

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

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 49--No. 8

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1920

Whole No. 2506

FARM FOR SALE
Lot 18, first range north Longwoods Road, consisting of 100 acres; 75 acres under grass and 10 acres of bush. Apply to John E. Reycraft, R. 1, Glencoe.

FARM FOR SALE
Lot 6, con. 1, Moss, consisting of 100 acres. A never-failing spring well at house, rock well at barn; good sugar bush on place. Apply to Mrs. Alex. Munroe, on premises.

FOR SALE
A comfortable seven-room house, with stable and large garden of good soil, well situated in Glencoe. Apply Box 182, Glencoe.

FOR SALE
One hundred and fifty acres of first-class farm land adjoining village of Glencoe. Apply to Elliott & Moss, solicitors, Glencoe, Ont.

FARM TO RENT
Farm consisting of 75 acres good land, lot 15, con. 2, Moss, between Wardville and Newbury, with good house, outbuildings, pasture, orchard, good water, etc. Apply Miss Rachel Smith, Wardville.

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

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
Alex. McNeill, Local Manager.

MRS. W. A. CURRIE
Teacher in Oil Paintings
Studio and Residence: Symes Street, Glencoe, Ontario.
Artists' Materials Kept in Stock.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX

In the Matter of the Estate of Ophelia Elizabeth Webster Wilson, late of the Town of Glencoe in the County of Middlesex, Widow, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 56 of Chapter 121 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the above mentioned Ophelia Elizabeth Webster Wilson, who died on or about the twenty-seventh day of November, 1919, at the said Town of Glencoe in the County of Middlesex in the Province of Ontario, are required to send by post, prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Administrator or to the Solicitor of the estate of the said Ophelia Elizabeth Webster Wilson, deceased, on or before the 16th day of March, 1920, their names and addresses with full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, duly verified by affidavit.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the said 16th day of March, 1920, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the estate of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice, and that the said Administrator will not be liable for the said estate or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claim or claims he shall not then have received notice.

Moses S. Jackson, Administrator, or Herbert D. Smith, Solicitor for Administrator, Chatham, Ontario.
Dated this 14th February, 1920.

WANTED
Raw furs by parcel post, by express—any way. What have you—what price? Prompt returns.—Reld Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 01-13

DR. L. W. M. FREELE
Successor to the late Dr. Walker
Office and residence, Main street, Glencoe. Office hours—9 to 10, 1 to 2, 7 to 8.

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

DELCO-LIGHT
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
Will operate over 200 time- and labor-saving electrical appliances.

M. C. MORGAN
Kerwood, Ont. DEALER

Chantry Farm
Can spare a few good young ewes; also five nice roan Shorthorn bull calves; still have a few Dorking and black Leghorn cockerels for sale at right prices. Might as well have a breed that will lay when eggs are high in price.
ED. de GEX, Kerwood.

No one ever can doubt the miracles who sees the minister living on his salary fixed ten years ago and keeping out of debt.—Universalist Leader.

Johnston's DRUG STORE
Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a
Will speed up your poultry flock. It makes hens lay. 35c to \$3.50.
Phone 35 Glencoe

NOTICE
DONALD MCINTYRE, Appin, Ont.,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
is prepared to conduct Auction Sales, large or small. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Phone DONALD MCINTYRE, Appin

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Every man has three financial requirements, as follows:
1. An income in event of disability.
2. Protection for dependents.
3. A competence for his old age.
THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ENDOWMENT AND LIMITED PAYMENT LIFE Plans of Insurance completely provide for the above requirements.
Our DISABILITY BENEFIT pays your premiums and guarantees a monthly income for life, and when death occurs (or the policy matures) the full face value is payable WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTIONS.
For further particulars write to
H. J. JAMIESON,
District Manager, Glencoe, Ont.
Ontario Branch: 603 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
Lachlin McKelvie, Local Agent, Glencoe

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
ALSO FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
Have now for sale—
Good frame house in Glencoe, recently repaired throughout; good as new; 5 rooms downstairs and 5 rooms upstairs; good hard and soft water convenient; good hen-house and stable.
Frame house in Glencoe; 4 rooms downstairs and 4 rooms upstairs; hard and soft water convenient.
House and two-fifths acre of land. House has 5 rooms downstairs and 3 rooms upstairs.
A. B. McDonald Glencoe
Office and residence, South Main St. Phone 74

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Capital and reserve \$35,000,000
Total Assets over \$535,000,000
Open a Savings Bank Account with this Bank.
Interest paid twice a year. Notes collected on favorable terms.
GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

KEITH'S CASH STORE
DRY GOODS MILLINERY GROCERIES
Large stocks of Winter Clothing and Millinery on hand, at lowest prices.

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!
We have a full stock at present and can fill your requirements. It will pay to buy now.
McPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

ELECTRIC WIRING
Why not have your electric wiring done now and be ready for Hydro and avoid the rush? Estimates free. All work guaranteed to pass inspection.
Expert work on car batteries after installation of Hydro.
Will shortly have shop in McAlpine Building, McAlpine St. Present address: Box 257; residence, corner Orange and O'Mara streets, Glencoe.
W. B. MULLIGAN.

APPIN GRAIN STORE
Having taken over the Grain, Feed and Coal Business from R. E. C. McDonald at Appin, I respectfully solicit the same liberal patronage as has been given this business in the past.
I will endeavor to give the very best service at all times, at reasonable prices.
Will also handle Cement and Fertilizer.
Phone us your order.
Angus McMaster

L. L. McTAGGART
R. R. 2, Appin P. O.
Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Middlesex, Lambton and Elgin
Sales of any description will receive careful attention and itemized statement of proceeds of sale left with each proprietor. Terms reasonable.
Phone Melbourne line 18, call 91

We Carry A Full Line
—OF—
Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.
Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavetroughing, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.
J. M. Anderson
Tinmith Plumber
Notice
During January, February and March we have decided to take our truck off the road. When we draw your cream these cold months the samples freeze, therefore we think we can give our patrons better satisfaction if they bring in the cream, which I will be at my office to receive every day of the week. In the spring I will be ready to give you the same prompt service as in the past. We pay cash as soon as tested.
D. R. HAGERTY.

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
between MONTREAL TORONTO DETROIT and 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. 5.
Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you, do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
between MONTREAL TORONTO DETROIT and 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. 5.
Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you, do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL
Hay is selling at \$29 a ton in Peterborough and straw at \$20.
Not more than one person in 600 lives to the age of 80 years.
Ernest Tolson, a well-known resident of Highgate, died last week.
St. Thomas barbers now charge 20c for a shave and 40c for a hair cut.
J. Albright of Orford is the fourth of one household to succumb to influenza.
Alvinston council will have two salaried policemen placed upon Main street.
Knox church Sunday school at Lexington contributed \$171 to the Armenian Relief fund.
Ex-President William Howard Taft of the United States will speak in Stratford on March 5.
The gimlet screw, which was the idea of a little girl, brought millions of dollars to its inventor.
As the days pass the spirits of the business public grow still more buoyant over the trade prospects.
A foot and vehicle bridge will probably be built between Windsor and Detroit at a cost of \$10,000,000.
Canada's war claims against Germany for loss of lives and damage to property amount to \$35,000,000.
St. Thomas' medical health officer has ordered all flu patients to remain home for a time after recovery.
January 10 was the official date upon which war with Germany terminated. This date was fixed by a royal order.
John Zoller, who suffered a stroke some time ago, died at the residence of H. Speir, Rodney, on Feb. 9, aged 71 years.
A Toronto barber solicits business by displaying in his window the sign "Satisfaction guaranteed, or whiskers returned."
When a Michigan farmer, who had held his potatoes for high prices, opened the pit, the 1,000 bushels were found frozen.
Western farmers are looking forward to record-breaking crops this year as a result of heavy snowfalls during the winter.
Seventy-five deaths occurred in Windsor in the period from January 26 to February 12, inclusive, from pneumonia and influenza.
David Marshall, M. P. for East Elgin, and a resident of Aylmer, died on Saturday at Vancouver, B. C., from pneumonia and heart trouble.
A Windsor man, it is said, will establish a direct aerial passenger service between Windsor and Toronto in April, using a three-passenger plane.
The Dominion Canners will build a new factory at Leamington in the spring. It will be 40 by 200 feet, two stories high, and the present structure will be torn down to make room for it.
An office boy in New York on his way back to the office with a jug was stopped every few feet by revenue agents. Interested inquirers and would-be purchasers. It contained mullage.
Miss Isabella Sadler, nurse in training, aged 21 years, died at the General Hospital in Toronto of influenza, which developed into pneumonia. She was the daughter of James Sadler of Stratford.
Announcement is made in the Parkhill Gazette that the paper in future would be carried on by Minnie C. Dawson and John Dawson, widow and son of the late Wm. Dawson, proprietor and manager for the past fifteen years.
To sum it all up, Canada's boots, Canada's clothing, Canada's automobiles and Canada's climate were not good enough for Canadians. Under the circumstances you could hardly expect Canada's dollar to be good enough for Americans.
The Forward Movement campaign has met with good success with the Presbyterian congregation at Crinan and West Lorne. Both of these have gone well over the top and the returns are not all in as yet. The objective for Crinan was \$2,250 and for West Lorne \$1,950.
A discussion on the formation of a co-operative shipping association for Canada was the closing feature of a meeting of potato growers held at Mt. Brydges. The general opinion seemed to be that in the not far distant future the farmers of Canada will have one of these associations.
Sneak chicken thieves are at work in different sections of Dunwich, but the most serious loss was sustained by John Patton, whose henhouse was raided on Sunday night or Monday morning and 35 out of his flock of 110 stolen. All the birds stolen were of a high strain and Mr. Patton places his loss at \$100.
A Quebec postmaster was assessed \$190 and costs the other day for handing back a letter dropped in the post office. Judge Cannon pointed out that the laws were very severe on this matter and that as soon as a properly stamped letter is deposited with the postal authorities it no longer belongs to anyone, even the sender, but to the person it is addressed to.
American trade in Canada in dry goods lines is being cut out 50 per cent, owing to cancellations, following the boost in exchange, according to the head of one of the biggest wholesale houses in Montreal. Most of the trade is being diverted to Britain.
"Canadian business men are getting more patriotic every day," remarked a British trade commissioner.

FLU BAN IS ON
In view of the many cases of influenza in sections of the surrounding country, the Glencoe board of health thought it advisable as a precautionary measure to issue on Thursday a proclamation ordering all schools, churches and places of amusement and entertainment to be closed indefinitely, and urging parents to keep their children on their own premises and away from the post office, railway station and other public places. There are but few if any cases of influenza in town, and the order is merely one to prevent public gatherings as a precautionary measure. Glencoe today is one of the healthiest places in the province, and the idea is to try and keep it such.

DIED IN CALIFORNIA
The many Glencoe friends of Mr. and Mrs. James A. Scott are grieved to learn of the death of their eldest daughter, Janet Menzies Scott, aged 13 years, which occurred at the family home, 3727a 25th St., San Francisco, California, on Friday, February 6th, from flu-pneumonia. Mr. Scott was engaged in the drug and stationery business in Glencoe for some time up to about two years ago, when he sold out and moved with his family to California. The heartfelt sympathy of the community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Scott and members of the family in their bereavement.
INFLUENZA—HOW TO PREVENT
Influenza is a germ disease, and is conveyed from one person to another by the secretions from the mouth, nose, throat and lungs. Coughing, spitting and sneezing will readily spread it.
If cases should appear in your neighborhood, think first of prevention. Do not go into any house or place where there are any persons ill. Do not allow any person with a cold in the head to come to your house or place of business. Keep away from people who have the disease. Avoid crowds. Keep in the open air as much as possible. Sleep in a well-ventilated room with windows partly open. If you should be attacked by the disease go to bed at once. Rest and warmth are very important factors. Take warm drinks, live on fluids and send for your physician.

LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY
A Chicago grain man of wide experience who has recently returned from Europe to the United States says that before a great many months have passed the farmers on the continent are going to be up against the stiffest kind of competition from Russia, South America and other countries, and further, that there will soon be over-production of grain in the world. H. B. Thomson, the former food controller, who has been acting in an advisory capacity to the Canadian mission in London for the last eight months, is reported to have said in an interview in Toronto recently that "Everything points to a meat shortage in Europe next year, and I don't think the Canadian farmer should take the short view of the live stock situation, but go on increasing his breeding animals and grading up for a good class, export trade on a permanent basis. He will be sure of a reward greater than he ever looked for." Everything points to the wisdom and safety of expansion in the livestock industry.—Farmers' Advocate.

BUY RED CLOVER SEED EARLY
Prime red clover seed was quoted at \$35.55 per bushel on the Toledo market of the 6th instant. Toronto prices then ranged about \$3 per bushel in advance of Toledo prices. Clover seed that would grade "Prime" on the Toledo market could be bought in Toronto at \$38.50 and, because of exchange conditions, delivered to United States points at approximately \$33 per bushel, or about \$2.50 less than the Toledo price. The money situation, short supplies and an earlier demand in the United States will explain the heavy exports of clover seed.
The price of red clover seed has advanced almost \$14 per bushel on the Toledo market since May last. The world supply will not be sufficient to meet normal requirements. In these circumstances, Canadian farmers who delay the purchase of their red clover seed requirements until seedling time may be unable to obtain supplies at any price.
Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa, Feb. 10, 1920.

Premier Drury was elected in Halton county on Monday by 2,300 majority over E. J. Stephenson, independent candidate. Only a third of the vote was cast.
SCHOOL REPORTS
U. S. S. No. 17, Moss
* Means absent for one or more exams.
Jr. IV.—Alexander Munroe absent.
Sr. III.—Hugh McKellar 60
Sr. II.—Albert Moore 87, Lloyd Little 79.
Jr. II.—Mary McKellar 75, *Zelda Munroe 68.
L.—Hughie Leitch 74, *Viola Munroe 74.
Elizabeth Leitch, Teacher.

What could be worse for the spreading of disease than canvassers going from house to house collecting money, receiving at one house and perhaps giving change at the next. It should not be allowed at a time like this when disease lurks in the vicinity. NOW is the time for the health authorities to act.

BUY IN CANADA
Be patriotic. Recognize the value of your own goods, your own country and your own dollar.

THE ARMENIAN FUND
Canadians are contributing generously to the Armenian Relief Fund, and still the needs are great. Donations left at or sent to The Transcript office will be forwarded free and acknowledged in these columns and in The Globe. Up to date we have received the following:
Previously acknowledged.....\$225.25
Louise Garbutt.....2.00
Benjamin Towers.....2.00
Middlemies Women's Institute.....15.00
Robert Carruthers.....2.00
Wm. Hillman.....5.00
Mollie R.....10.00
\$264.25

NOTED INDIAN SNIPER FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH
Moraviantown, Feb. 17.—Geo. Stonefish, Canada's most noted Indian sniper, for three years in France, was found frozen to death last night near his home on the reserve. Stonefish's dead body was discovered by neighbors, and the belief is that he was overcome in his exertions in wading through the huge drifts near his home. Stonefish was the first Indian to enlist after the outbreak of the war, joining the Canadian army on August 6, 1914. In his capacity as a sniper he is credited with having killed hundreds of Germans, but himself came through three years of service without a wound. He was invalided home in November, 1917. His home-coming was made the event of the greatest celebration that the Indian reserve of this place has ever known. The corner, after securing all available information concerning Stonefish's death, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

To the Editor of The Transcript:
Referring to the article on consolidated schools, by J. A. Matheson of Crinan, I should like to draw the attention of your readers to some of the misleading statements made by him. I know nothing of the location and conditions existing in S. S. Nos. 9, 12 and 14, Aldborough, which might make consolidation necessary, but feel it my duty as a teacher of considerable experience in country and city schools to correct some of his statements.
That "rural schools generally have lady teachers who consider teaching a job, the main idea being to put in the time and draw the salary, and that rural schools are generally paying for the mistakes in the profession is a gross injustice and misrepresentation."

By way of giving an idea of the place rural teachers hold in the profession, I might refer to a remark made recently by a principal of one of our Normal practice schools. He said: "We want in our city schools teachers who have had experience in rural schools. Our very best teachers come from the country. They know their work. They know how to work. For they have done it. This, from a man who is in a position to know, is surely convincing evidence that the 'rural teachers are not generally misfits.'"
Mr. Matheson referred to our rural schools as "merely four walls and a roof—makeshift educational institutions which show to future generations the smallness of soul." The very fact that it is a consolidated school does not necessarily imply elaborate equipment, furnishing and home comforts. The consolidated school, like any other rural or urban school, has such furnishings and equipment as the trustees and ratepayers are willing to supply. Many of our ordinary country schools are as well supplied with pictures, library and teaching equipment as the average graded school.

As to lack of "proper supervision" in our rural schools and the influence that lower the moral standard and undo all the home training," I might also say that in my experience pupils coming from homes with proper moral standards usually carry that moral standard with them to school and are not easily contaminated.
Consolidation does not necessarily mean supervised playgrounds. As to supervision while pupils are going to and from school, I am not aware that the van driver is required to produce any credentials of his morals. Usually the driving is given to the lowest applicant.

Consolidation has its advantages and defects but surely there is no reason for any advocate of consolidation to speak so disparagingly of our rural teachers and rural schools. Surely every man in the province knows what our rural schools have done towards producing some of the greatest men in this or any other land, and they are still contributing more than any other factor toward the making of loyal and intelligent citizens.

TWENTY YEARS AGO
Glencoe putting up some red-hot hockey.
Glencoe's debutante indebtedness \$11,465.78.
Glencoe raises \$67 by concert for the Red Cross.
Relief of Kimberley and other British successes celebrated.
Glencoe council reappoints A. Clapham assessor and John McNeill collector.
John R. Swift, superannuated Methodist clergyman, killed by train near Newbury.
J. E. Laughlin, G. T. R. station-master at Glencoe, promoted to Windsor station and is succeeded by Philip Maher of Delhi.

Good Quality Tea, properly brewed, takes away fatigue, and is absolutely harmless, as a daily beverage - TRY

"SATAD"
once, and you'll never forsake its use.

JANE'S CHANCES

BY AGNES MARY BROWNELL

PART I.

"I don't know how to thank you for the chance," said Jane, turning at her Uncle Roger's door.

Jane's words were without affectation—plain and honest, like Jane herself. Jane was not graceful or pretty like her cousin Alberta; but she had a rare and shining quality of straightforwardness and simplicity. Her stout shoes, built for honest service, her broad hat, meant for shade, her frock, which had more than one visit to tub and ironing board—from head to foot Jane breathed the fresh vigor of an honest, workaday world.

Jane was coming to town to school this winter, since she had completed the country grades. The Worthingtons, having suffered many things of many domestic, and Jane had joyfully acceded to it. She was going to work for her board. It was Jane who had put it that way, with what Bertie thought a brutal directness. "Assist" had been the term Aunt Emeline had used.

