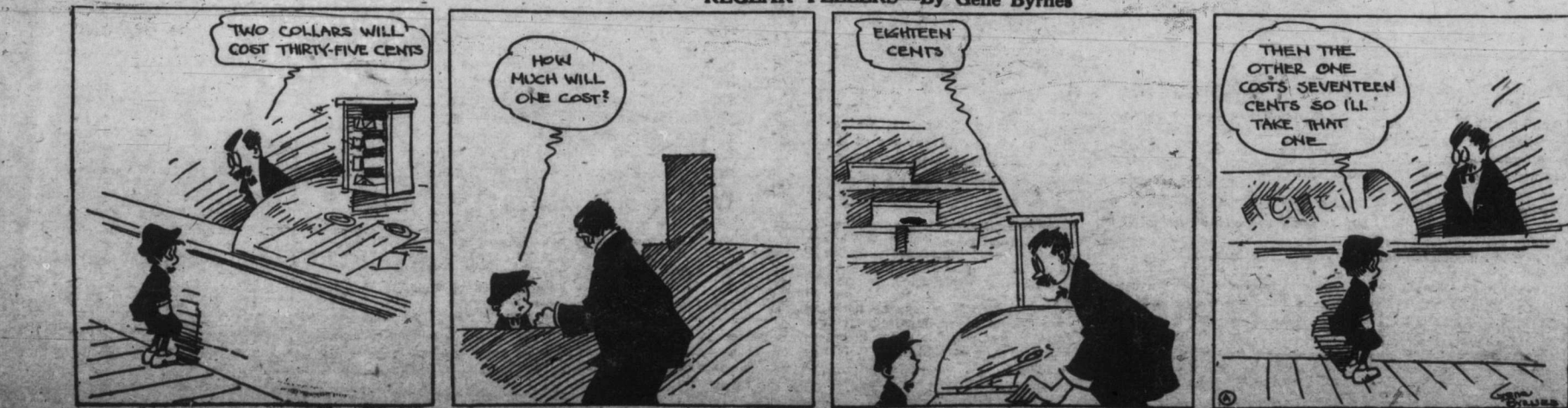
Choice heavy steers, \$11 to \$12; good heavy steers, \$10.50 to \$11; butchers' cattle, choice, \$9.50 to \$10; do, good, \$8 to \$9; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, com., \$5 to \$5.50; butchers' bulls, choice, \$8 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7 to \$8; do, com., \$5 to \$6; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to 7; do, com., \$4 to \$5; feeders, best, \$9 to \$10; do, 900 lbs., \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, 800 lbs., \$7.75 to \$8.25; do, com., \$5.25 to \$6.25; canners and cutters, \$8 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$100 to \$165; do, com. to med., \$65 to \$75; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$12 to \$13; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$17; sheep, \$5 to \$6; hogs, fed and watered, \$16.75; do, weighed off cars, \$17; do, f.o.b., \$15.75; do, country points, \$15.25 to \$15.60.

Montreal.
Oats—Can. West No. 2, 72½¢; do, No. 3, 69½¢. Flour—Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$11.10. Rolled oats—Bag of 90 lbs., \$3.80. Bran—\$4.25. Shorts—\$4.25. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20 to \$21.
Cheese—Finest easterns, 24½ to 25¢. Butter—Choice creamery, 51 to 52¢. Eggs—Fresh, 75¢. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.55 to \$1.60.
Canned goods—\$3.25; cutters, \$4 to \$4.50; small bulls and yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; grass calves, \$4.50 to \$5; good lambs, \$12 to \$13; sheep, \$5 to \$6; hogs, selects, \$18; sows, \$4 less than selects.

London Prices on Pre-War Basis

A despatch from London says:—Pre-war prices are beginning to rule again in London, and the after Christmas sales are recording, as was expected, sensational cuts. Retailers with cash have been able to buy stocks at ridiculously low prices and certain classes of hosiery and silk goods are down to 1913 quotations. Men's suits are being sold to-day for fifty shillings and boots for thirty shillings. The question in the minds of many business men, "have the people got the money to buy?" seems to be answered in the affirmative by the record crowds at the early bargain sales.

REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes



Your Chance, Men!

To get \$45, \$50 and \$60 Overcoats for \$28.50.

\$35 and \$40 Overcoats for \$19.50

Your Chance, Ladies!

To get \$45 and \$50 Coats for \$25.50.