To clinch matters, Jane had reported immediately, and now she was going home to get her things ready. School was to begin in two weeks. Jane had not hoped to come to school in town this year. Problems of money and labor had always played a large part in Jane's affairs; and now, curiously, it was a new problem connected with labor that made it possible for her to have this chance.

With a sort of lightning glance Jane took in not only her aunt's comfortable, even luxurious, house, but Aunt Emeline herself. Her face was not worn exactly, as Jane's mother's was worn, but was less patient. It had a harassed look. Jane realized that her Uncle Roger was too gay for his years, and that his face was craven with wrinkles. She saw that her cousin Alberta was dressed with a sort of fretful elaboration. Jane was literate. She saw what she saw. No contrast struck her between this luxury and the homely, utilitarian aspect of her farm home and the dwellers therein. But a sort of exalting consciousness of them pervaded her spirit.

Her ambition vaulted to a dining and undreamed height as she beheld Bertie's piano. She would learn music, too, so that she could give Julia a chance.

"I'm afraid it's not so much a chance as she thinks," said Aunt Emeline, wrestling with a sigh; "the work, and all. I don't want to impose on her. Maybe it is foolish to suggest it."

"Wiseest thing you could have done!" put in Uncle Roger. "That girl means business."

Aunt Emeline's eye brightened at thought of Jane's businesslike directness.

"Mother," spoke up Bertie, "you really ought to do something about Jane's clothes."

"Want's the matter with her clothes?" demanded Jane's uncle.

Bertie eyed him pitifully. "Everything," she said succinctly. "They're just not right."

"Aren't they whole?" inquired Jane's uncle. "Aren't they clean? Aren't they?" he struggled for the word "onstage." They look as if they were built for service, and so does Jane.

"No invidious comparison intended," suggested Bertie, settling her slim height in flower-fragrant draperies on the arm of his chair.

Uncle Roger was by nature a plain man, but he would no more have criticized Bertie than he would have analyzed a flower in a vase. She was, in truth, his lily of the field.

"I guess I can manage to take care of my one girl," he said fondly.

"Are you sure you'll like it, Jane?" inquired her mother, when Jane and her father had returned from town. "It won't be too hard for you—you work and school, too?"

"Ain't Jane always kept up work and school?" demanded Jane's brother John.

"Seems as if there were mere necessity to this," sighed his mother. "And, then, city and country work's different."

"Work's work," said Jane philosophically. "And there's just one way to do cooking and sweeping and washing dishes and making beds—and that's the right way. And that's the way I'm to do it."

Her father, habitually a silent man, gave her a speaking glance of approval.

standing, since it represented Julia as an infant in arms. But a curious similarity to the likeness still existed and would continue to exist—an expression best described, perhaps, as honest homeliness.

Jane went into town the afternoon before school opened. She had a little tin-covered trunk. The tray was full of beautifully laundered old-fashioned garments. All her stockings were neatly rolled into little balls. Her stout white handkerchiefs were folded to a hair line. Jane's father helped her carry the trunk up to her room in the Worthingtons' house. Her mother followed, and John and Julia mounted the steps solemnly behind. They stood about the door and peeped fearfully in. The room had a strangely lonesome look, as if no one had ever really lived in it.

"Well—I guess—we better be going now," said Jane's mother.

"She held her folded handkerchief tight in her fist-gloved fingers, as she held it Sundays in church."

"Well, good-by, Jane!" her father said. "I'll come in for you any time your aunt says."

"Good-bye, Jane!" said Julia solemnly.

"G'by!" muttered John.

Jane followed them downstairs and out to the porch. Aunt Emeline had had to hurry away to an important meeting. The house seemed strangely unresponsive. Jane went slowly back upstairs and began methodically to unpack.

Aunt Emeline came back before it was time to prepare the Sunday tea. Jane had hesitated that first night to make free with cupboard and pantry; but she had boiled the kettle and had set out the tea canister and a homely little earthenware pot. With her eyes fixed on the bulging lustre of the pot, like some homely crystal, she seemed to see therein the stately cabinet organ, her family's one extravagance, and Julia's shoulders bent forward over the keys, and herself leaning, teacherwise, above.

"Not that I can ever do more than give her a start," thought Jane. "But a start's a start, and Julia's got to have her chance."

Jane excused herself early that first evening. A curious weariness assailed her—a weariness of the spirit. Somehow school, and even music, seemed to have lost the old magic. But she held to them none the less with a steady, unrelaxing grip.

"I'll go up now, Aunt Emeline," she said. "I want to be up good and early. Good night."

There was something soldierly in her bearing, and in her words, as if they had been a salute. This was the first night that Jane had ever spent away from home. Jane's little round pillow proved a trusty confidant.

Jane and the pantry and the cupboard, the cellar and all the jars and bins, were soon on the most intimate terms. Jane's attire might almost have been called a uniform. It consisted of a skirt of shepherd's plaid and a succession of jumpers that buttoned down the front and had red-ribbed or blue-ribbed belts and collars, the first fine radiance of which had departed. If Jane compared her humble jumpers with the colorful smocks of Bertie and the others, she made no sign. The cleanly, faded garments clung to her erect and soldierly little figure like a sort of service jacket.

About a fortnight after she had started in school Jane broached the subject of the music lessons. Jane had a little allowance from her mother's egg-and-butter money, and she proposed to enroll, an unsolicited pupil, under her cousin Bertie's tutelage.

(To be continued.)

DYED HER BLOUSE, SKIRT AND COAT

"Diamond Dyes" Turned Faded, Shabby, Old Apparel Into New.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods, — dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings, everything.

The Direction Book with each package tells how to dye over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

Advice on Handkerchiefs.

The cotton handkerchiefs provided for French soldiers had printed upon them a number of sanitary rules to be observed on the march and during a campaign.

Minard's Lintment for sale everywhere.

Woman's Interests

W. My Meals are Interesting Now.

I haven't many of us said in despair: "Oh, what shall I cook for dinner?" Oh, I'm so tired of planning three meals a day! I used to think I could never plan another meal, and if I did it was just the same thing over again. Yes, that's it—many of us get in a rut and do not realize that planning three meals a day is really a business. I have found that with a little more thought and study about the selection and preparation of my food my cooking is far more interesting, and not a drudgery as it used to be.

There are a few good points I always keep in mind; namely, variety of foods, balanced meals, and attractiveness of serving.

To me, variety of foods is the most important of all, for by having variety we have balanced meals, and usually attractive ones. We must have variety in our meals, for none of us care to eat the same meal day after day.

"But," you will say, "Friend Husband never likes anything but steak and mashed potatoes." Just try him on something different. Jack looks forward to his meals now as he never did before, and never knows when he is going to have a new dish. With the large variety of foods, such as attractive and appetizing ways of serving different vegetables, meats, etc., I have found one of my problems solved.

I take more thought and care in the preparation and combination of foods, especially now since prices of all foods are so high. I am trying to reduce the cost and still have good meals. One important saving I effected by using vegetables. There is not another class of food that can be used more, and in more different ways.

When I cannot afford to have meat I substitute a good combination of rice, with ground ham or cheese and tomato sauce. Macaroni with cheese, kidney beans, or peas also make good meat substitutes. Vegetables form an important part in our diet, and a main part in nearly every meal.

To some housewives the words "a balanced meal," do not mean much, but if we have nutritious meals we must have some idea of good combinations of foods. Most of us know a starry food from a protein food. Have you ever been served a meal like this: Baked macaroni, mashed potatoes, and rice pudding? That meal and many other poor combinations are often served, when, to think about it, all these foods are starchy. The meal is dry, unbalanced, and uninteresting.

In every meal I try to have five different groups of food represented. First, foods for mineral matter or acids, such as fruits and vegetables; second, protein foods, such as milk, eggs, lean meat, beans, peas, cheese, nuts, etc. Then there are foods for starch as cereals, flour, meal, potatoes, etc. Fourth, foods for sugar, jam, honey, preserves, dried fruits, cakes and desserts. And fifth come the fats and fatty foods: such as butter, cream, bacon, oily nuts, lard, dripping, etc. All these various foods go to make up body growth, some for fat, some for muscle, some are blood-regulating foods. With children in the family, I consider it very necessary to have meals balanced and nutritious. By having one food from each of these groups at every meal we have a happy, healthy family.

Another point I consider, which helps a lot in getting up a good meal, is the attractiveness of serving. In serving my left-overs I try to make them just as attractive as possible.

There is certain psychological effect that food has on one's appetite. If a food looks good it usually tastes good. A sprig of parsley, a piece of mint, or a dash of paprika, will make a salad. In desserts, a few ground nuts, a few red cherries, small pieces of fruit, or a dash of whipped cream will give a dessert that delicious look which makes our family say, "That's the best dessert I ever ate!"

These are just a few points which I always keep close in mind when planning my meals. You will find your three meals a day will be much more interesting and much more nutritious by working them out in this way.

The following are a few recipes that are favorites with us. I have found them very economical, and very easy to prepare:

Casserole of Rice and Meat—3 cups rice, 1½ cups tomatoes, 2 cups meat, chopped and cooked, 1½ cups water. Mix rice with tomatoes and water, place alternate layers of the mixture and of chopped meat in a baking dish. Cover with bread crumbs, and bake until brown in a moderate oven.

Kidney-Bean Stew—1½ cups kidney beans, 2 cups canned tomatoes, ½ cup rice, 2 tablespoons flour, 1 onion, 1 teaspoon salt. Cook the beans until tender. Wash the rice, and cook until tender; add onion if desired, and tomatoes which have been thickened with flour. Add to beans, and heat thoroughly. This is an excellent lenten dish for lunch, as it substitutes for meat.

Glazed Onions—Peel small onions, and cook in boiling water fifteen minutes. Drain, dry on cheesecloth, add highly seasoned brown stock to cover bottom of dish. Add melted butter, sprinkle with flour and salt, and bake

until soft and brown, basting with stock in pan.

Butterscotch Meringue Shells—3 whites of eggs, 1 cup sugar. Beat the egg whites very dry, and add sugar by folding in. Drop by large spoonfuls on an oiled baking sheet. Bake in a very slow oven.

Butterscotch Sauce—4 cups brown sugar, 1 cup cream, 2 tablespoons butter. Mix thoroughly, and let cook until a good sauce mixture. Scoop out meringue shell, fill with ice cream, or cream filling, pour over butterscotch sauce, and serve with whipped cream.

Apple-Sauce Cake—1½ cups apple sauce, 1 cup granulated sugar, 2 cups flour, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ cup butter, 1 tablespoon hot water, 1 teaspoon soda, 2 egg yolks 1 teaspoon cloves. Cream the butter and sugar, add dry ingredients, beaten egg yolks, then apple sauce. Beat thoroughly, and bake in a moderate oven. Use white icing on this cake.

How to Fit Your Own Dresses. —proving, a paper lining pattern of proper size, lay on lining, and cut carefully, not cutting neck or armholes so deep as pattern, and cutting a deep hip length. Baste all seams.

Put on a plain corset cover, and over this your corset. Put on, and fit the basted lining carefully, fitting arm and neck snugly, also fit shoulder, hips, and bust carefully and smoothly. Mark front closing at exact line of joining, and mark the length on your hips. Remove, and sew one-half inch deeper than basting thread, with a short machine stitch. Sew also the front closing where marked, to within about six inches of the neck. Sew round pieces of material in armholes.

Measure around hips at place marked, and from a light piece of basting cloth cut a piece the same size, with large-headed tacks tack to bottom of lining. Measure from same mark to floor, and make a standard this high. Nail oval board securely to standard, and stuff tight with excelsior. To keep from bulging while stuffing I put my corset on the form. A straight piece of correct size for neck is sewed on, and closed at top with round piece, after having finished sewing up front seam. Now fit your dresses.

Build Engineering Feet. —The laying of the Atlantic cable is regarded as one of the boldest engineering feats ever attempted and at the time it was carried out was looked upon with derision.

Training British Women. —Some of the trades in which British women are being trained are boot-making, burling and mending, domestic work, blouse and shirt-waist making, dressmaking, towel weaving, etc.

Potatoes seldom grow larger than marishes in Greenland.

Minard's Lintment Relieves Neuralgia.

Another Sailor Prince.

It is expected that Prince George, the King's youngest surviving son, will complete his training this year at the Royal Naval College, Devonmouth, and will then leave for a voyage on a training cruiser. This trip will probably last for about a year. His Royal Highness is extremely anxious to continue his career in the Navy, and so, as is very fitting, we are likely to have a Sailor-Prince George once again.

If the Prince's own hopes in the matter are realized the King will have sons in all the Services—the Prince of Wales, and Prince Henry in the army, Prince Albert in the Air Service, and Prince George in the Navy. Prince George, who has grown considerably during the last year or so, bids fair to be the tallest of their Majesties' four sons.

White paint can be cleaned very quickly if, instead of soap or any other cleansing agent, a little ammonia is used in the water.



Many a Canadian Beauty owes her exquisite complexion to the use of

'Baby's Own Soap'

Cleansing—Healing—Fragrant

"Its Best for Baby and Best for You"

Albert Soap Limited, Mfrs., Montreal.



To increase the defensive forces of the body against epidemics or illness take **BOVRIL**

Body-building power proved to be 10 to 20 times the normal taken.

You can get it anywhere

IMPERIAL Royalite Coal Oil is on sale by dealers throughout all Canada. No matter where you live, you can get Imperial Royalite quickly and easily. And you will buy it again and again when you get acquainted with its great merits. It is highest grade, thoroughly refined coal oil, and nothing but that.

Imperial Royalite meets every test that can be applied for power, heat and light. It is absolutely uniform and dependable. Equally efficient for oil heaters, oil cook stoves or lamps.

Imperial Royalite Coal Oil costs less than other oils and does give better service.

For sale by dealers everywhere.



This Earth is Large, But—

"This is a small world." How often do we hear that said; and how truly! Though its affairs seem to us so vastly important, ours is only a tiny planet.

To realize how really tiny it is take a look through a telescope at the star Algol—a name that should be written Al Ghoul, or demon of the night; for so it was called by ancient Arabian astronomers on account of its uncanny habit of winking out at regular intervals.

Algol is a sun. Every sixty-eight hours it is eclipsed by a huge planet that revolves around it; causing it to fade much in the same way as the shutter of an intermittent lighthouse lamp cuts off at intervals the warning light.

This planet is so huge that if cut up into suitable pieces it would furnish material for about 1,250,000 worlds the size of ours. This figure is certainly striking. But in order that its meaning may be grasped we may to advantage resort to a mode of reckoning that will present it to our minds in the form of a picture.

The earth is about 93,000,000 miles distant from our own sun. Let us suppose that a series of worlds the size of ours was extended all the way from the earth to the sun, like the wooden balls in a bowling-alley trough, each one in contact with its next neighbor.

A little figuring will show that 11,425 such worlds arranged in this fashion would suffice to span the distance between our planet and the solar luminary.

Figure a bit more and you will find that 1,250,000 of these globes would cover that distance 107 times!

Now you have an idea of the enormous size of the planet that revolves about the star Algol, deriving from the latter its light and heat. What a midge our world is in comparison!

The earth's circumference is about 24,000 miles. That of Algol's huge satellite is not much less than 3,000,000 miles.

Is the latter inhabited? That is the inevitable and always most interesting question. We cannot know; and in all likelihood no dweller on this sub-lunary orb ever will know.

In contemplating the immensity of Algol's mighty planet we feel like pigmies. But are we such, relatively, to its possibly human-like inhabitants? We are naturally prompted in imagination to people a giant world with giant inhabitants. But think for a moment—if you were living on such a world as Algol's satellite you could not walk. You could not lift a foot from the ground by reason of the tremendous attraction of gravitation.

Such being the case, it seems more plausible to suppose that the people on the giant planet (if there are any) are tiny creatures, lightly and delicately built.

We are so constituted as to be unable to realize the possible existence of any thinking beings that have not the human form. But how absurd that is when you can frankly to consider it. There are doubtless thousands of billions of inhabitable worlds in the universe and presumably the "thinking beings" that tenant them are mostly patterned very differently from ourselves.

It is a fair supposition that many of the distant planetary races are incomparably superior to ourselves in point of intelligence as well as physically. Is it not even imaginable that some of them may approximate to types which, whether winged or not, we would regard as corresponding to our conception of the angels?

Publishing for the Author.

A good way to cure an author's vanity was that adopted by Rivington, the bookseller and publisher in London. A clergyman in a remote diocese had on one occasion preached a sermon so acceptable to his parishioners that he was persuaded to have it printed, and made a journey to London for this purpose.

He was recommended to Mr. Rivington, to whom he related with pride the object of his journey. The publisher asked how many copies he should wish to have struck off.

"Why, sir," said the clergyman, "I have calculated that there are in the kingdom ten thousand parishes, and that each parish will take at least one, some more; so that I think we may venture to print 35,000 copies at least."

The bookseller remonstrated, but the author insisted, and the matter was finally settled as he wished, and he journeyed home in high spirits. After waiting impatiently for about two months, he wrote to Mr. Rivington and desired him to send the debtor and credit account, most liberally remarking that the remittance might be forwarded at the bookseller's convenience.

His anguish and astonishment were beyond expression when in a few days he received the following account:

The Reverend — to C. Rivington, Dr.
£ s. d.

76 printing and paper, 35,000 copies of sermon 785 5 6

By the sale of 17 copies of said sermon 1 5 6

Balance due C. Rivington £784 0 0

The bookseller, however, sent in the next mail to the forlorn clergyman a letter to this effect:

"Reverend sir, I beg pardon for hitherto amuse myself at your expense, but you need not give yourself uneasiness. I know better than you could the extent of the sale of single sermons, and accordingly printed but one hundred copies, to the expense of which you are heartily welcome."

PECULIARITIES OF OUR CALENDAR

FEBRUARY, 1920, HAS FIVE SUNDAYS.

Persons Under Forty Years of Age Have Not Before Seen This Happen.

As this is leap year, the month of February contains twenty-nine days. As the month begins on Sunday, there are five Sundays. While about a fourth of the months contain five Sundays, it is an uncommon thing for February to have five. Since there are exactly four weeks in February in ordinary years, there can be five Sundays in the month in leap years only, and then only when the first day of the month falls on Sunday. Since the first day of the month can fall upon any one of the seven days of the week and since leap years are usually four years apart, it will be seven times four, or twenty-eight years, between the years in which there are five Sundays in February. The year 1900, however, being a century year, not exactly divisible by 4000, was not a leap year. For this reason the interval has been longer. Eighteen hundred and eighty was the last time when February contained five Sundays. Thus persons under forty years of age have not seen a February with five Sundays and persons under sixty-eight have seen but one. In the future the event will occur regularly at twenty-eight-year intervals until 2058, after which the century year 2100 again extends the interval to forty years. The year 2000 is a leap year.