Do not hesitate seeing these Coats at prices we could not begin to replace them for. All goods throughout store reduced.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1921

NEWBURY

One by one the old friends are passing away to their long rest. Last week one well known here and highly thought of passed away in the person of Miss Janet Picken, aged 80 years. Since leaving here some years ago deceased had resided with her niece, Mrs. John A. Crawford, near Ridge-town. The funeral was held from there to Oakland cemetery, where interment was made in the family plot. Some from here attended the funeral. Friends will sympathize with Mrs. Crawford.

The death occurred on New Year's morning in Strathroy hospital of Miss Blair, after an illness of one year's duration. Miss Blair went to Strathroy from Bothwell several years ago and was employed with the William Geddes Co. She had many friends here who will learn with sorrow of her death.

R. J. Haggith and wife left Thursday for Harrow and Detroit, where they will make an extended visit.

Robert Ferguson, wife and two daughters of St. Thomas and Miss Welch of Crinan and R. J. Stocking of Chatham spent Christmas with their mother, Mrs. Sam. Leech.

Misses Verna Chalk of Aymer, Zeta Mervin of Ridgeway and Mary B. McLachlan of Ferguson Crossing spent Friday with Miss Margaret Bayne.

Miss Winnifred Stalker of Toronto spent last week at her uncle's, Duncan Stalker's.

Mr. and Mrs. George Martin and daughter Edith spent Christmas with his parents at Lambeth.

Jack Walker and sister Jessie of London spent the holidays with their uncle, Bruce Fletcher.

R. W. Barnes of Theford was a guest at Thomas Fletcher's last week. Gordon Bradshaw of McGill College, Montreal, spent the vacation with his aunt, Mrs. David Logan.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Weaver of Zone spent the New Year's holiday with their mother, Mrs. Yates.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Purcell and children of Manitoba visited their grandmother, Mrs. Yates, on Monday before leaving for the West, where Mr. Purcell is teaching school.

The S. S. of the Church of England and the A. Y. P. A. joined in having a social evening in the town hall on New Year's eve. A splendid program of songs and recitations by the children and solos by Miss Birchall of London and Percy Shredd was much enjoyed by the large number present. A good supper and some games filled in till it was time to wish a Happy New Year to one and all. The A. Y. P. A. will meet Friday, 14th inst., at the home of Mrs. Matt Armstrong.

Friends and citizens generally were shocked and saddened by the sudden death of Margaret Upton, wife of Paddy Foley, on Wednesday afternoon. Deceased was taken sick three weeks previous with pneumonia which, with diabetes complication, from which she suffered for years, made her case a serious one. A surgical operation was decided on as the only possible chance to prolong her life, but this proved without success. The late Mrs. Foley was born in Adelaide township fifty years ago on the same farm on which her father, Robert Upton, was also born. Nineteen years ago she was married to Paddy Foley and came to live on his farm on the 11th concession of Euphemia, where she resided except for a short time when they moved to the village, but preferring the farm they went back. Deceased was of a bright, cheerful, kindly disposition and every person liked her. The funeral services were held

Friday morning from the residence of Neil Campbell, where deceased had been under the care of Mrs. Campbell, a friend who had nursed and cared for her in other illnesses and to whom she always wished to come. Services were held in the Roman Catholic church, Bothwell, where interment was made. The wishes of deceased were fully carried out, her pallbearers being her four brothers, a brother-in-law, Wm. Brennan of London, and Neil Campbell. The undertaker, Ed. Hall of Florence, was also a friend for some years. Besides the sorrowing husband are two sons, Thomas and Fergus, her mother, three sisters and four brothers, all of whom have the heartfelt sympathy of the community.

WARDSVILLE

Three of our Wardsville boys, becoming tired of the quiet ways of the village, have tried to liven it up by giving dances. The second one was given last Thursday in the town hall here. The Creegan boys furnished the music for the large number of dancers, who numbered about 140. Lunch was served by the boys at 12 and the dancers resumed their dancing until the small hours of the morning.

The pupils of St. James' Anglican church gave a Christmas and New Year's concert in the town hall on New Year's eve. The concert, consisting of a cantata entitled "A Dream of Fairyland," was well rendered by the pupils, assisted by Miss Maud Murphy and Joe Creegan. A reading from "Bud's Christmas Carol" was given by Miss Ava Weer. Then followed a drill by eight of the girls, and the program closed with "God Save the King."

The euchre club was entertained last Thursday evening at the home of Miss Ivy Henderson. A very enjoyable time was spent by all.