From what has been written, it can be seen that the calendar which fits this year would not have fitted any year since 1880. We may naturally ask how many calendars we must have to fit all the years, excluding the year number, and how long we must keep them before they can be used again. We must have seven calendars for ordinary years, with January 1 falling on each of the seven days of the week. We must also have seven for leap years, with January 1 falling on each day of the week. These fourteen calendars will fit all conditions. They are not, however, used with equal frequency. The order of their use is also irregular. Ordinarily each of the ordinary calendars would be used once in seven years, and the leap-year calendars once in twenty-eight years. This period of twenty-eight years, found by multiplying the week cycle or seven days by the leap-year cycle of four, is called the solar cycle. After this interval the calendars repeat themselves in the same order, except when the interval of twenty-eight years includes a century year which is not a leap year, such as 1900. That is, if we had twenty-eight calendars printed in order like the pages of a book we could use them in order, beginning again at the beginning when the end was reached. As it requires 400 years to include all of the requirements of the leap-year rule, to have calendars in order for all time under the present rules we would expect to require seven times 400, or 2800 pages, one for each calendar. It happens, however, that 400 years consists of exactly 20,871 weeks, and hence each interval of 400 years ends on the same weekday. Hence the calendars repeat themselves in just the same order after 400 years, no matter how long we use them.

Rather simple rules can be given for determining upon what day of the week the year begins and whether it is a common or a leap year. Such rules, together with some mechanical device for shifting the days of the week on a calendar with respect to the days of the month to correspond with the year, constitute what some call a perpetual calendar. A number of such devices have been made, but they have not had great popularity.

What the Motor Car Has Done.

Created wealth by increasing land values. Brought the farmer close to his markets, making farming a more profitable and pleasant occupation.

Enabled the physician to save time in reaching his patients and save lives in many instances.

Increased the personal efficiency of all business men who have availed themselves of its time and labor-saving advantages.

Aided the salesman to cover more territory in less time—to do his work better, quicker and at less expense.

Furnished a means of healthful recreation for all.

Stimulated the building of thousands of miles of better highways, bringing commercial prosperity to hundreds of cities and towns formerly handicapped because of their inaccessibility.

Enabled those in rural communities to enjoy all the advantages of the city and those in the cities all the pleasures of the country.

Increased the economic wealth of the country by creating a new industry which now ranks among the great industries of the country.

Stimulated greater sociability among farmers and encouraged them to modernize their methods and their homes.

Demonstrated the economy and superiority of motor transportation for all commercial uses.

MUCH SUFFERING DUE TO THIN BLOOD

Rich, Red Blood Necessary to Health and Strength.

If more people knew how many ills and pains are caused by thin, watery blood a great deal of suffering would be avoided. Men and women often suffer for long periods from stomach trouble, headache, palpitation of the heart, and nervous complaints such as neuralgia, without suspecting that anaemia or bloodlessness is the cause.

The blood goes to practically every part of the body, carrying oxygen and nourishment. The efficient action of every organ is directly dependent upon the quality of the nourishment it gets from the blood. If the blood is thin it becomes weak in nourishment and health fails. The best way to keep the blood rich and red and thus enjoy good health is through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. At the first sign of weakness these pills should be taken and good robust health will soon follow. The statement of Mrs. J. J. Murray, Corbetton, Ont., shows the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind. She says:—"A few years ago my daughter, Lillie, was in a very badly run down condition. She was pale, thin, and scarcely able to go about. The least exertion made her heart palpitate so violently that we were actually afraid one of these spells might carry her off. She slept so badly that often she would lie awake until morning. Treatment did not seem to help her and we were almost in despair when a friend advised the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. A few weeks' use of this medicine showed a decided improvement, and a further use of the pills fully restored her to health, and she has since been a strong, healthy girl. Some time later I was taken ill myself, being badly run-down from household care. A doctor was called in but his medicine did not seem to bring back my strength, and remembering what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had done for my daughter, I decided to drop the doctor's medicine and try them. The results that followed were like those in my daughter's case, and through the use of the pills I was soon a well woman. I am glad to give my experience in the hope that some other sufferer may find the way to health."

You can procure Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or they will be sent you by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing direct to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Boiling hay in water in iron kettles will remove rust from them.

Canada's Exports of Pulp and Paper.

With the present high rate of exchange between Canada and the United States, so unfavorable to this country, authorities are emphasizing the great importance not only of decreasing our purchases abroad but of increasing Canadian production and export trade.

The important role being played in this connection by the pulp and paper industry of Canada is inadequately realized. This great industry now ranks third in volume and value with respect to its products exported abroad, and second in the amount of capital invested. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1919, the total value of pulpwood, pulp and paper exported abroad was nearly \$100,000,000, of which upwards of 80 per cent. went to the United States. In total value, this represents an increase of 31 per cent. over the preceding year, and 87 per cent. over exports for the year ending March 31, 1917.

During the past year, over 1.5 million cords of raw pulpwood was exported to the United States, valued at upwards of \$15,000,000. Wood pulp exports for the year are valued at around \$35,000,000, of which most went to the United States.

With exhaustion of United States supplies of pulpwood in the eastern states already in sight, and with the industry growing by leaps and bounds in Canada, the question of future supplies becomes of the most pressing urgency, that invested capital may be protected and communities founded upon this business may not, after a time, be compelled to migrate, as has so frequently been the case in the United States.

The first essential is much more adequate protection of our forests from destruction by fire. While great progress has been made in recent years in this direction, much still remains to be accomplished, as evidenced by the destructive fires of the past season.

The next great requisite is such modification of existing methods of logging as will leave the cut-over lands in better condition to produce a crop of the more valuable species. This involves a careful study, in advance of logging, by practical foresters, in order that the methods best adapted to the particular locality may be adopted.

For the mixed pulpwood forests of hardwoods and conifers, some plan of transporting and utilizing the hardwood species must be devised, otherwise these forests will continue the present process of rapid conversion into hardwood species alone, rendering them less and less valuable for the production of pulpwood. This is one

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Charming Styles for Children



No. 8876—Boy's Suit. Price, 20 cents. Knee trousers. Cut in 3 sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires, one material, without vest, 2 yards 36 inches wide, or 1½ yards 50 inches wide; with contrasting vest, 1½ yards 36 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 50 inches wide; vest, ¾ yard 27 or 36 inches wide.

No. 9014—Girl's Dress. Price, 20 cents. Smocked or shirred. Cut in 6 sizes, 2 to 12 years. Size 8, with short sleeves, 1½ yards 42 inches wide; contrasting, ¾ yard 36 inches wide; one material, long sleeves, 2½ yards 42 inches wide. McCall Transfer Design No. 690. Price, 15 cents.

No. 8922—Little Boy's Suit. Price, 15 cents. Cut in 4 sizes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 4 requires, waist, 1 yard 27 inches wide, or ¾ yard 32 inches wide; trousers, collar, cuff facing, 1½ yards 27 inches wide, or 1 yard 36 inches wide; one material, 2 yards 27 inches wide, or 1½ yards 36 inches wide.

No. 9190—Child's Dress. Price, 20 cents. Cut in 5 sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires, with long or short sleeves, 1½ yards 32 inches wide, or 1¼ yards 42 inches wide.

No. 9158—Girl's Dress. Price, 20 cents. To be slipped on over the head; with shield; straight pleated skirt. Cut in 5 sizes, 6 to 14 years. Size 8, with long sleeves, 2½ yards 36 inches wide; with short sleeves, 2½ yards 36 inches wide.

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

For your table drink the safest, satisfying beverage is

Instant Postum

When tea or coffee disagrees—when fussed-up nerves tell you that either is harmful—order a tin of this rich, wholesome, satisfying drink.

You'll find it both economical and pleasing.

"There's a Reason"

of the greatest problems now before an important portion of the pulp and paper industry.

Prison Poets.

The recent publication of a volume of verse by a member of the East Yorks Regiment, of England, written during three years' weary captivity in a Turkish prison camp, is a reminder of the beautiful poems which many famous Englishmen have written in prison.

It will be remembered that Oscar Wilde wrote "The Ballad of Reading Gaol" while incarcerated in that prison, as well as his wonderful prose piece, "De Profundis."

One of the most famous of prison poets was John Bunyan, who during the twelve years he was an inmate of Bedford Jail wrote "The Pilgrim's Progress" and other works.

"The King's Quair" was written by James I. of Scotland while he was imprisoned within the Tower; while Christopher Smart's celebrated "Song of David" was written behind prison bars. And at least part of Thomas Malory's "Morte d'Arthur" was included in captivity.

HEALTHY CHILDREN ARE HAPPY CHILDREN

The well child is always a happy child—it is a baby's nature to be happy and contented. Mothers, if your little ones are sad and peevish and cry a great deal they are not well—they are in need of medicine—something that will set their bowels and stomach in order, for nine-tenths of all childhood ailments arise from a disordered state of the bowels and stomach. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels, sweeten the stomach, and thus drive out constipation, colic, indigestion; break up colds and simple fevers and make the baby healthy and happy. Concerning them, Mrs. Albert Hamel, Pierreville, Que., writes:—"Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine I know of for little ones. They relieved my little girl from constipation when nothing else would and I can strongly recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

What the Sun Gives Us.

The cost of light per ounce has recently been worked out by Dr. Charles Davidson, of Greenwich Observatory. It takes an appalling amount of light to weigh an ounce, he says, and the cost, as supplied by gas and electric light companies, works out at something like \$50,000,000.

The sun showers down on us 100 tons of this valuable stuff every day, says the doctor, yet we often neglect the free gift and prefer to pay \$50,000,000 an ounce for a very much inferior quality.

If the sun charged us for his magnificent light at the same rate as the gas and electric light companies, we should have to pay \$236,720,000,000,000 a day, or about 105,000 million million dollars a year; but the sun does not charge—he gives it to us all without money and without price.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902. Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it. Yours truly, CHAS. F. TILTON.

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order. Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Cured by Suggestion.

Can a dumb man be made to speak merely by being told that he must speak?

Impossible though it may seem, cures have been effected by this means. Lieut-Colonel Sir Frederick Mott, one of the foremost specialists in nervous diseases, claims to have cured several dumb soldiers by suggestion.

Five men who were dumb were sent to him after they had been treated previously, and it had been suggested to them that they were not going to get well. He took the first man into a room and told him that he never left a patient until he had cured him, "even if it took him a couple of hours."

The doctor had recourse to a little galvanism on the man's throat, and asked him to count ten. At first he indicated that he could not, but after coughing his lips began to move. Then he was asked to name the days of the week and to sing "God save the King." Eventually he spoke; and the other four were also cured by this method.

NEURITIS

So many have Neuritis, that painful, paralyzing inflammation of the nerves. Do not suffer another day. If you are a victim, try

Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules

Nothing else brings relief so quickly and so surely. Send for free sample to Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto. For sale at reliable drug-gists for \$1.04 a box.

ASTHMA

Templeton's RAZ-MAN Capsules are guaranteed to relieve ASTHMA. Don't suffer another day. Write Templeton, 142 King St. W., Toronto, for free sample. Reliable druggists sell them at \$1.04 a box.

Aid to the Blind.

An inventor has mounted a wheel on the end of an cane intended to be used by blind persons to guide themselves about streets without tapping on pavements.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

When poor fruit is produced there is a reason. Aim to find out by a careful study of the trees and conditions what the reason is and try and remove the cause.

The giving of cider or beer as part payment of wages to agricultural workers is now illegal in Britain.

Laugh When People Step On Your Feet

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

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

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

UP A SINGIN'!

Tomorrow will be clear and bright, if you take "Cascarets" tonight.

Feeling half-sick, bilious, constipated? Ambition way below zero? Here is help! Take Cascarets tonight for your liver and bowels. You'll wake up clear, rosy, and full of life. Cascarets act without gripping or inconvenience. They never sicken you like Calomel, Salts, Oil or nasty, harsh pills. They cost so little too—Cascarets work while you sleep.

Mother's Coughs and Colds Go Quickly

She cannot afford to be sick and neglect her household duties. At the first symptoms she prepares the way for quick recovery by the immediate use of Gray's Syrup—a household preparation of sixty years standing.

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Watson & Co., New York.

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warm-giving, congestion-scattering circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, cleanly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it by name. Keep it handy for the whole family. Made in Canada. The big bottle is economy. 85c, 70c, \$1.10.

Sloan's Liniment Keep it handy

ISSUE No. 8-20

BITS OF HUMOR

FROM HERE & THERE

Death-Bed Worries of a Scot.

The Solicitor—"I understand, Mr. McGraw, that ye wish tae see me about the will ye made yesterday."

Mr. McGraw—"Aye, man; it's kep' me wakkin' a nicht. Noo I come tae think o' 't. I havin' left mase' a chair to sit on!"

Well on the Way.

It was their first trip alone in their new and expensive car, and they'd lost their way.

"There's a signpost, dear," said the lady in the fur coat to her husband, who got out of the car and turned his flashlight on the board.

"Are we on the right road?" she asked presently, as he didn't speak.

"To the workhouse," he read aloud. Then he added sadly: "Yes, we're on the right road and we didn't know it."

"SYRUP OF FIGS"

CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from liver and bowels

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruity taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear.

Mother! You must say "California."

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

DOG DISEASES

and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, E. Clay Glover, D. V. M., 113 West 31st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Use Cuticura to Keep Your Hair From Falling

How many times have barbers given this advice to men who are losing their hair because of dandruff and scalp irritation. At night rub Cuticura Ointment into the scalp. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap and hot water. A clean, healthy scalp means good hair.

Scalp 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: London, E. C. Paul & Co., Montreal, 100-102, 104-106, 108-110, 112-114, 116-118, 120-122, 124-126, 128-130, 132-134, 136-138, 140-142, 144-146, 148-150, 152-154, 156-158, 160-162, 164-166, 168-170, 172-174, 176-178, 180-182, 184-186, 188-190, 192-194, 196-198, 200-202, 204-206, 208-210, 212-214, 216-218, 220-222, 224-226, 228-230, 232-234, 236-238, 240-242, 244-246, 248-250, 252-254, 256-258, 260-262, 264-266, 268-270, 272-274, 276-278, 280-282, 284-286, 288-290, 292-294, 296-298, 300-302, 304-306, 308-310, 312-314, 316-318, 320-322, 324-326, 328-330, 332-334, 336-338, 340-342, 344-346, 348-350, 352-354, 356-358, 360-362, 364-366, 368-370, 372-374, 376-378, 380-382, 384-386, 388-390, 392-394, 396-398, 400-402, 404-406, 408-410, 412-414, 416-418, 420-422, 424-426, 428-430, 432-434, 436-438, 440-442, 444-446, 448-450, 452-454, 456-458, 460-462, 464-466, 468-470, 472-474, 476-478, 480-482, 484-486, 488-490, 492-494, 496-498, 500-502, 504-506, 508-510, 512-514, 516-518, 520-522, 524-526, 528-530, 532-534, 536-538, 540-542, 544-546, 548-550, 552-554, 556-558, 560-562, 564-566, 568-570, 572-574, 576-578, 580-582, 584-586, 588-590, 592-594, 596-598, 600-602, 604-606, 608-610, 612-614, 616-618, 620-622, 624-626, 628-630, 632-634, 636-638, 640-642, 644-646, 648-650, 652-654, 656-658, 660-662, 664-666, 668-670, 672-674, 676-678, 680-682, 684-686, 688-690, 692-694, 696-698, 700-702, 704-706, 708-710, 712-714, 716-718, 720-722, 724-726, 728-730, 732-734, 736-738, 740-742, 744-746, 748-750, 752-754, 756-758, 760-762, 764-766, 768-770, 772-774, 776-778, 780-782, 784-786, 788-790, 792-794, 796-798, 800-802, 804-806, 808-810, 812-814, 816-818, 820-822, 824-826, 828-830, 832-834, 836-838, 840-842, 844-846, 848-850, 852-854, 856-858, 860-862, 864-866, 868-870, 872-874, 876-878, 880-882, 884-886, 888-890, 892-894, 896-898, 900-902, 904-906, 908-910, 912-914, 916-918, 920-922, 924-926, 928-930, 932-934, 936-938, 940-942, 944-946, 948-950, 952-954, 956-958, 960-962, 964-966, 968-970, 972-974, 976-978, 980-982, 984-986, 988-990, 992-994, 996-998, 1000-1002, 1004-1006, 1008-1010, 1012-1014, 1016-1018, 1020-1022, 1024-1026, 1028-1030, 1032-1034, 1036-1038, 1040-1042, 1044-1046, 1048-1050, 1052-1054, 1056-1058, 1060-1062, 1064-1066, 1068-1070, 1072-1074, 1076-1078, 1080-1082, 1084-1086, 1088-1090, 1092-1094, 1096-1098, 1100-1102, 1104-1106, 1108-1110, 1112-1114, 1116-1118, 1120-1122, 1124-1126, 1128-1130, 1132-1134, 1136-1138, 1140-1142, 1144-1146, 1148-1150, 1152-1154, 1156-1158, 1160-1162, 1164-1166, 1168-1170, 1172-1174, 1176-1178, 1180-1182, 1184-1186, 1188-1190, 1192-1194, 1196-1198, 1200-1202, 1204-1206, 1208-1210, 1212-1214, 1216-1218, 1220-1222, 1224-1226, 1228-1230, 1232-1234, 1236-1238, 1240-1242, 1244-1246, 1248-1250, 1252-1254, 1256-1258, 1260-1262, 1264-1266, 1268-1270, 1272-1274, 1276-1278, 1280-1282, 1284-1286, 1288-1290, 1292-1294, 1296-1298, 1300-1302, 1304-1306, 1308-1310, 1312-1314, 1316-1318, 1320-1322, 1324-1326, 1328-1330, 1332-1334, 1336-1338, 1340-1342, 1344-1346, 1348-1350, 1352-1354, 1356-1358, 1360-1362, 1364-1366, 1368-1370, 1372-1374, 1376-1378, 1380-1382, 1384-1386, 1388-1390, 1392-1394, 1396-1398, 1400-1402, 1404-1406, 1408-1410, 1412-1414, 1416-1418, 1420-1422, 1424-1426, 1428-1430, 1432-1434, 1436-1438, 1440-1442, 1444-1446, 1448-1450, 1452-1454, 1456-1458, 1460-1462, 1464-1466, 1468-1470, 1472-1474, 1476-1478, 1480-1482, 1484-1486, 1488-1490, 1492-1494, 1496-1498, 1500-1502, 1504-1506, 1508-1510, 151

PROFITS AND SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

Customers are like friends. The old ones, in most cases, are of more value than the new ones. Therefore one of the big secrets of business success lies in giving the new ones such "service" and "quality" that they become old ones, and giving the old ones such "service" and "quality" that they continue to be customers.

Satisfied Customers comes first. Profits comes from the increased volume of business brought about by Satisfied Customers.

Many New Customers added to our Permanent List for 1920. If Quality, Value and Service counts for anything, which we believe it does, we will have another record year for 1920.

Spring buying in full swing.—Advance styles for spring in all lines now on display.

Very Smart Styles in Serge Dresses \$18.50 to \$37.50

Easily \$5 to \$10 under city prices. Not a very large range, but a very exclusive lot of very correct dresses.

Silks for Spring Suits and Dresses

In splendid quality for either purpose. Rich colors for spring and summer. Very moderately priced, quality considered—\$1.75 to \$9.50 per yard. A big saving on city fancy prices. Compare and see.

Buy Gingham

While the buying is good. We are fortunate in securing some early shipments of these scarce goods. They are being picked up rapidly by shrewd buyers. Superior quality at 50c and 55c per yard.

Anything in Wash Materials of "good quality" will be scarce and good buying now. We are not promised any chance at repeat orders.

Before you pay for prices for Shoes take a glance at our stock of *Empress* make for women at from \$5.50 to \$9.75. Style, comfort and value combined.

Splendid values in *Serviceable Shoes* for boys and girls from reliable manufacturers—\$1.25 to \$2.95.

Special Values for Men—\$5 to \$8.75.

Working Men's Heavy Serviceable Shoes—Value in every pair—\$3.50 to \$4.75.

Spring Clothing Being Delivered Now

Ordered months ago. Smart styles for dressy young men. More conservative styles for those wishing to avoid the more freaky styles.

Always glad to show the New Lines as they come to the store.

J. N. Currie & Co.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$1.50 per year; in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance. Advertising—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. Job Printing—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1920

Speaking at an uninvited function in Kingston last week, Hon. R. H. Grant, Minister of Education, dealt with some of the educational problems of the province. Referring to the consolidation of rural schools, he stated that since November one hundred applications had been made for consolidated schools. He also made reference to the scarcity of teachers. The shortage he placed at two thousand in the province, and attributed it largely to the poor salaries paid. The remedy, he said, was increased interest in rural school life and higher salaries. He said that there were a large number of qualified teachers who were not following their profession because of these reasons.

Dr. McCullough, Provincial Health Officer, regarding the advisability of putting the ban on public meetings, states that no such order will be issued this year. If people felt like exposing themselves, the provincial authorities were not inclined to limit their activities, and at any rate, the flu this year is of a milder type than that which swept the province in 1919.

This is the way the Montreal Herald figures out Canada's position with the United States. It says: "During the first seven months of the current fiscal year 72.2 per cent. of all imports into Canada for consumption came from the United States. On such imports we now have to pay a premium of from 8 to 10 per cent. on account of exchange, an additional cost to the Canadian people of more than \$60,000,000 a year. Since this statement was made the exchange rates have nearly doubled, so that instead of paying the United States the sum of \$60,000,000 a year for nothing we are paying to Uncle Sam a premium at the rate of more than \$100,000,000 a year and getting nothing for it but the privilege of being allowed to spend our good money in hundreds of millions in the United States for goods that we might produce at home. This means economic servitude to the United States. It means that Canadians are rapidly becoming hewers of wood and drawers of water for Uncle Sam. It means that we are working hard and producing wealth by our toil for the inestimable privilege of being

squeezed like a lemon and sucked dry by our neighbors to the south. It means that Canada is heading for bankruptcy and handing over to Uncle Sam the title deeds to our heritage, for we are piling up our debts by millions and hundreds of millions in the United States and handing over first liens on our national heritage as security. Every year we are increasing our debt to the United States by far more than a quarter of a billion dollars. We can free ourselves from the stranglehold that is on us," declares The Herald, "by buying Canadian goods in preference to all others, and speeding up production to meet the home demand. As a patriotic duty every man, every woman and every child must become an apostle of the 'Made in Canada' movement."

Whether the high cost of living can be remedied to any extent by reform in women's dress is doubtful. If anything at all could be accomplished, the reform would have to begin at the top, or with the woman who pays hundreds or thousands for furs or for imported dresses or for jewelry and trinkets. So long as the wealthy adorn themselves in costly apparel and thus enhance their beauty, just so long will girls with less money try to copy their wealthy sister in an endeavor to look as well and as attractive as she does. —Parkhill Gazette-Review.

The approach of the springtime turns attention toward the sugar-bush, the more so because of the acute scarcity of white sugar on the world's markets. In such fragments of her original forests as remain, Ontario has a heritage of maple trees that in many lands would be regarded as a priceless possession and that would be utilized in a commercial way on a scale such as we have not thought of in this country. Maple sugar, while not apt to displace the granulated sugar of commerce as a housewife's staple, is a luxury for which an enormous market might be cultivated in other countries, and especially in Great Britain, where many people came to know its delicious flavor from samples sent to Canadian soldiers by their friends and relatives at home. At that, indeed, the supply in Canada, both of sugar and syrup, is far below the popular demand, and it is regrettable that labor scarcity is able to prevent a wider manufacture of these delectable farm products.

BACK TO THE LAND

A close observer is authority for the statement that every ten years or so there is a "back to the land" movement. He says that it works out this way: Young men come to the cities, attracted by the higher wages and the change of living conditions, hoping to improve themselves. For a time they are satisfied with the greater amount of money they find in their pockets, with the regular hours of work and the larger opportunities for entertainment. They necessarily engage in more or less laborious tasks, being

without training for specialized work. Reference is not, of course, here made to the farmers' sons who equip themselves for business or professional work. These laborers from the farm eventually begin to discover, however, that things were not so bad back on the farm. They find that though they have handled more money, less of it has remained with them. Work becomes more difficult to find—and every ten years or so the move back to the farm takes place.

It seems about time for the trek from the farm to face about—to turn back to the land. A news report says there are 24,000 idle farms in New York State, due to the fact that the men on these farms have been attracted to the cities of the great manufacturing centers of the Eastern States. It is said to be possible to travel in some districts of the state for a distance of ten miles and to find not more than a half-dozen occupied farms. An Ontario farmer recently bought a New York State farm for \$4,000 which would have had two or three times the value if in Ontario. The farm comprises 150 acres, with 40 acres of hard wood. It sold at so low a price because the owner could not find labor to help him work it, and probably himself was earning larger returns in the city.

OIL STOCK FAKES

The Boston News Bureau says that in 1919 the capitalization of the oil stocks issued in the United States was \$8,000,000,000 and that of the oil produced, only one-sixth of one per cent. came from companies whose stocks were advertised and peddled among the public. Ninety-nine and five-sixths per cent. of oil was produced by companies whose securities were not offered or specially advertised to the people at all. If buyers of wild-cat oil stocks were to reflect upon the significance of these facts, they would swear off giving good money to unscrupulous swindlers. It is said that mining stocks are made to sell, but the average oil stock promotion has not even got some of the merits of a gold or silver stock. Most of the eight billions of stock floated in 1919 went to United States "suckers," but Canada unfortunately gets some of the slop-over of the questionable promotions. It passes comprehension why an Ontario investor should buy stock in some oil promotion in Texas or Oklahoma or Louisiana, especially when he is approached through the flamboyant advertisement. He knows nothing of the local situation, of the people with whom he deals, he has no guarantee of good management. Far fields always will look green, human nature being what it is, but surely elementary common sense would tell buyers of stock in far-distant oil ventures that if the prospect were good enough for them, it would be good enough for those close at hand to take up the issue, and they would not hear of the proposition. If a man has several hundreds or a thousand or two dollars saved up for investment, why should he not buy good preferred Canadian securities, or buy a little revenue-producing property? The sum out of which oil-stock buyers have been swindled in the last year is at least several billions.—Mail and Empire.

HOLIDAYS IN DECEMBER.

Young Canadians Only Enjoy a Few of Them.

No less than twenty days in the month of December are observed as bank and public holidays in the various states and countries throughout the world. The list has been compiled by the Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

December 25 (Christmas Day), is not only observed as a holiday in Canada, in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, but also in every part of Europe, with the exception of Bulgaria, Greece, Roumania, Russia, Serbia and Turkey, (where it is observed by foreign banks and merchants); in all of the European colonies in Africa and in Liberia and the majority of other countries; and in North, Central and South America; in all parts of Asia except China, where it is observed by the foreign community; and in Australasia and Oceania.

Other December holidays throughout the world are as follows:—

Monday, December 1.—A holiday (Flag day) in Azores, Madeira Islands, Portugal, Portuguese East Africa, Portuguese West Africa; also in Liberia (Newport day).

Tuesday, Dec. 2.—Siam (king's coronation).

Thursday, Dec. 4.—Bulgaria (unofficial), Rhodes (day).

Monday, Dec. 8.—(Immaculate Conception).—A holiday in Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Brazil (not legal but generally observed), Quebec, Canary Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica (unofficial), Germany (Catholic only), Guatemala, Honduras (unofficial), Italy, Mexico (half holiday), Panama (unofficial and not observed by banks), Paraguay, Peru (unofficial), Philippine Islands (not a legal holiday), Salvador (not observed by banks), Spain, Uruguay, Venezuela (unofficial).

Tuesday, Dec. 9.—Brazil (State of Matto Grosso).

Friday, Dec. 12.—Mexico (Our Lady of Guadalupe).

Saturday, Dec. 13.—Greece (unofficial).

Monday, Dec. 15.—Brazil (State of Las Paulas).

Tuesday, Dec. 16.—Brazil (State of Parana), Bulgaria, Greece (unofficial), Roumania, Serbia (half holiday), Venezuela.

Tuesday, Dec. 22.—Spain (Feite of the queen, limited observance).

Wednesday, Dec. 24.—Ceylon, Gibraltar, Salvador (not observed by banks), Siam (Bangkok), Sweden (half holiday).

Friday, Dec. 26.—Austria-Hungary, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgium (unofficial, the Brussels-Bourse does not close), Bermuda, Brazil (State of Espirito Santo only), British Guiana, British Honduras, Cayman Islands, Ceylon, China, (unofficial), Curacao, Cyprus, Denmark, Dutch East Indies, Dutch Guiana, Finland, Germany, Grenada (unofficial), Hong Kong, India, Italy (half holiday), Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Netherlands, New South Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Nyasaland, Queensland, Rhodesia, Siam (Bangkok), South African Union, South Australia, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland (unofficial), Tasmania, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom, Victoria, Western Australia.

Saturday, Dec. 28.—South Australia (Proclamation day).

Monday, Dec. 29.—Costa Rica.

Tuesday, Dec. 30.—Costa Rica, Philippine Islands (Rizal day).

Wednesday, Dec. 31.—Costa Rica, Philippine Islands, Switzerland (unofficial).

Shipping in Montreal.

That the first year of peace was a banner shipping year for Montreal is reflected in the statistics placed before the harbor commissioners of Montreal. In the season just closed 786 ships came to Montreal, of which 702 were trans-Atlantic ships, as compared with 644 last year. The British tonnage totaled 1,646,522 and total of other tonnage was 532,748. Inland transportation totaled 7,499 vessels, with 4,357,734 tonnage, an increase of 1,397 ships and of 1,353,886 tonnage over the previous season. River and gulf traffic between Montreal and the Maritime Provinces showed great improvement, number of vessels in this category being 54, with tonnage of 137,742, as compared with only 30 vessels, and tonnage of 22,861 in 1918. The 1919 season opened on April 14 and closed December 12. The opening was the earliest since 1913, but the closing was five days earlier than last year. First ocean arrival was on April 22, five days earlier than last year, and last ocean departure was December 10, four days earlier than in 1918.

Winnipeg to Build Houses.

As the first definite step toward relieving the housing shortage, the Winnipeg Housing Commission has called for tenders for the construction of fifty residences in Fort Rouge and west end districts. These houses, to be erected at a cost of about \$185,000, are to be the first block of about 300 that the commission proposes to build before next autumn.

Friends Are Sometimes Candid.

"My poem is returned with the editor's regrets. I wonder if he is quite candid with me?" "I fear not. I don't see why he should have any regrets at sending it back."

Really.

So, "Father, what is the rest of the quotation, 'Man proposes and'?" "Father (sadly)—'Women seldom refuses!'"

Absent-minded Vicar (during dinner at a friend's house, to his wife)—"My dear, we must change this cook; she's even worse than the last."

SOILS AND COMPOSTS

Best Suited for Pot Plants, Hot Beds, Seed Sowing, Etc.

Well-rotted, Tough, Fibrous Sod the best Basis—How to Prepare It—Substitute Potting Soil—Bone Meal a Valuable Fertilizer.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

SECURING suitable soil or compost for all features of horticulture or horticulture is a very important matter if the best results are to be obtained.

The best basis for all ordinary potting soils is well-rotted, tough, fibrous sod, taken from loamy or light clay loam soils. Sod from an old pasture field, or from the roadside, from where the grass has been kept fed or cut down constantly, will give the closest growing sod, with lots of fibrous roots attached. These fibrous roots are one of the very necessary essentials in potting soils to keep the soil open and friable. The sod should not be cut from heavy clay soils, or where noxious weeds, especially "couch," "spear" or "twitch" grass is growing. The sod should not be cut from near pine or cedar trees as the turpentine in the leaves or pinnas of these trees is very detrimental to plant life. It is also best not to cut the sod from very swamp soil. Well-rotted barnyard manure such as from an old hot bed, or cow manure, are both good fertilizers to use for a soil compost. Horse manure alone is not a good fertilizer for a compost. About one-third horse manure and the balance cow manure will be suitable. Late in autumn or early spring is the best time to prepare the soil compost, autumn preferred.

How to Prepare.—The sod should be cut about four inches thick, and about eight to ten inches square. It should be stacked out of doors in an out-of-the-way part of the garden or grounds. A space six or eight feet long by five or six feet wide would be a good supply for a small greenhouse, or for a few hot beds for a year or two. Start by placing one layer of sod packed close together with the grass side downward over the space selected. Then add a second and third layer on top of the first layer. About four or five inches in depth of either the fertilizers mentioned should now be spread evenly over the third layer of sod. Another three layers of sod should then be placed on top of the fertilizer as before. Then another layer of the fertilizer as before, and so on until the pile is four or five feet in height. About two inches in depth of soil should be placed on top of the pile to finish off with. Place some wire netting over the pile (not pine or cedar) all over the top of the pile to keep off chickens or animals. Keep the pile quite level while building, and draw it in slightly narrower toward the top. It should be flat on the top when finished. It may be necessary to give the pile one or two good soakings with water after it is finished, or during dry weather in summer, to hasten decomposition. In six to eight months it should be ready for use and will keep in good condition for about two years.

Preparing for Use.—When ready for use, trim or slice down, with a sharp spade, the quantity required from top to bottom of the pile so as to secure the proper proportions of soil and fertilizer. For potting purposes this should be put through a coarse sieve having a 3/4-inch mesh. All the decayed fibrous part and the fertilizer, should be worked through the sieve. The partly decayed fibrous or organic matter that will not pass through the sieve should be chopped or pulled finely to pieces and put into the soil, if at all decomposed.

Tempering or Mixing Soils.—If the soil is of a heavy clay loamy nature about one part sand should be mixed at the time of using, with eight or nine parts of the soil compost for repotting purposes, for plants such as geraniums, roses, chrysanthemums and similar plants. If the soil of the sod is taken from is of a light loamy nature, a very little sand, if any, will be required.

For Begonias, Coleus, Callas (Arum Lilies), Gloxinias, Salvia, Ferns and similar plants one part of leaf soil, (rotted leaves) or black soil from the bush (decayed leaves), may be added to the compost and sand before mentioned. Black leaf soil from the bush alone does not make a good potting soil for but very few plants, it should be mixed with other soil as stated.

Substitute Potting Soil.—A good substitute potting soil or compost may be made by mixing about seven or eight parts of good, light, loamy garden soil, or loamy sub-soil taken from underneath sod, with one part sand and one part leaf soil as before mentioned, mixed well together. One part of dry cow manure, which can be secured from the fields where cows have pastured, or one part of pulverized sheep manure should be added as a fertilizer for this substitute potting soil. The pulverized sheep manure can be purchased at almost all large seed stores at the rate of about \$2 per 100 pounds. Or about one pound of fine bone meal or bone flour to each bushel of soil may be used as a substitute fertilizer to those named. Sheep and cow manure are two of the best fertilizers to use in connection with all horticultural work, whether incorporated in potting composts as stated, or used out of doors as liquid solutions for flower borders or the vegetable garden during summer, if the ground is not rich enough in fertilizers. Seepage from the barnyard diluted one-half with water makes a good liquid fertilizer for outdoor use where the soil is poor.—Wm. Hunt, O. A. College, Guelph.

Prompt Returns From Shipments



When you ship Grain, Butter, Cheese or Fruit, put through The Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer. This is the business way of securing prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA Established 1884.
Head Office: Montreal.
GLENCOE BRANCH, R. M. MACPHERSON, Manager.
BOTHWELL BRANCH, F. C. SMYTH, Manager.
NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.
Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent at Glencoe Branch.

W. A. CURRIE'S NEW GROCERY STORE EXTENDED

Now occupies the large store formerly occupied by Mrs. Currie with Millinery—Main street W.

This store is now filled to overflowing with a newly assorted stock of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries, Imported and Domestic Fruit, Fish, Dried and Fresh Meats, Oysters, etc. Parnall's Bread and London arrives daily.

A large and well assorted stock of Christies and other popular makes of Cakes and Sodas always in stock.

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

W. A. CURRIE
TELEPHONE 25

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS
LETTER HEADS, MEMOS
STATEMENTS.

ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS
CATALOGUES, BOOKS
LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS

The Transcript Press Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS
CARDS, VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY

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

A FARM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM THAT IS A GODSEND TO ANY FARMER

Dun's and Bradstreet's, the greatest merchantile agencies, both say that "Carelessness is the greatest business criminal"—that 60 per cent. of failures are due to this cause.

As a class, farmers are apt to be financially careless, largely because there has heretofore been no complete method—so SIMPLE the ordinary man could follow it—provided for keeping accurate track of their operations.

Scott's SIMPLIFIED Accounting System for Farmers meets this need—its forms provide for a monthly showing on every branch of farm work for Five Years—include a detailed inventory which will be accepted by any bank.

Following its simple principles, any farmer can keep accurate accounts—have a perfect check on every detail of farm work—it is a perfect bookkeeping system—compiled by a banking expert especially for farmers.

The only system with which is given a Systematized Pocket Note Book and which simplifies your Income Tax Return.

Endorsed by Government and Farmers' Organization officials and leading financial men.

Copies may be obtained at

THE TRANSCRIPT OFFICE

Saves Work for Mary Saves Work for John
The handiest helper on the farm is a

Leader Home Water System
It means less daily work for the women folk and the men folk. More time to do the things that insure bigger profits on the farm. 50,000 now in use. Be a happy Leader farmer from now on.