Among those who returned to their respective schools again are Misses Maud Murphy and Jean McRae to Chatham high school, Misses Jean and Minnie Randles to Chatham business college and Arthur Murphy to Toronto University.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Weer, who have been visiting Mr. Weer's parents, returned Monday to their home.

Miss Elinor Martyn spent New Year's with Miss Violet Murphy.

B. Heath of Toronto is visiting at his home here.

J. Bruckebank of Hanover is spending a few days with James Fitzpatrick.

Mr. Sheppard of Detroit spent the holidays at his home here.

H. Wannacot spent Christmas and New Year's at his home in Lambeth. He returned Saturday to take up his school duties again.

Phillip Eaton spent New Year's at his home in Ekfrid.

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

Cliff Davis has gone to London for a few days.

Miss M. C. Farrington, who spent her holidays at Woodstock, returned Saturday to take up her duties, as school opened Monday for the new term.

Dr. Glenn remains about the same. Miss Janet Elliott is slightly ill.

Mr. Purcell and family of Manitoba, who spent Christmas and New Year's with Mr. Purcell's father, D. L. Purcell, have returned home.

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

MELBOURNE

The annual Christmas tree held by the members of the Presbyterian Sunday school was a splendid success. A program was given by the members of the school and views shown by Frank Reynolds of Mount Brydges. These proved interesting to both old and young. One of the chief features was the distributing of the many gifts which were presented to the children.

The members of the Riverside dramatic club gave a play in the town hall here on Thursday evening, entitled "A Count of No Account," in three acts. The locality from which the play was taken was "Lion's Inn," Catekill Mountains. The young people deserve great credit for the able way in which they took their parts, it being the first play that many of them have taken part in.

The Epworth League of the Methodist church held their regular meeting on Thursday evening. The program was given by three young men who are home from the university for the Christmas vacation, Harold Parr and Frank Brown of Toronto and Walter Robinson of London. After the regular meeting a social time was spent, for which all young people were invited. After spending a pleasant evening in games and song, refreshments were served.

EUPHEMIA

A large number of Westerners are spending the Yuletide and winter at the old firesides.

Late as he was in coming, Jack Frost found in this part of the country many a furrow still unturmed.

If recent weather forecasts are any sign of the future, the farmers are looking for a further snowfall. The many lines of farm production.

Previous to the recent fall of snow, fall wheat generally throughout this township was looking unfavorable. Although having a good growth, the persistent frosts were having their effect.

In one day various buyers shipped from this township nearly six hundred sheep, and these were but a few of the thousands already sent to slaughter. With mutton to forty-five cents per pound, sheep at ten to eleven, wool at fifteen cents and woolen goods at two dollars a pound, farmers are sick of the game.

We had thought the old-fashioned charivari and the highwayman were but tales of earlier days; but recently one evening when the quiet people of a quieter neighborhood were about to take themselves unto their long nap a terrible din arose and a motley crowd appeared armed with cymbals and trumpets. At first an invasion was feared but when the din had subsided it was manifested that the Sinn Feiners were on a chancy raid. Later their wants were ministered unto and again we have "peace on earth, good will to men."

Nominations passed off quietly on Monday. The old council were all again nominated, also Donald Brown and Mr. Hands for councillors and Wm. Elliott for reeve. The old council, however, went in by acclamation, all others withdrawing. We would like to compliment the ratepayers for this. No council could be more harmonious, more economical, more courteous and fair and square than ours.

Partial to none yet considerate to all, they have established for themselves a record above criticism, and besides saving the hundred dollars of election expense the ratepayers of this township can rest assured that they continue to have the right men on the job.

That we can get too much of even a good thing was demonstrated at Christmas when young Charlie became sick as the result of "cramming." When the doctor arrived he asked what the boy had been eating. After his parents and sisters had enumerated the various items of Charlie's festivities, from a hearty dinner of turkey, plum pudding, mince pie, etc., down along to the oranges, candies, nuts and cranberries, the doctor remarked "Oh, I'm afraid too much celebration." Then sister Sarah put in, "Or not enough Charlie."

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Mr. and Mrs. Uri Pierce spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pettit.

The Swastika Mission Band will hold their monthly meeting this week at the home of Miss Ila Roemmele.

The North Ekfrid Pleasure Club extend to all a cordial invitation to a dance to be held in the Town Hall, Appin, Thursday, Jan. 6th. Fisher's Orchestra. adv.