Plenty Fresh Running Water

Citify Your Farm Home

FOR SALE BY I. T. WING & CO., LIMITED
Windsor Ontario

Save money by going to

Lumley's Drug Store

During the month of February we will give 10% cash discount on all purchases of **WALL PAPER**. Our stock is entirely new, not a roll of old stock in the place. Do your shopping early and avoid the big rush.

Store Phone 64 House Phone 77

Our Annual SPRING SHOE SALE is now on

As all our Shoes were bought at last summer's prices we can sell at practically today's wholesale prices.

We quote only a few of our bargains:

Men's Fine Shoes, reg. \$12, for\$9
 Men's Fine Shoes, reg. \$10, for\$8
 Men's Fine Shoes, reg. \$9, for\$7
 Men's Heavy Shoes, from \$5 up
 Women's Fine Shoes, reg. \$12.50, for \$8
 Women's Fine Shoes, reg. \$10, for\$7
 Boys' Heavy Shoes, reg. \$5, for\$4

All Rubber Goods have advanced 25 per cent. We have still a good stock at the old price.

An extra fine stock of Children's Shoes.

Buy Your Shoes Here and Save the \$ \$ \$.

Strictly Cash

C. GEORGE

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., Minister
 SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 15
 Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3:25 a.m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 9:37 a.m.; No. 15, express (daily) 2:55 p.m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 6:05 p.m.; No. 116, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 10:40 p.m.
 Westbound—No. 7, Detroit express (ex. Sunday, no local stops) 4:45 a.m.; No. 17 (Sundays only, stops at Glencoe and Chatham) 5:45 a.m.; No. 75, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7:30 a.m.; No. 115, Detroit express (daily stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12:35 p.m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 6:37 p.m.; No. 15, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 10:05 p.m.

Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 9:37 a.m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:15 p.m.; No. 354, mixed, 4:20 p.m.
 Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9:25 a.m.; No. 3, Wabash, 1:44 p.m.; No. 353, mixed, 2:50 p.m.
 Nos. 2 and 3 Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch

Leaves—7:35 a.m., 6:40 p.m.
 Arrives—7:05 a.m., 5:55 p.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12:25 p.m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4:17 p.m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 5:46 p.m.
 Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:48 a.m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9:20 a.m.; No. 633, 8:16 p.m.
 Trains 22, 634, 635 and 636, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9:05 a.m.; G. T. R. West, 6:05 p.m.; London and East, 7:00 p.m.
 Mails received—London and East, 8:00 a.m.; G. T. R. East, 7:00 p.m.; G. T. R. West, 9:45 a.m.
 Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m.

RAW FURS WANTED

Highest cash prices paid for Skunk, Raccoon and Mink

Enquiries promptly answered

ROSS LIMITED
 MANUFACTURERS
 Established 1888
 LONDON - - - ONT.

Christopher, son of Duncan R. McRae, Strathburn, was taken to the hospital in London on Tuesday to undergo an operation for a healing in the ear resulting from the flu.

Roy Phillips of Canadac and Miss Gladys Beattie's daughter of James Beattie of Metcalfe, were quietly married at the manse in Appin on Tuesday last week. They will reside in London.

The marriage took place recently at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Armstrong, Bridgeton, of their youngest daughter, Lyla Kathleen, to L. Russell McVicar of Regina, Sask., only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. McVicar of Newbury.

J. E. Armstrong, M. P. for East Lambton, in an address at the Petrolia corn show, advised the people of Lambton to impress upon the Government that the provincial highway is wanted from Glencoe, passing through Petrolia and thence to Sarnia.

There appears to be all over the country a strong movement against the modern vulgar and indecent style of dancing. May it go on with increasing strength until we get back to the older and better and joyous dance.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The claim of the Glencoe hockey team that one of the recent games with Watford was an exhibition game and not a league game has been disallowed by the executive of the Northern League. Glencoe is therefore out of the contest for this season.

The death occurred in Victoria Hospital, London, on Thursday, after a week's illness, from pneumonia, of Cecil Osler, aged 23, son of Chas. Osler of Walkers. The funeral was held from his father's home on Saturday morning, with service in the Roman Catholic church at Alvinston.

The great increase in crime, which is noted all over the civilized world, as a natural reaction of the war, has moved the police commissioners of Toronto to recommend the augmentation of the police force to 1000 men and the increasing of the mounted section of the force by 25 per cent.

Glencoe Board of Trade has received several letters recently from parties in England and Scotland who purpose coming to Canada and want particulars as to prospects for securing homes and employment at Glencoe. A carpenter and builder is expected to arrive here with his family in March.

The death occurred at her home in Napier on Monday morning of Mrs. James Emerick. She had been an invalid for about eleven years. The funeral was held from her late residence on Wednesday. Mrs. Emerick leaves two daughters and one son—Mrs. J. B. Gough of Glencoe, Miss E. J. and John, both at home.

The demand a few short months ago was for patriots who would stand in the trenches and fight the Hun. The demand today is for patriots who will stand in the trenches and fight back the waves of fads and fashion that won't permit Canadians to wear Canadian goods and glory in Canadian winter sports. Where is the first lady patriot who will wear a low-heeled, comfortable shoe made from a Canadian last?

The Alvinston Free Press says: John Gough, who has been learning the blacksmith trade at the shop of W. Nicholas, has given up his position here and has purchased a blacksmith business at Appin from Mr. Moore. He took possession on Monday morning. Jan's many friends wish him every success. We understand that Mr. Hornblower has purchased the hotel business at Appin and will move there shortly.

The tramp, who disappeared completely during the war, is retreating in ever-increasing numbers to the highways and byways of the countryside and the perils of the towns in England. We may expect to see him numerous here as soon as spring opens—in fact a few of the species have already made their appearance in town. With the present scarcity of help on the farms he may have a hard time dodging work.

The death occurred at Carman, Manitoba, on February 6 of Archibald McLean, a former Glencoe businessman. Mr. McLean came here from Crinan upwards of thirty years ago and engaged in the grain and grocery business with John P. McMillan. After a few years he quit business and studied for the ministry and was appointed to Presbyterian charge in the West. He was unmarried and his relatives are still living in the neighborhood of Strathburn and Crinan.

James Pole, a former resident of Elfrick township, died at his home in London on Friday. The late Mr. Pole was prominent in municipal life in Elfrick upwards of thirty years ago, filling among other offices those of reeve and deputy reeve. He was taken to London he was appointed a turnkey at the county jail. Later he conducted a grocery store on King street in that city. He was 84 years of age. Frank Pole, the well-known live stock dealer here, is a brother. The funeral took place on Monday to Woodland cemetery.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Lewis Dalgety of Detroit spent the week-end at his home here.

—George Grant of Stratford spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant.

—Warren McAlpine, student of Knox College, Toronto, spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McAlpine.

—R. J. McFarly, telegraph operator at the Grand Trunk station here, who has been ill, is spending a few days at his home in St. Thomas.

—Thomas Harrison of Goderich, youngest son of the late George M. Harrison, attended the funeral of the late John S. Walker here on Friday.

—Corporal W. A. Currie, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Currie, Glencoe, arrived home from England on Friday night. Corporal Currie enlisted early in the war for overseas service and shortly afterwards sustained severe shrapnel wounds in France. Since then he has been in England and after the armistice was signed was employed at the Canadian Army headquarters in London. His wife and little son will remain in England until next summer.

THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

Every Home in Canada Needs "FRUIT-A-LIVES"

To those suffering with Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Sick or Nervous Headaches, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Eczema and other skin affections, "Fruit-a-lives" gives prompt relief and assures a speedy recovery when the treatment is faithfully followed.

"Fruit-a-lives" is the only medicine made from Fruit—containing the medicinal principles of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, combined with valuable tonics and antiseptics. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c.

At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Fresh oysters in stock at W. A. Currie's.

New milk cow for sale.—David F. Eddie, Elfrick.

Choice buckwheat flour in stock.—A. McAlpine & Son.

Money to loan on farm property. Write to Box 34, Wardsville.

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

Labrador herring, fresh white fish and fresh pike at George's this week.

Alex. McAlpine & Son, dealers in flour and feed, coal, salt, cement, etc.

For sale—thrashing outfit; good as new. For particulars apply to Box 91, West Lorne.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar.

House wanted to rent before first of April. Apply to John G. Best, Glencoe; phone 108.

For sale—two well-bred Durham cows, just freshened.—Earl Webster, R. R. No. 4, Appin.

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

We are agents for the well-known Harab-Davies fertilizers. Leave your order with us.—A. McAlpine & Son.

Two desirable frame residences on Concession street for sale; also an incubator. Apply to Mrs. John Thompson.

All accounts due Mrs. W. A. Currie must be paid by the last of this month or they will be placed in the hands of a collector and costs of collection added.

The Transcript office receives and forwards advertisements for the Toronto Globe and allows a big discount for cash. Send your advertising through us and save money.

Sale.—Miss Florence Walker, Concession street, will be taking up the remaining afternoons of this month to sell privately the entire balance of household effects.

Mrs. W. A. Currie offers a large assortment of winter hats. Your choice of any style from \$1 to \$2—hats that were formerly worth \$5 and \$6.

About 10 boxes of beautiful straw braids will be sold at from 2c to 5c a yard, part all new braids just opened up. Artificial flowers and wings at 5 and 10c each. Sale will continue until everything is sold.

Internally and Externally it is Good.—The crowning glory of Dr. Thomas' "Electric Oil" is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pain in the chest, colic and many hundred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

AUCTION SALES

On west half south half lot 7, first range north of W. R. Moss on Tuesday, Feb. 24, at one o'clock—1 team of geldings; 1 driving mare; 1 red cow, due in April; 2 cows, milking good; 1 cow, due April 1st; 1 calf, 11 months old; 1 calf, 5 months old; 1 calf, 1 month old; 3 steers, rising 2 years old; 5 heifers, rising 2 years old; 12 shoats, about 100 lbs.; 2 Chester White brood sows from March 5th; 1 set single harness; 1 set heavy double harness; a quantity of good mixed hay; 1 buggy; 1 cutter; 1 road cart; 1 mower, nearly new; 1 dump rake; 1 disc harrow; 1 set of iron harrows; 1 Fleury walking plow; 1 Fleury gang plow; 1 scuffer; 1 two-horse corn cultivator; 1 set of bobblelegs; 1 hay rack, new; 1 gravel box; 1 set of scales; 1 eleven-hoe drill, nearly new; 1 cream separator, Standard; 1 grindstone; 1 extension ladder; 1 wagon; other articles usually found on a farm.—W. C. Spurling, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Clearing sale of farm stock and implements on lot 11, range 2 north, Elfrick, on Wednesday, March 3. Neil A. Galbraith, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer. See list in next week's Transcript.

With sugar now selling at 16c per pound and likely to go higher, there is every reason why the people of this province should tap more trees and produce a larger quantity of maple syrup and sugar. Quebec has cut down her consumption of refined sugar to 88 lbs. per capita, compared with 130 lbs. consumed in Ontario. The explanation is found in the larger production and consequently larger use of maple sugar in the neighboring province.

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting. Blank oil licenses for sale at The Transcript office.

Try a little advertising!

THE FORUM IDEA

Winnipeg Leads Canada With Four Open Talking Places.

More and more the "Forum" is becoming a national institution in Canada. Forums are springing up all over the Dominion, and the cities particularly are taking to the idea with considerable keenness.

"Safety valves" is the phrase that some philosophers and politicians use to describe the Forums. "A voice for democracy" is the phrase that advocates of the Forum idea prefer to use. Those who use the safety valve phrase hold to the theory that it is wiser to have some public meeting place at which any man or woman may arise and give expression to almost any thought or idea that is within reasonable limits, than to have would-be "revolutionaries" meeting in secret and persuading themselves that they are the persecuted progenitors of a really democratic civilization.

Revolutionary sentiments are from time to time expressed publicly in Hyde Park, London. Little notice seems to be taken of them by the authorities. The hot talk is evidently regarded as a letting off of so much steam. There are Britishers, however, who will tell you that the Hyde Park type of liberty is carried too far. Sir Arthur Currie, in a recent speech, protested that England was foolish to be allowing so much seditious talk.

But, of course, the idea of the Forum is not to be a breeding place of sedition. It was in ancient Rome that the Forum was originated. It was a public meeting place. It was the scene of great gatherings and demonstrations. It was at the Forum that Marc Antony by his oratory swayed the Roman populace to take revenge on the slayers of Julius Caesar. And to-day the Forum is aimed to be a place where all classes and colors and creeds and nationalities may gather for the discussion of subjects in which the whole people are vitally interested.

Toronto has three Forums, the Open Forum, presided over by Prof. A. T. Delury of the University of Toronto; the People's Forum, with W. Greenwood Brown as president; and the Open Forum of the Independent Labor party. The People's Forum meets on Sunday nights and the other two on Sunday afternoons. As may be imagined, the topics discussed are by no means confined to religious matters.

Montreal has two Forums, one for the English-speaking and the other for the French-Canadians. Winnipeg, centre of radical ideas, has four Forums. Ottawa has two. At a recent meeting of the People's Forum in Ottawa, when Capt. Carpenter of the "Vindictive" was the speaker, there were thousands on thousands turned away from the hall. Other cities and towns are taking up the idea and establishing Forums. The Open Forum National Council defines the Forum to stand for the following objects:

1. The complete development of democracy.

2. A common meeting ground for all the people, in the interest of trust and mutual understanding, and for the cultivation of community spirit.

3. The fullest and freest open public discussion of all vital questions affecting public welfare.

4. For free participation from the Forum floor, either by questions or discussion.

5. The freedom of Forum management from responsibility for utterances by speakers from the platform or the floor.

In these times of unrest the latter clause seems to be quite essential to the protection of Forum management, as in Toronto there have been some rather startling things said by speakers both from platform and floor.

Canada's Coal

Canada's coal production during 1919 has probably been about thirteen million tons. This is rather disappointing when compared with the 1918 figures, for it shows a reduced output of about 13 per cent. Strikes chiefly, also lack of tonnage for the transportation of coal, thus cutting down the total, together with minor causes, have been responsible for the falling off. Another noteworthy feature of the year's showing is that Alberta, which in 1918 wrested from Nova Scotia the laurels for production, slumped badly during 1919. Indeed at the end of October it had only produced seven-tenths as much as the province by the sea, and the indications were that this ratio of loss would be pretty well maintained until the end of the year.

Last year, even with a production of practically 15,000,000 tons, Canada had to import over 21,000,000 tons during the financial year that ended March 31st, 1919.

Wouldn't Have Kept Another Day.

A certain sportsman went out for a day's rough shooting. He was not particularly good shot, and so he got no birds; but since he was rather ashamed to return empty-handed, he bought a hare in the town on his way home. He presented the hare to his wife, who, after responding with the usual congratulations, thoughtfully remarked: "Do you know, it was a good thing you shot that hare when you did, John; it wouldn't have kept another day."

Advice.

Father—Now, my son, I'm going to give you some good advice. Some day you'll wish you had taken it. It's the same advice I wish I had taken when my dad gave it to me.

A Wedding.

Dot (recently a bridesmaid and now playing at wedding)—And do you take this woman to be your awful wedded wife?

Terrible.

Mac—I'm smoking a terrible lot of cigars lately.

Jack—You certainly are if that's one of them.

BALLAD OF IFS AND BUTS.

I might have been a millionaire And led an autocratic life. With power and wealth beyond compare, Had I not married me a wife. (Also I might be doing time For leading a career of crime.)

I might have been the president And over all the land held sway. Not a suburban resident Who's got to labor every day. In politics I might have risen. (But, then, I might have gone to prison.)

In certain of the sciences I might have shone had I not wed. Invented new appliances Or found microbes that make men dead. (I'm glad I didn't anyhow. The world is much too sickly now.)

I might have been a dramatist Or some such literary guy Or would be epigrammatist. Wearing a most outrageous tie. But matrimony my light hid. And I am rather glad it did. —New York Globe.

Sharpen It Up.

Percy Plafether—And I couldn't get a word in edgewise.

Dolly Pickles—Perhaps your conversation was too dull.—Chicago Daily News.

Relieved of a Burden.

"You look happy."

"I feel better than I look."

"What happened?"

"Fate has relieved me of a heavy burden."

"Yes?"

"Last night somebody stole my wife's rubber plant."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Desired Age.

Bacon—I see an apparatus invented by a Paris scientist hatches chickens until they reach a desired age.

Egbert—I didn't know there was any special age when a chicken was desired by a microbe.—Yonkers Statesman.

Father's Dilemma.

"I see your girl has a beau."

"Yes, and I don't know just how to handle the mutt. Shall I be friendly with him and lose my dignity, or should I hold myself aloof and be considered an old grouch?"—Syracuse Her.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned executors of the estate of Daniel M. Smith, late of the township of Elfrick, in the county of Middlesex, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction on Monday, March 8, 1920, at 1:30 o'clock sharp, on the firstly described premises, the following real and personal estate, namely:

Real Estate

Firstly: The east half of lot number twenty-six in the ninth concession of the township of Euphemia, containing one hundred acres, more or less. This is partly a rich clay loam and the balance a rich sandy loam. It is situated within one-quarter of a mile of school and within a mile and one-half of Cairo post office and store, on R. R. No. 5, Bothwell. The farm is about ninety acres clear, the balance is good bush and maple bush; has a never-failing supply of good water, frame house and kitchen, a good frame barn, frame stable and a frame drive barn. This farm is well tiled and well fenced, is in an excellent state of cultivation, and has a good apple orchard on it. There is also on this property a Star windmill with a forty-foot tower.

Secondly: The south half of the west half of lot number twenty-eight in the tenth concession of the township of Euphemia, containing fifty acres, more or less. This farm is all cleared, is a rich sandy loam, well drained, has a never-failing supply of good water and is an excellent pasture farm. It is situated two and one-half miles from Cairo store and post office.

Thirdly: The east half of lot number twenty-two in the tenth concession of the township of Euphemia, containing one hundred acres, more or less. This is a good pasture farm, about two and one-half miles from the village of Newbury. Fifty acres cleared and the balance in light timber.

Fourthly: The west half of the east half of lot number twenty-three in the tenth concession of the township of Euphemia, containing fifty acres, more or less. This is a good pasture farm, nearly all cleared, and is situated on the Hagerty road two and one-half miles from the village of Newbury, and has a never-failing well and windmill.

Terms of sale of real property.

One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 30 days thereafter.

Personal Property.

There will also be offered for sale at the same time and place the following personal property, namely: 1 stock scales and building to cover (all to be removed from the premises), 1 platform scales, 1 water tank for stock, 1 wagon, 1 mower, 2 plows, 1 hay rack, 1 fanning mill, 1 buggy (nearly new), 2 old buggies, 1 cutter, 1 set of double harness, 1 set of single harness, a quantity of steel corrugated roofing and all the household goods and furniture.

Terms of sale on personal property.

For further particulars apply to John A. Smith, Newbury, Ont.; Abner Smith, R. R. 1, Croton, Ont.; Duval Smith, R. R. 5, Bothwell, Ont., or to Elliott & Moss, executors' solicitors, Glencoe, Ont.; George E. Brown, auctioneer, Oakdale.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned Administrator of the estate of Donald McDonald, late of the Township of Moss in the County of Middlesex, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction on the undermentioned premises, on Friday, March 12, 1920, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following real and personal estate, namely:

Lot number Eleven in the Eighth Concession of the Township of Moss, containing sixty-five acres more or less. This farm is composed of first-class clay loam, suitable for farming or grazing, with a never-failing flowing spring of water. It is well tiled and drained and has on it a dwelling house, a frame stable, an implement shed and other improvements. Terms of sale of real estate—One-tenth of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within one month thereafter.

There will also be offered at the same time and place the following personal property, namely: 1 set disc harrows, 1 lumber wagon, 1 set bobblelegs, 1 seed drill, 1 set iron harrows, 1 plow, 1 mower, 1 binder, 1 one-horse cultivator, 1 wheelbarrow, 1 set horse collars, 15 bus. of wheat, 70 bus. of oats, 6 tons of hay, 20 bags of potatoes, 30 rods of 10 wire ideal fence (new), a quantity of straw and other articles. Terms on personal property—Sums of \$10 or under, cash; over that amount, 7 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. A discount at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed for cash on purchases entitled to credit.

For further particulars apply to Margaret Muirhead, Administratrix, or to Elliott & Moss, her Solicitors, L. L. McTAGGART, Auctioneer.

J. B. COUCH & SON

Furniture Dealers
 Funeral Directors
 MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
 Phone day 23, night 100

"It says here we'll soon be able to make 60-day trips to the moon," read the man who never lost his bright complexion. "But what is the use so long as you can get it in Montreal!"

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

Soils and Crops

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

The How and Why of Butter-Making

To begin with, separate the cream from the milk either by gravity or by means of a centrifugal separator, the latter being preferable and more economical. Cream from separate milkings should be cooled to 50 degrees Fahrenheit, or below, and kept at that temperature in a clean, well-ventilated place until from twelve to eighteen hours before churning, when the different batches should be mixed, thoroughly stirred, and brought to a temperature of 70 degrees F., by placing the can in a bucket of warm water. During the rise of temperature frequent stirring is necessary. To determine the temperature always use a dairy thermometer, which can be bought for twenty-five cents from a local hardware or drug store.

Let the cream stand at 70 degrees F. for from twelve to eighteen hours, in a clean place free from odors. By the end of this time it will have taken on a velvety, glossy appearance and acquired a pleasant, clean, milky sour taste, which indicates that it is ready for churning.

The first step in churning is to bring the temperature of the cream to about 65 degrees F. by placing the cream in a bucket of cold water and stirring the cream frequently. If the cream should be too cold, place the can in a bucket of warm water. After the proper temperature is reached it should be held an hour or so.

While the cream is waiting, put scalding water into the churn to cleanse it and to swell the pores of the wood. Place the lid on and give the churn a few turns. Remove the lid and draw out the churn. Next add cold water to cool the churn to prevent raising the temperature of the cream when it is poured in. Give the churn a few turns and draw out the cold water. The churn is now ready for the cream, which should be poured through a coarse strainer. Fill not more than two-thirds full. Also add the starter and paddle as before and place in cold water to swell the pores of the wood and prevent the butter from sticking.

When grass or other green feed is not available for the cows, butter color is added to the cream as soon as it is placed in the churn. About ten drops to every pound of butter will produce the desired color.

After churning for two or three minutes, gas forms in the churn. Let it out by removing the cork every few minutes until gas ceases to form.

After fifteen or twenty minutes very small, mealy granules begin to form; the cream is "breaking." For it begins to break off from the glass in the lid of the churn. From this on, after every four or five revolutions, the lid should be removed so you can see the size of the granules of butter. When they have reached the size of large wheat kernels churning is completed, and the glass in the churn lid appears clear. From the first revolution of the churn to this point should require about twenty-five or thirty minutes. If a longer time is required, the temperature of the next cream should be raised a few degrees. If the cream is too warm the butter will be soft. Good butter can not be made in less than twenty-five or thirty minutes.

When the granules are the size of large wheat kernels, remove the lid from the churn and drain the butter-milk off through a strainer to catch any small particles of butter which may run through.

Buttermilk is washed out of the butter—not worked out. When in the granular stage this washing is easily done, for water poured into the churn settles through the grains and washes each one.

The water should be two or three degrees colder than the buttermilk drawn off; use about as much water as the amount of buttermilk removed. When the water is added, put the lid on and give two or three revolutions. Then draw off the water through the same strainer used for the buttermilk. Again add the same quantity of water of the same temperature and repeat the washing operations until the water drawn from the churn shows no color of buttermilk.

For working butter there is nothing better than a butter-worker. Scald the butter-worker and cool it with cold water. Draw the churn near the worker; take the butter granules from the churn with a paddle and ladle, and place them on the worker. If the hands touch the butter, their warmth melts the fat.

Salt the butter on the worker. Fine, clean salt in the proportion of one ounce to the pound of butter should be sprinkled uniformly over the butter.

To work the butter, press the granules with the lever until the butter is in a flat mass about one inch thick.

Hoose

To keep pigs from chilling, put down a floor of inch boards flat on the concrete and nail a board cross-wise on top at either end. This lasts several years and no rats get under. Boost the porkers along. A hog

Fold this over upon itself and repeat the flattening process. Work in this way until the salt is evenly distributed. Too much working, or working the butter when too soft, destroys the grain.

The use of a mold to make butter into prints is a paying practice. Pack the mold full, first letting the mold stand in cold water. With the paddle cut off the butter at open side of mold, push the butter out on a sheet of parchment butter-wrapping paper and wrap neatly. Only regular parchment paper made for the purpose should be used for wrapping butter. The maker's name on the carton serves as an advertisement.

Finally, wash the churn. Rinse the churn with lukewarm or cold water, scrub with a fibre brush, cleansing powder and hot water, then scald and set in a clean, sunny place to drain and dry. Washing powder is much better than soap for cleansing churns.

Line on Garden Soils.

Garden crops, as a whole, are injured by soils which are sour or short in their lime supply. This is especially true of beans and peas, of lettuce, spinach and celery, cauliflower, cabbage, kohlrabi, carrots and turnips.

For some garden crops lime is not needed, and may even cause harm. This is the case with strawberries and watermelons which do better on slightly sour soils, and potatoes which become scabby on freshly-limed soils. Outside of a few crops, liming the garden can do no harm, and more often it is beneficial.

Where very heavy applications of manure are made the needs for lime tend to be offset, for though the lime in the soil is low the manure starts the plants off rapidly and they withstand the injury caused by the sourness of the soil. With plenty of manure, a sour soil may make a good garden, but the use of lime will improve it and cut down the manure needed.

Lime can be applied on the plowed garden in the winter and worked into the soil in the spring. Crushed limestone and air-slaked lime are preferable forms. Twenty pounds per square rod is sufficient for most garden soils.

Celery in Heavy Black Loam.

Early in the spring, father planted his celery seed in boxes, which he kept inside where it was warm. Then, after all danger of frost was removed, he dug trenches about six inches deep by about ten wide. These he flooded with water, once a day for a week. Then he set out the young plants in the "mucky" trenches. He watered the growing plants every evening, using water that had been standing in the sun all day, so that it would not be too cold.

We were interested in the experiment, and eagerly watched the plants. As they grew, father banked them up with old straw, leaving just the tips showing; he fastened the straw down with boards.

We had celery! It was as tender as one could wish, and perfectly bleached. Of course, we had more than we could use; so we gave a good deal of it to our neighbors and friends, who expressed their delight over it, and fully intended to try raising it for themselves the next year; some of them tried it and were successful. All of which goes to show that celery can be raised successfully in heavy black loam.

Potatoes Three Weeks Ahead. Every year we get a half-bushel of a good, early variety of potatoes early in the year, and spread them out in some warm room, on a sunny location. In due time they throw out stubby, healthy green sprouts. Just as soon as the ground can be worked, and the potatoes can be trusted in the furrow without freezing, we plant them. We do not cut the tubers, for they may decay in the cold spring weather; if planted whole they will stand for almost any kind of rigor. The result is that we have potatoes at least three weeks ahead of the general season.

A peck of early potatoes will plant enough to make a good-sized family many messes. We often have to cover the tops with straw or strips of carpet to protect them from late frosts.

Bugs seldom bother the very early-planted potatoes, hence planting and hoeing is about all they need, with the splashing of spring rains to keep bugs seldom bother the very early-planted potatoes.

that is a long time on the way takes a lot of your money with him when he gets to the end of his journey.

There is no better way of feeding young pigs than through the mother; so feed the sow for the greatest amount of milk.

The hog that must lift the gate with his nose when he wants a helping of corn will never pull down very heavy on the scales at market time.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

In woods the snow is white and deep. Through bare, black trees the cold winds shout. Beneath the ground the flowers sleep—I wonder what they dream about.



When creaming butter and sugar for cake, beat the butter first until it is creamy.

The Welfare of the Home

Bad Effects of Under-Nourishment.

Why worry about malnourished children? Many of them manage to keep alive, to pass through school, and grow up to take their places in the world as men and women. Does it make any difference, then, if they are under-nourished now? It does, indeed, make a great difference. "Malnutrition," says the Chief Medical Officer of England, after many years of observation of its effects, "is one of the greatest evils of the child's physique. The malnourished child tends to become disabled, and unemployed, incapable of resisting disease, or withstanding its onset and progress." Its evil effects are shown both in the physical and mental development of the child.

In order to bring clearly to mind what a malnourished child looks like, it might be worth while first to draw a picture of the opposite, a healthy well-nourished child. This child, first of all, measures up to the standards of weight according to height, and also is up to the normal height for his age. He has a good color and bright eyes, with no blue or dark circles underneath them. His carriage is good, his shoulders erect, his step elastic, his flesh firm, and his muscles well developed. He is usually happy and good-natured, is brim full of life and animal spirits, and is constantly active, both physically and mentally.

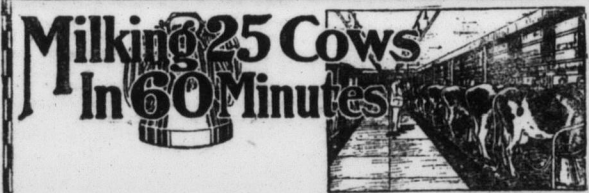
He sleeps soundly, eats well, his digestion is good, and his bowels regular. He is, in short, what nature meant him to be before anything else—a happy, healthy, young animal. On the other hand, a malnourished child lacks several or all of these characteristics of a normal child, depending on the degree of under-nourishment. He is usually thin. His face may appear quite round, but this is not always an indication that he is healthy, as frequently the clothes hide a thin body. His skin may have a pale, delicate, wax-like look, or be sallow, muddy, even pasty or earthy in appearance. There are usually dark hollows or blue circles underneath his eyes and the mucous membrane inside his eyelids is often pale and colorless. His tongue is coated and bowels constipated. His skin seems loose; his flesh is flabby and his muscles undeveloped. Because of the lack of muscular tone he assumes the fatigue posture, that is, round shoulders, flat chest, protuberant abdomen, and slightly bent knees—a position causing the least exertion. Decayed teeth, adenoids, enlarged or diseased tonsils may also be present.

The animal spirits natural to all healthy young are apt to be lacking in the undernourished child. He may be listless in play and school work, will probably tire easily, not care to romp or play like other children, and will often be regarded as lazy. In disposition he may be extremely irritable and difficult to manage, and he is often abnormally afraid of strangers. He may be nervous, restless, fidgety, and will probably sleep lightly and be "finicky" about his food.

The results of this diminished energy are very far-reaching. The listless, inactive, malnourished child, who is constantly tired, who leans against the schoolhouse while his comrades play, is father to the man who is handicapped because of low vitality and a poorly developed body, and hence unable to do his full share of the world's work. He is the inefficient adult, the rejected army recruit, as was found out in the past war.

One of the most serious results of malnutrition is shown in increased susceptibility and lack of resistance to disease. Let an infectious disease, such as measles, whooping cough, or scarlet fever, attack a neighborhood and the difference between the well-nourished and the malnourished child at once appears. The child in fine physical condition may not escape the disease, but if he does contract it, he has more vigor to withstand the attack and his recovery is usually rapid. The undernourished child, on the other hand, especially if he has bad teeth, diseased tonsils, or adenoids, usually "takes" the disease, probably has a more serious case, and recovers with greater difficulty, if at all. A large proportion of mortality among children is due directly or indirectly to faulty nutrition. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and intestinal diseases claim most of their victims from those who have not sufficient stamina to resist them.

The effect of nutrition on mental development has long been recognized. There has indeed been shown to be a close relation between malnutrition and backwardness in school. Experiments in school feeding have shown that an improvement in the nutrition of a child is in practically all cases accompanied by mental improvement also. Teachers testify that the children are easier to teach, have greater power of concentration and attention and are able to do better work. This is not difficult to understand, for a starved brain cannot be expected to work efficiently any more than can a starved body. It is not surprising, therefore, to find considerable retardation in malnourished children.



PRETTY good milking you will admit! Yet it is by no means unusual for one man with a Macartney double unit to milk a herd of this size in less than an hour.

What this means in dollars and cents is easily illustrated. The average person milks about 8 cows in an hour, handling one cow costs about 3 cents or 75 cents for the entire herd. Twice a day for 365 days means a wage expense of \$547.50.

At 25 cents an hour the labor cost per cow with the Macartney Milker works out at 1 cent, or 25 cents per day. Twice a day the year round this would mean a milking cost of \$182.50, or a yearly saving of \$365.00 through the use of the Macartney Machine Milker.

Simple figures but very expressive. And remember that Macartney means profit in other ways. It means more milk per cow, longer lactation periods, less labor help and more time for other important work in the fields.

The Macartney Machine Milker is a real money making investment. You are losing money without it. You gain in every way when you adopt it.

Free Particulars Further information concerning the Macartney Machine Milker will be mailed you on receipt of the attached coupon filled in as indicated. This information will not obligate you in any way. Even if you are not contemplating an immediate purchase our literature will prove helpful and interesting.

The Macartney Milking Machine Co. Limited

216 CATHERINE ST. OTTAWA (B-1)

Farm Accounting Increased Profits.

That farm accounting pays is the opinion of H. C. Brown—and he ought to know. Here is his story: Brown's business was not running as it should; else he would not have had to borrow money from the bank so frequently. His farm was small, but he had 100 milch cows, whose milk he sold in a near-by city for baby feeding, and for which he could command any price he thought he ought to get. He raised about all the roughage he needed for his stock and bought his feed. When he needed new cows he bought them from his neighbor instead of raising them himself.

Finally Brown decided to visit the college of agriculture to see if it could give him any help. When he went back home he took with him a young agricultural student who helped him to cure his ailing business. First, all unpaid bills were met by money borrowed from the bank, and when creditors found that they were assured prompt payment, they made better terms than they formerly had. Current expenses were more than covered by a close collection of customers' accounts.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

Brown found to his amazement that he had been losing from thirty to forty quarts of milk a day in the milk house. He discovered this by keeping record of the amount of milk placed in the refrigerator and comparing it with the amount that went over the cooler. The waste was due to an old leaky bottling machine. This was soon stopped by the purchase of a new and efficient one.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

Brown found to his amazement that he had been losing from thirty to forty quarts of milk a day in the milk house. He discovered this by keeping record of the amount of milk placed in the refrigerator and comparing it with the amount that went over the cooler. The waste was due to an old leaky bottling machine. This was soon stopped by the purchase of a new and efficient one.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

Brown found to his amazement that he had been losing from thirty to forty quarts of milk a day in the milk house. He discovered this by keeping record of the amount of milk placed in the refrigerator and comparing it with the amount that went over the cooler. The waste was due to an old leaky bottling machine. This was soon stopped by the purchase of a new and efficient one.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

Brown found to his amazement that he had been losing from thirty to forty quarts of milk a day in the milk house. He discovered this by keeping record of the amount of milk placed in the refrigerator and comparing it with the amount that went over the cooler. The waste was due to an old leaky bottling machine. This was soon stopped by the purchase of a new and efficient one.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

Brown found to his amazement that he had been losing from thirty to forty quarts of milk a day in the milk house. He discovered this by keeping record of the amount of milk placed in the refrigerator and comparing it with the amount that went over the cooler. The waste was due to an old leaky bottling machine. This was soon stopped by the purchase of a new and efficient one.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

Brown found to his amazement that he had been losing from thirty to forty quarts of milk a day in the milk house. He discovered this by keeping record of the amount of milk placed in the refrigerator and comparing it with the amount that went over the cooler. The waste was due to an old leaky bottling machine. This was soon stopped by the purchase of a new and efficient one.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

EVIDENCE that it pays to FERTILIZE

Average of 25 Years' Results on Wheat



Yield 21.8, Yield 27.8, Yield 21.8, Yield 27.8

Profit 2.1, 8.4, Profit 2.1, 8.4

Fertilized Not Fert. Fertilized Not Fert.

Tests of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Virginia, averaged

Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau Of the Canadian Fertilizer Ass'n. 1111 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

In a short time Brown's farm was on a paying basis, and since he has seen what a help records are in keeping up and improving his business, he has even hired a clerk, to keep his accounts.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

Brown found to his amazement that he had been losing from thirty to forty quarts of milk a day in the milk house. He discovered this by keeping record of the amount of milk placed in the refrigerator and comparing it with the amount that went over the cooler. The waste was due to an old leaky bottling machine. This was soon stopped by the purchase of a new and efficient one.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

Brown found to his amazement that he had been losing from thirty to forty quarts of milk a day in the milk house. He discovered this by keeping record of the amount of milk placed in the refrigerator and comparing it with the amount that went over the cooler. The waste was due to an old leaky bottling machine. This was soon stopped by the purchase of a new and efficient one.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

Brown found to his amazement that he had been losing from thirty to forty quarts of milk a day in the milk house. He discovered this by keeping record of the amount of milk placed in the refrigerator and comparing it with the amount that went over the cooler. The waste was due to an old leaky bottling machine. This was soon stopped by the purchase of a new and efficient one.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

Brown found to his amazement that he had been losing from thirty to forty quarts of milk a day in the milk house. He discovered this by keeping record of the amount of milk placed in the refrigerator and comparing it with the amount that went over the cooler. The waste was due to an old leaky bottling machine. This was soon stopped by the purchase of a new and efficient one.