MOSA

The Women's Institute of No. 9 met at Mrs. A. Burke's on Dec. 30. There were 17 members present and 10 visitors. The collection was \$6.75. Mrs. Corbett gave a donation of \$1. F. J. Carman sent a donation of \$100. Miss Alma Burke and Miss Jessie Mitchell each sang a solo and Miss Burke gave a piano selection. Miss A. M. Walker read a paper on "Advantages of the Farm." The next meeting will be held at Mrs. James Brown's on Jan. 27th.

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The Newbury CASH STORE

January Sale is now on.

Lower prices in Groceries.

Bargains in Mitts, Overalls, Shirts.

Big discounts on Underwear and Heavy Rubbers.

W. H. PARNALL

NEWBURY

WOODGREEN

On Wednesday evening, Dec. 29th, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore gave a reception in honor of their son James and wife. About thirty-five young people were present and the evening was spent in games and dancing. Lunch was served and at about one-thirty the party broke up, after all had wished the young couple a prosperous life.

A. Daum returned home on Tuesday after spending the holiday at Sebringville.

On Tuesday evening, as he was hurrying to catch a train, Lawrence Harvey's motor car collided with that of Major Grover. However, very little damage was done to either car and each went his way.

Walter Clanahan returned from Highgate on Wednesday and was accompanied by his brother Charlie, who spent the remainder of his holidays here.

Dan Watterworth has recovered from chicken-pox.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Simpson and daughter Florence spent a few days with Mrs. Simpson's sister near Florence.

Mr. and Mrs. McCubbin have returned to their home at Cherry Valley.

Dan Watterworth and friend and Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham left on Tuesday for their homes after spending the holidays here.

Elijah Lumley is better after a severe attack of quinsy.

Nelson Henderson and John Dobson of Crinan dealt their working teams to each other a few days ago.

E. Lumley sold a horse to A. McMillan for a good figure.

At the annual school meeting on Wednesday, Dec. 29, H. Harvey was made trustee in place of the retiring one, John Whitlock, and H. Smith for W. Edwards.

School reopened today with a good attendance.

Operations on the road have been suspended till further notice.

TAIT'S CORNERS

The regular meeting of the South Ekfrid Farmers' Club was held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, when a large number gathered to hear the excellent reports of the convention at Toronto as given by the delegates, R. D. Coad and Mrs. James McRae, also the report of the West Middlesex convention at Strathroy by Mrs. Crawford Allan. The club was highly honored by the presence of J. G. Leithbridge, M. P. P., who delivered an address on the aims and achievements of the present government, dealing particularly with educational, good roads and hydro questions. At the close of the meeting the ladies served a very appetizing lunch which was much enjoyed by all.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

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

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CAIRO

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Macaulay are both under medical treatment at present.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac. Smith, after spending a few days among friends here, returned to Bothwell.

Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Smith spent the New Year at their former home and left for their home in Windsor on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Smith and daughter Muriel spent some days with their parents here and returned to their home in Walkerville on the 2nd inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Downie are visiting friends near Clachan.

Miss Velma Young, who was under medical treatment, is recovering.

Leonard Fenwick of Ann Arbor, Mich., spent a week among friends here, returning on Friday to his home to resume his studies.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gilbert spent the New Year at the home of C. J. Watson, Bothwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Burd spent the New Year in Detroit with friends.

Miss Velma Randies, who is attending Westerville's College, London, was at her home here during the holidays. She returned on Monday to resume her studies.

Miss Mary Siddall of Detroit spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. John A. Wehlann.

Miss Olive Prangley of Toronto is at her home here for the holidays.

Miss Jean McKeown is under medical treatment at present.

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

When dancing is delightful!



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

Come in and hear the newest dance music on the

Victrola

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

P. E. LUMLEY
GLENCOE



CORN SHOW WEEK

AT CHATHAM

January 25-28, 1921

A bumper Corn Year---Let's make it a bumper Corn Show

First-class Corn and Grain
Excellent Stock and Poultry
Good Speakers

January 26---Shorthorn and Angus sale, Jamieson's Sale Barn, at 1.30 p. m.

January 27---Hog sale: Berkshire, Durocs and Polands at 1 p. m.

8 p. m., sale of Chester Whites and Yorks.

For Catalogue, Prize Lists, etc., apply J. L. Dougherty.

PREST-O-LITE

LAST TO RAISE FIRST TO REDUCE

BACK TO PRE-WAR PRICES

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

EFFECTIVE AT ONCE

No Reduction or Alteration in the Quality

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

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

The Electric Shop

W. B. MULLIGAN

Sugar Down

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

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

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

W. A. CURRIE

CENTRAL GROCER

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WOMEN'S and MISSES'

Quality Coats

at \$49.50

EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

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

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