After setting these affairs, the assistant turned his attention to the production end of the business. Milk scales were installed and the milk was weighed after each milking. Brown discovered that he had a dozen cows which did not pay for their keep, so he sold them. New cows took their places.

The assistant began to keep account of the feed given each cow. This was compared with the milk production and was found to be uneconomical and too heavy a ration. He cut the grain down to one pound for every three pounds of milk which a cow gave. Except for the first few days during which the cows were becoming used to their new feed, production was increased and cost of feed decreased.

THE OLD PAINT POT

It was buried under a heap of rubbish in an unused shed, and it came to light when the rubbish was cleared away in laying a foundation for the new stables. It was probably left over from painting the Fletcher barn twenty years before, Uncle Silas turned it with his foot, pursing his lips and narrowing his eyes in that odd way he had, as he poked his cane into the dust and cobwebs.

"Five pounds of good paint in the bottom of that!" he commented, and the two tall lads in overalls stopped to look at the battered tin can. "It's no good now, but it was good once, if it'd only been stirred up. I know men who are like that old paint-pot. The best stuff in them sinks to the bottom and dries down, and that's the last of it, just because it's never stirred up."

There was a puzzled expression on the face of the younger boy and a hint of expectancy in his frank blue eyes. Those eyes had glimpsed college, and a career beyond that; but times had been hard and he had done overall's reluctantly after three years at the high school.

"Caleb Rulison was the brightest boy I knew in my young days," Uncle Silas continued. "You needn't take my word for it. His teachers said so, and the college professors. We didn't know just what line he'd take, but we looked to see him make a quick climb to the top. The right stuff was in him—no question about that—but it settled to the bottom and stayed there, and he never amounted to much. His father was well-off, and went ahead with his money, and made roads for him, and all Caleb had to do was to trudge along. If he'd been the store-keeper's son and had to buckle in and chop down trees and level up the ruts in the road before he could go ahead, he might have got somewhere—and then again, he might not. That old paint-pot reminds me of Caleb."

Uncle Silas looked hard into the frank blue eyes. "I say he might not. Some don't. When God takes his big paddle to stir up what's down in the bottom of our lives and get it mixed, too many of us think it's a club to head us back. The few who aren't afraid of the paddle and the rough stirring are the ones who leave life an empty can when they're through with it. There isn't anything left to dry down and go to waste."

"I often think of that verse in the Bible about the angel coming down at a certain season and troubling the pool, and the lame and sick folks stepping into the water afterwards and being cured. More than likely the angel made quite a stirring up of things; and if any of the patients had been a little nervous and faint-hearted, they might have thought it was a shark, or some such noxious creature, and shied away. That would have been a bad mistake for them. It must disappoint God to see a bright, strong young fellow back away from a three-foot hedge that God put there for him to climb over."

The frank blue eyes were thoughtful. "I think I understand your parable, Uncle Silas," the younger boy said. "I'll think more about that old paint-pot."

Good layers are not those hens that feel hard and plump, with not a bone to be felt. Hens relish turnips. Throw a half dozen in the pens and let the hens peck at them all day. The moist, sweet meat of a turnip is an appetizer, a digestant, and even an egg producer.

The smaller the flock, the better the chance to study individual hens. This is an argument for keeping a few fowls in one house. More houses and smaller flocks is a pretty good rule.

Infertile eggs are frequently caused by weak and debilitated breeding birds, immature cockerels and pullets, too many females in the breeding pen, overfat males or females, diseased egg organs in the female, poor feeding, old cocks and hens that have ceased to be productive, two males in the pen, or too small flocks.

The first hen-house we built was too high—too much space to be kept warm, and only the bodies of the hens to do it. Before they got the job done on cold mornings the hens were chilly and almost sick. The next house we built was two feet lower. Now the hens can warm it up and have some heat left. The result is more eggs, happier birds, and better returns for the year.

A cold hen can not lay many eggs. Milk, meat scrap and good hearty food warm the hen's body and help her to maintain egg production. The coldest of all cold days come in late winter. Hens feel the cutting winds, and there is danger that the chilling they may get if they are permitted to be out long at a time, will make a difference in the egg yield. It cost me dearly to find this out.

Take time by the forelock. And plan the garden now; When spring has come there'll be no time.

Except for the spade and plough.

Salt thrown on a coal fire which is low will revive it.

After washing a Tam o' Shanter hat, dry over a dinner plate to prevent shrinking.

You Require a Garden to Reduce the High Cost of Living

BRUCE'S SEEDS

will do the rest.

They not only grow, but also produce the largest and best crops. Free for the asking. Our 12-page catalogue of seeds, plants, bulbs, poultry supplies, garden implements, etc., is ready. Write to-day.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO. LIMITED
Hamilton Ont.
Established 70 years.

LEAD ALL QUALITY

MARCH

SUN	1	2	3	4	5	6
MON	7	8	9	10	11	12
TUE	13	14	15	16	17	18
WED	19	20	21	22	23	24
THU	25	26	27	28	29	30
FRI	31					

RUSH ALONG YOUR RAW FURS

March 1st is Last Receiving Date for the Great March Sale

When on the morning of March 22 this first great Canadian sale begins, as hundreds of buyers from the United States, Great Britain, France and Canada, eagerly outbid one another for the finest average furs ever assembled at any sale—then you'll be glad you have your furs on our floor.

And as, day by day, lot after lot is sold and you realize you are getting more for your furs than ever before, you will resolve always to send all of your furs to the

GREAT PUBLIC Auction Sales in Montreal

—to this great, big, Home market specializing in fresh, original, uncalled Canadian furs, unmixed with inferior southern varieties.

Do not hold a package or a bale another day. Ship all your furs now! They must be sorted, listed and put into shape in good time for the buyer's inspection. Liberal advances will be made, gladly, to any shipper, large or small on request.

SMALL SHIPPERS—Any quantity is acceptable. Honest, expert grading carefully supervised yields the best possible results. You will never know how much your furs are really worth until you ship to us. Our sales truly test the world's buying strength.

AN INVITATION—Every shipper, every dealer, every manufacturer, EVERYONE interested in raw furs is cordially invited to attend this epoch-making sale.

Canadian Fur Auction Sales Company, Limited

MAIN OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE 1

PRES. WILSON THREATENS TO WITHHOLD HELP TO EUROPE

Settlement of Adriatic Problem Does Not Meet With His Approval, Therefore United States May Take No Further Concern in European Affairs.

Paris, Feb. 15.—President Wilson has notified the English, French and Italian Governments that if they settle the Adriatic problem without the consent of Washington the United States will not concern itself further in the settlement of pending European questions. He declares that neither of the proposed solutions is compatible with the American stand.

This notification was contained in a note handed to the French Foreign Office last yesterday by Ambassador Wallace, and at the same time handed to the British Government in London, and the Italian Government in Rome.

It reached the allied Governments the day after Lloyd George and Millerand, in London, had promised Premier Nitti that before he left the British capital either the compromise plan of January 20 or the Pact of London would be enforced. The enforcement of either, declares President Wilson, is not acceptable.

French diplomatic circles are greatly excited over the Wilson move, declaring it is unjust that the American Government, which will not take part in the Premier's discussions, to which it is invited, at the same time exacts that their decisions must be shaped in accord with Washington's wishes. The French press to-night takes up the question in sensational style, and its comment is bitter.

Washington, Feb. 15.—President Wilson's attitude on the Adriatic question, as set forth in his identical memorandum to the British and French Governments, in which he has warned them that unless they

yield to him in the effort to settle this problem the United States will find it impossible to continue to concern itself with European affairs, may have an important bearing on the status of the Treaty of Versailles, now pending before the American Senate.

Whether it means unless the allies yield to President Wilson on the Adriatic question, there will be no Treaty of Versailles, so far as the United States Government is concerned, could not be definitely determined to-night, in view of the refusal of the White House to authorize any comment whatever on the crisis that had developed as a result of President Wilson's threat to the allies in the matter of their proposed plan for an Adriatic settlement.

A literal construction of President Wilson's declaration would mean the refusal of President Wilson to deposit the American ratification of the Treaty of Versailles, even if the treaty were ratified by the United States Senate.

The pending treaty would compel America to concern herself in European affairs once her ratification were deposited at Paris, and Mr. Wilson would not be able to give full effect to the warning.

The warning now served on the allies that he will refuse to play in the European game unless they play with him his way on the Adriatic question, is not unlike his attitude toward the opponents of the treaty in the Senate. His position has been that unless the treaty be ratified to his satisfaction he would not accept it.

ULSTER IS NOW SCENE OF STRIFE

Sinn Féin Use Explosives at Ballinacree Barracks.

Belfast, Feb. 15.—A large body of Sinn Féin attacked the police barracks at Ballinacree, County Monaghan, to-day, employing explosives. The Sinn Féiners overcame the small garrison of four men who were wounded, and then removed the arms and ammunition. This is the first attack on barracks in Ulster.

Dublin, Feb. 15.—A train conveying a military guard and arms was held up outside of Dublin. Today night by a large band of armed men, who shot and seriously wounded a signaller, and threw bombs into the train, wounding a corporal and doing much damage. The guard did not reply to the fire, owing to the darkness.

The wife of a farmer at Ballagh, Westford, residing, marked armed raiders, was shot dead.

Cork, Feb. 15.—A well-known veterinary surgeon, Dr. McSwenny, was shot and wounded by a party of armed raiders in his residence last night. McSwenny mortally wounded one of the raiders.

TURKS TO RETAIN CONSTANTINOPLE

Syria and Mesopotamia to be Under British Control.

London, Feb. 15.—Constantinople is to remain in the hands of the Turks. This is the decision reported taken by the Allied Supreme Council in London over the week-end.

The Dardanelles are to be internationalized. The question of the Bosphorus is unsettled. The Turks also are to have control of a large part of Asia Minor.

Armenia, with two Provinces added to its present demarcations, is to become an independent State, while Syria and Mesopotamia are to pass under British control.

Must Surrender All Mercantile Marine

London, Feb. 15.—According to the Exchange Telegraph Company's Amsterdam correspondent a message has been received there from Berlin announcing that an allied note has been handed to the German Government requiring the surrender of the remainder of Germany's mercantile marine.

Let Germans Judge The War Criminals

London, Feb. 15.—A new Allied note has been dispatched to Germany in regard to the war criminals.

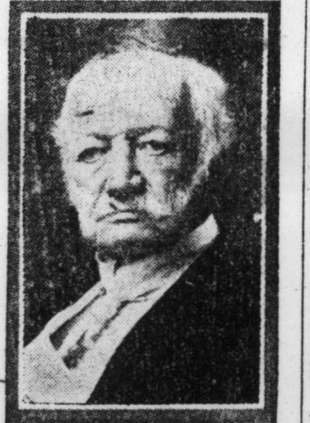
While it maintains the principle of the right of the Allies to insist upon execution of the terms of the Peace Treaty, and declares that the present instance cannot serve as a precedent, it modifies considerably the demands originally put forward, waives the claim for the surrender of the criminals, and leaves the German Supreme Court at Leipzig to judge the crimes with which they are charged.

2,000 Armenians Are Murdered

A despatch from London, says:—The Armenian National Delegation here states that it has received a message from Constantinople saying that during the recent attacks by Nationalist forces on Marash and Aintab, in Asia Minor, about 2,000 Armenian civilians were murdered in cold blood.

Prince Will Visit West India Isles

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says:—Official information has been received here that the Prince of Wales will pay a visit to these islands on his return from his visit to Australia.



SIR JAMES GRANT
One of Canada's foremost physicians and last survivor of Canada's first Parliament, who died at Ottawa recently.

POLES CHRISTEN NATIONAL FLAG

Celebrate Recovery of Gateway to the Baltic.

A despatch from Warsaw, says:—Polish troops, standing upon their own soil, dipped the national colors in the tide waters of the Baltic on Tuesday after the absence of Poland as a sea nation for 148 years.

Throughout the new republic bells tolled and a holiday spirit prevailed in commemoration of the historic event. At Putzig, on the Baltic, Gen. Haller, Commander-in-chief of the Polish armies, reclaimed in the name of the republic the sea coast which fell from Poland to Prussia after the first dismemberment of Poland in 1772.

Simultaneously with Poland's reaching out to the Baltic the Diet celebrated its first birthday. The most striking speech was made by Speaker Thompzyński, who proclaimed that justice had at last triumphed, giving Poland access to the sea.

"Poland will defend this historical strip of land with its very last drop of blood," he declared.

The Diet decided on the construction of port facilities in the region of Putzig, giving Poland her own gateway to the sea.

Now Four Vacancies in the Federal House

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—The death of Mr. David Marshall, M.P. for East Elgin, leaves four constituencies in which by-elections have to be called this year.

Kamouraska became vacant when Mr. Ernest Lapointe resigned to contest Sir Wilfrid Laurier's old seat. Timiskaming is vacant because of the death of the late Hon. Frank Cochrane, and St. James (Montreal) has just lost its member through death.

Mr. L. A. Lapointe, two of these contests may occur before the present session of Parliament comes to an end, as Mr. S. W. Jacobs' bill to have by-elections called within six months of the vacancy occurring passed last session.

St. James will return a Liberal or a Liberal-Labor member. Kamouraska will send a Liberal and the farmers can be expected to put up a fight to get East Elgin and Timiskaming.

"Car of Victory" Sold for \$14,800

Paris, Feb. 15.—The famous black limousine which used to carry Marshal Foch on his journeys up and down the western battlefield has been sold for 74,000 francs, normally \$14,800.

The car was originally requisitioned by the State for 15,000 francs. In addition to being given a signed attestation that its limousine is the actual "car of victory," the proud possessor will find, modestly painted on the door, two small Marshal's batons.

German Criminals Fleeing for Refuge

Geneva, Feb. 15.—Vice-Admiral von Capelle, former Minister of the German navy, whose name appears among the Germans whose extradition is demanded by the Allies, arrived at Davos, Canton of Graubünden, yesterday. Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria has been at Davos for some time.

Mortality Rate From Flu Half That of Year 1918

A despatch from Washington says:—The mortality rate due to the influenza epidemic this year was about half of that in 1918, said a statement by the Public Health Service, announcing that the present epidemic apparently had reached its peak.

"A comparison," the statement said, "of the excess mortality rate per 100,000 of population for the respective peak weeks of 1920 and 1918 shows: Chicago, 1,886, compared with 4,620 in 1918; Milwaukee, 1,434, as compared with 1,918; Washington, 2,072, as compared with 9,780.

"These rates may be taken as a fair indication of conditions throughout the country. With the exception of some cities in Massachusetts and New York State, exclusive of New York City, practically all of the reports indicate a decline."

BRITISH MAKE MOTOR FUEL

To Cut Imports From United States and Improve Quality.

A despatch from London, says:—The British campaign to reduce dependence on America for raw cotton is now being continued in other directions. Just now attention is being concentrated on home possibilities for the supply of gasoline, which hitherto came in large quantities from America.

With the new increase in the price of gasoline, it is natural that the question of obtaining supplies of liquid fuel from home sources should again come to the front, and that plans should be put forward for deriving motor spirit and fuel oil from distillation of native coal and similar substances. The fundamental factor is the amount of suitable material within reach.

The Petroleum Research Department, formed during the war, at a time when the shortage of liquid fuel threatened to become acute, stated that a daily production of 12,700 tons of coal and kindred material could be obtained, and recommended the erection of 127 batteries of retorts, each with a capacity of 100 tons a day, to deal with this quantity, but the Departmental Committee which reviewed this recommendation reduced the estimate to about 2,000 tons a day, basing its conclusion largely on the evidence of inspectors of mines, who might be expected to know the facts.

The work, however, proceeds apace, and if the home supply does not equal the amount normally sent from America at all events it will create a competitive element, which will go toward improving the quality of the commodity and cutting down the price. Oil merchants here are all optimistic as regards results.

SAYS EUROPE WILL RECOVER

New Secretary of U.S. Treasury Takes Hopeful View.

A despatch from Washington says:—Confidence that Europe's monetary problems will be settled satisfactorily was expressed on Thursday by Secretary of the Treasury Houston in a review of the international financial situation.

The United States is constantly furnishing Europe capital with which to reconstruct the economic life of nations there, said Mr. Houston, explaining that advances are being made in the same way that Europe aided this country in time of depression in the past, not by Government loans so much as by indirect methods, such as private loans, sale of surplus army equipment, and the absorption of high-grade investment securities offered in markets here by European holders. The Secretary estimated that Europe had received approximately \$4,000,000,000 from the United States since the armistice was signed.

The position of the United States Treasury was said by the Secretary to be very strong, and on Monday the last issue of "loan" certificates of indebtedness, about \$60,000,000, will be redeemed, leaving no outstanding floating loan in the sense of long-term certificates requiring to be refunded at maturity. Tax certificates outstanding amount to \$2,935,949,500, all of which will be paid by forthcoming income and profit taxes.

Altogether, Secretary Houston declined to agree with the pessimistic view of some public men, who forecast a financial crash, and asserted that, while there were many difficulties still to be overcome, there was nothing in the situation to be regarded as extremely grave.

Establish Branch Bank on Big Ocean Liner

A despatch from Montreal says:—It is intimated from the local office of the company that with the sailing of the Cunard liner Imperator from Southampton for New York on February 21, a branch of the City and Midland Bank, London, England, will be opened on board to exchange money for passengers and transact general financial business during the voyage. Two bank clerks will be in charge of this office, the hours of which will be ten a.m. to three p.m. and from ten a.m. to one p.m. on Saturdays. Special hours will be set apart for the third class passengers.

Grain and Live Stock

Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.80; No. 2 Northern, \$2.77; No. 3 Northern, \$2.73; in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 93%; No. 3 C.W., 90%; extra No. 1 feed, 90%; No. 1 feed, 87%; No. 2 feed, 85%; in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley—No. 3, C.W., \$1.70; No. 4 C.W., \$1.40; rejected, \$1.30; feed, \$1.30 3/4; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.85; No. 4 yellow, \$1.82; track, Toronto; prompt shipment.

Ontario wheat—No. 3 white, 98c to \$1.00, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.00 to \$2.01; No. 2, do., \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3, do., \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.03; No. 2, do., \$1.98 to \$2.01; No. 3, do., \$1.92 to \$1.93, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$3.00.

Barley—Malting, \$1.75 to \$1.77, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—\$1.45 to \$1.48, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.77 to \$1.80, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$10.80 to \$11, Montreal; \$11.00 in Toronto, in jar bags. Prompt shipment.

Millfeed—In lot lots—Delivered Montreal freight bags included—Bran per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$52; good feed flour, \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$27 to \$28; mixed, per ton, \$25, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots per ton, \$16 to \$17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs—New-laid, cases returnable, 60c to 67c. Butter—Creamery solids, 60c to 61c; do., prints, 60c to 61c. Honey—White per lb., 60lb. tins, net, 21c to 22c; 10-lb. tins, gross, 21c to 22c; 5-lb. tins, gross, 23c to 24c. Live poultry—Buying prices delivered, Toronto: Hens, over 5 lbs., live, 38c; dressed, 32c; hens, 4 and 5 lbs., live, 30c; dressed, 28c; hens, under 4 lbs., live, 25c; dressed, 28c; spring chickens, live, 28c; dressed, 30c to 32c; spring chickens, milkfed, live, 20c; dressed, 25c; ducklings, live, 35c; dressed, 33c; turkeys, live, 35c; dressed, 45c; geese, live, 22c; dressed, 24c. Cheese—Large, 30c to 31c; twins, 31c to 32c. Cheese—Large, 30c to 31c. Maple Syrup—Prices nominal.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 30c to 31c;

THREE WEEKS ON TRIP ACROSS NFLD.

Difficulties and Perils of Train Service in Storm Season.

A St. John's, Nfld., despatch says:—An express train on the Reid-Newfoundland Railway, a narrow gauge line, has arrived here after being three weeks on the way across the island from Port-au-Basques. The train was scheduled to make the 546 miles run in 29 hours. Several storms were encountered and it was snowed in frequently.

Passengers reported that at some exposed points the snow drifted to a height of twenty feet. They were on scanty rations much of the time, with fish as the principal food.

The perils of cross-country travel have increased so much that it was said on Friday service probably would be suspended until the storm season passed, passengers being sent by steamer along the southern coast from Port-au-Basques to St. John's.



Chief Justice Sir Glenholme Falconbridge, who died recently in Toronto.

U.F.O.—U.F.W.O.

If any of our readers are interested in following the history the Western farmers' movement, they will find it told most fascinatingly in "Deep Furrows," by Hopkins Moorhouse.

The Farm Women played their part, each province having its "Women's Section" of the organization. But in Ontario the work developed more slowly. For three years the indefatigable Secretary, J. J. Morrison, managed the business from his farm home, then the business attained proportions which warranted the opening of the Toronto office.

In June, 1918, Mr. Morrison learned that one of the foremost women in the farm movement in Saskatchewan was coming East, a delegate to the National Council of Women. He arranged a gathering of Ontario Farm Women, as representative as was possible in the short time at his disposal for arranging the meeting, to be held in Toronto. Accordingly, on the 17th of June, 27 Ontario women conferred with Mrs. McNaughton, and the United Farm Women of Ontario was provisionally organized. Following the precedent set by the Western Women they adopted the constitution and by-laws of the United Farmers of Ontario. The provisional officers were: President, Mrs. George N. Brodie of Newmarket; Vice-President, Mrs. James N. Foote, Collingwood; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Emma Driesbach, Collingwood.

At the 1918 convention, the United Farmers of Ontario amended their constitution to admit Farm Women to membership on exactly equal terms with men. In passing, it is interesting to note that they were the first body of men to thus officially recognize women as equals, "socially, economically, and politically," as the women phrase it. I heard an official of the United Farmers say in reply to a question: "There is nothing in our constitution to prevent a woman occupying the president's chair."

The U.F.W.O. held their 1918 convention on the same dates as that of the U.F.O. The provisional officers were elected for the ensuing year, a Board of Directors was appointed and our organization launched.

Our work is largely social. The farm woman is busy, and her activities are confined very largely to the walls of her home. Too many of them fall entirely to regard themselves as members of a great class, indispensable to the nation's prosperity. That is the chief, perhaps we ought to say the first, lesson the organization wishes to teach men and women both, that our farms, an integral part of the industry which produces 90% of the nation's wealth, each individual farm worker a citizen of the country, with a citizen's responsibility and privilege. Power we have never sought as ultimate aim. We regard it as a means to an end, and that end is the establishment of principles, the basic idea of which is worded thus: "Equal rights for all; special privileges for none." This is the motto of our people. The idea is embodied too in our emblem, a button which the men wear on the lapel of their coat, and a little pin which the women wear. The design, in blue and white and gold, represents the clasped hands of producer and consumer, each meeting the other half way. It was designed by a farmer, Mr. Gurney, of Paris.

At the recent Directors' meeting a provisional constitution for young people's clubs was adopted, so that we are ready now to "Add it all we can."

Every woman, every man, "The good time coming," and we are assured that "Every help, if rightly given, Makes the impulse stronger. 'Twill be strong enough one day! Wait a little longer." —Margery Mills.

Germany Deplores Loss of Schleswig

A despatch from Berlin, says:—"North Schleswig lost," "A mourning for Germany," are the headings of a midday paper which gives a report from Flensburg. The result was undoubtedly most depressing for those who hoped against hope that North Schleswig would assert its allegiance to the German Empire.

The paper comments that it is easy to see that a plebiscite according to nationalities, which is alleged to be the most just method, creates many new injustices beginning with the oppression of the cities by the country.

It adds that Germany has done "nothing by newspapers, books or music to inculcate Germany's sentiment in the rural districts."

Commons Cheered Canada's Intention

A despatch from London says:—Particular hearty cheers were given in the House of Commons last night when Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, intimated that the Canadian Government desired to make a contribution toward the relief of Central Europe.

Prince Buying Stock For Canadian Ranch

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales' agents are busy buying breeding stock for his Western Canadian ranch, and at two or three sales within a week have picked up some excellent young cattle.



Every Item is Priced to Your Advantage at The Mayhew Store

February House Dress Sale Starts Saturday at 9 a.m.

With tremendous savings.
The Materials—All Percales in light, medium and dark colors; stripe, check, bar and dot design.
The Trimmings—Belts, Patch Pockets, Collars, etc., in colors Dutch blue, self and grey.
All sizes at \$2.69.

Rugs, Linoleum and Wall Paper

25% discount on all these lines. Buy now and save money.

Mill Ends of Flannelettes

Another mill purchase of 200 ends of Stripe Flannelettes, soft, fleecy quality in a wide variety of patterns. 45c and 50c values. 29c yard.

Bungalow House Aprons 89c

Materials alone are worth this price.

Many Clearing Lines in Shoes and Rubbers

Your \$1 bill is worth \$2 in this department.

Specials in Bungalow Nets and Serims.

Men's Work Shirts 98c

Strong, durable and extra good fitting.

Men's Soft Hats, Regular values \$4 to \$5

10 dozen assorted Soft Felt Hats bought from a large concern. In regular stock they are worth from \$4 to \$5. \$1.95.

Men's Spring Clothing Arriving Daily

Call and let us show you the new fabric and styles at low prices that will surprise you—\$25, \$30, \$35, \$40.
Fifty Suits in our February Clearance Sale at \$19.95.

Hit the Exchange. Buy goods made in Canada.

E. A. Mayhew & Co.

Glencoe's Leading Store



Peck's
CLOTHING

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1920

NEWBURY

James D. Armstrong took a carload of cattle to Toronto on Friday.

The Presbyterians completed their canvass for the Forward Movement on Friday. Their objective was \$550, the amount collected being \$775. The Church of England, owing to sickness in some of the homes, have not yet finished. Their objective was \$300 and at last report \$325 had been collected.

Miss Winnie Archer of Walkerville and Miss Frances of London Normal are home for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Boynton spent the week-end at J. G. Bayne's.

Born—on Feb. 9th, to Mr. and Mrs. John McLachlin, a son.

The death occurred at the home of her brother Charlie, 11th concession, Euphemia, on Wednesday, of Jane, daughter of the late Wm. and Isabel Armstrong. The deceased was ill only a few days with influenza and pneumonia. She had been taking care of her nephew, Willie Bird, who had the same disease, and her constitution being weakened by an attack of pneumonia a few years ago, she seemed to have nothing to build on, passing away as stated. Deceased will be sadly missed by all the members of her family for she was a hard-working, self-sacrificing "Aunt Jane" to them all. She had many friends who will regret her sudden taking away. The funeral services were held on Friday, with interment in the Johnston cemetery. Besides her widowed mother she leaves three sisters, Mrs. Macaulay of Aghrim, Mrs. Will Clark of Puce and Mrs. Alex. Livingston of Moss, and three brothers, John T. Alex. and Charlie, and several nieces and nephews, who will have the sympathy of all in their bereavement. Mr. and Mrs. Glennie were called to Delaware Saturday by the death of his father, the late George Dixon Glennie.

WARDSVILLE

William Dykes has returned home after spending some time in Bridgen. Miss Annie Randies is on the sick list.

The schools are still closed although there are very few cases of flu in the village.

The reports are not all in for the Anglican and Methodist National campaign yet.

James Mulligan has bought the farm belonging to T. Faulds on the Bend.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Humphrey are still very sick.

The Presbyterians have finished their canvass for the National Campaign. Their objective was \$500 and they have exceeded it by \$100.

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

Rev. Mr. Lloyd of Glencoe preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday.

The school board held their annual meeting, with 10 members present. A. Douglas was appointed chairman, Peter O'Malley secretary-treasurer and Joseph Walton attendance officer.

Owing to the small attendance at the schools they were closed for a week. Grip and flu are prevalent in the surrounding country, and the village doctor is working night and day.

The Methodist church here has contributed \$1,400 towards the National Campaign fund and Cashmere \$250, making \$1,650, with reports not yet complete.

The aged mother of Mrs. Geo. Henderson had a fall and fractured her hipbone, which has rendered her totally helpless.

Mrs. Alf. Nethercott, who has been seriously ill for six weeks, is improving.

WOODGREEN

Miss Sarah Moore, Miss Mabel Sheltenberg and Wm. Shreder of Sebringville are visitors at Mrs. A. Daum's.

CAIRO

Vera McGugan, who has been ill in Victoria Hospital, London, for the past six weeks, returned to her home on Thursday, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. A. D. McGugan.

W. H. McKeown received a call from Samia on Thursday announcing the illness of his brother, John R., and wife with the flu. W. H. and his daughter, Miss Mona, left by first train to attend to them.

Oliver Watson returned to Shaunavon, Sask., on Saturday, after spending the past two months with his father, C. J. Watson.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Armstrong of Woodstock are visiting the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McGugan. It was with deep regret that we learned of the sudden death of Cecil Osier in Victoria Hospital, London.

The executors' sale of the late Daniel M. Smith's estate has been postponed until Monday, March 8, on account of the flu epidemic.

CASHMERE

We are sorry to say that the Brooks family are all ill with the influenza. Miss Amelia Willock of Bothwell is spending a few days with Mrs. Henry Saylor.

We are glad to hear that wee Harold Tunney, who has been real ill, is considerably better.

Miss Beccie Willock of Bothwell is visiting her brother Ross.

League will be held as usual on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

The Willing Workers met at the home of Miss Mildred Taylor on Saturday at 2:30 p.m. There was a fair attendance. They have decided to have a box social in the near future. A lovely buffet lunch was served after the meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Stiller spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Jeffery, at Newbury.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Stinson with family of Glencoe spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jeffery.

MELBOURNE

The first meeting of the directors of the Melbourne public library was held on Tuesday evening. The directors for 1920 are as follows: Honorary president, A. P. McDougald; chairman, Russell Campbell; secretary, Miss Mary E. Mather; directors—V. S. Robinson, Sparling Clarke, Arthur Staples, Mr. McAndless.

Miss Jennie Campbell is visiting friends in Toronto.

The W. M. S. of the Presbyterian church held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Wm. Laing on Wednesday afternoon.

A number in this village and vicinity are ill with colds.

Rev. John Elder, who has been ill for a few weeks, is improving slowly.

The house occupied by Robert Parr, which was destroyed by fire last week, was owned by Thomas Rumball. The villagers worked with great determination and prevented the fire spreading to nearby buildings. The Parr family have moved into the residence lately occupied by W. G. Robinson and family.

KILMARTIN

Misses Edith and Anna Dewar are home from Detroit.

Mrs. Crawford, who has been spending some time at the home of her brother here, Malcolm McIntyre, returned to her home in Detroit last Monday.

Dan Dewar, wife and family, who have been visiting at Alex. Dewar's, left for their home at Milly, Sask., this week.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in Burn's church on Sunday next. Preparatory services will be held on Friday, conducted by Rev. Mr. McKay of Alvinston. The following newly-elected elders will be ordained at this service—John Little, John Leitch, Duncan Walker.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

NEWBURY CASH STORE

Fruit Specials for flu patients

Lemons—40c doz.

Oranges—45c to 80c doz.

Fish for Lent

Fresh Salmon, White Fish,

Herring, Fillet of Haddock,

Smoked Bloaters.

Canned Salmon, best brands

W. H. PARNALL NEWBURY

MIDDLEMISS

David Carroll spent the week-end in London.

A very pleasant valentine evening was spent at the home of W. J. Richards when about twenty invited guests gathered. The evening was spent in games, etc.

One burg is still pleased to report that the flu has not paid a visit yet, although a number of cases are reported two or three miles east of here.

With the fresh snowdrifts, the roads are in perhaps the worst state they have been for many years.

C. H. Lucas intends moving his buildings from here to Windsor.

John Graham and H. Lucas were home over Sunday.

The sweet sound of the phonograph can now be heard at Perkins'.

Wm. Brown of the M. C. R. was home Sunday.

Mrs. John McNabb is on the sick list, with paralysis of the muscles of the face.

Gordon Lucas is home, after having spent two months in Toronto.

F. Perkins was at Asymer looking at a farm on Monday.

The Middlemiss branch of the Women's Institute held its January meeting at the home of Mrs. J. A. McDonald, twelve members being present. Roll call was answered by helpful hints. It was decided to send \$15 to the I. O. D. E. for the children's hospital in London, and \$15 to the Armenian fund. In December the society sent \$20 to the Red Cross, to be used to buy comforts for the sick soldiers; \$20 to the Strathroy hospital, and \$15 to the Navy League, and 42 pairs of socks and one sweater to the soldiers at Byron. This used up all the money the society had on hand for patriotic purposes. The February meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. D. Johnson.

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

Keith Black is ill with pneumonia. Gordon Tuffin of London is visiting at his home here.

Mrs. Mary Dobie spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. James Murray.

Lorne Eaton and A. D. McDonald spent a few days with friends in Lobo this week.

Old papers for sale at The Transcript office.

APPLES FOR ONTARIO

Some Varieties Recommended for Home Orchards.

Early Bearers and Annual Producers
Desirable — Also Varieties Not Easily Liable to Disease—Hardiness Also a Good Quality—Keep Potato Rot From Spreading.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture Toronto.)

THE home orchard should provide high-class dessert and cooking apples throughout the entire apple season, or from the middle of July until the following spring. It is quite easy to select varieties for any part of old Ontario which will do this satisfactorily. The varieties selected should come into bearing early, should produce annually, and should be as free as possible from diseases of all kinds, so that they may be handled with a minimum of expense and care. Throughout this article the varieties mentioned are listed in the order of their season of use, so that intending planters may be guided in making a selection to cover the season.

In order to simplify the selection of varieties for any given district a classification of the most desirable varieties is given herewith based on their relative hardiness, which is their ability to withstand cold winters successfully.

Hardest:—Transparent, Duchess Dudley, McIntosh, Hibernia, Crab. These are hardly as far north as Parry Sound, and can be grown successfully even further north.

Second Hardest:—Astrachan Alexander, St. Lawrence, Wealthy Colvert, Snow, Scarlet Pippin, Wolf River, Golden Russet.

Third Hardest:—Blenheim, Tolman, Spy.

Fourth Hardest:—Gravenstein, Wagner, Star, Greening, Ben Davis.

Fifth Hardest:—These varieties are more or less tender and thrive best south of a line drawn from Hamilton to Brantford and Goderich—Cassaba, Haddon, Hubbardston, Grimes, Ontario.

Sixth Hardest:—These varieties are tender and thrive best in the Lake Erie region and south of there, but are not entirely satisfactory even there—Jonathan Winesap, Spitzenberg, Newtown.

King and Baldwin are omitted from the above list because for the reason that their inclusion would probably be misleading. It is true that these varieties were formerly listed in about the fourth grade for hardiness, but intending planters would do well to make careful note of the fact that they have winter killed badly of recent years, even in the most southerly counties of Ontario.

The varieties which come into bearing earliest (about five or six years) are Duchess, Wealthy, McIntosh, Wagner and Ontario. Most of the other varieties listed should begin bearing at about seven or eight years, but Blenheim and Spy are notorious exceptions and are not likely to produce fruit until they reach fifteen to eighteen years of age.

The varieties which are least subject to apple rot are Duchess, McIntosh, Wagner and Ontario. Most of the other varieties listed should be fairly well advanced and consequently easily noticed. On other tubers the disease may be of recent development and not easily seen.

Where practicable it is desirable to pick out all tubers in which the disease is readily seen and then to wash the remainder either in a tub of water or by turning a hose on to them. This washing not only removes any soil that may be sticking on, but it intensifies the discolorations produced by the disease, and so makes it a comparatively easy matter to pick out those tubers which are only lightly affected. After washing, the undesirable specimens should be removed and the remainder thrown out in a thin layer to dry before being stored away.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Fertile Soils for Alfalfa.
Alfalfa will not thrive on poor land, or that which is deficient in lime. Even soils that are moderately fertile and produce good average grain crops will not produce profitable crops of alfalfa unless first limed and then planted in sweet clover, which should be turned under while it is green and juicy in the fall or late summer.

Keep Potato Rot From Spreading.
When harvesting potatoes, more especially in damp seasons, it is essential to pick them over and discard any specimens that are diseased, particularly those that show any indication of rot. If it is not done, the disease is liable to spread through the whole mass during storage. If wilt or dry rot (Fusarium) or black leg and wet rot (B. solanaceae) or late blight (Phytophthora infestans) has been noticed in the growing crop, it may be taken for granted that a percentage of the tubers will be infected. These diseases may be found in all stages of development in the tubers produced by an affected plant. These are the diseases most liable to spread to a greater or less extent through a pile of stored tubers if any of them are affected at the time they are stored away. Consequently, the greatest care should be taken when harvesting a crop that has shown diseases when growing in the field.

These diseases show themselves on the tubers, either as a dry moldy rot or a wet slimy rot, or as brown or blackish discolorations. On some tubers the diseased condition may be fairly well advanced and consequently easily noticed. On other tubers the disease may be of recent development and not easily seen.

Where practicable it is desirable to pick out all tubers in which the disease is readily seen and then to wash the remainder either in a tub of water or by turning a hose on to them. This washing not only removes any soil that may be sticking on, but it intensifies the discolorations produced by the disease, and so makes it a comparatively easy matter to pick out those tubers which are only lightly affected. After washing, the undesirable specimens should be removed and the remainder thrown out in a thin layer to dry before being stored away.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

These diseases show themselves on the tubers, either as a dry moldy rot or a wet slimy rot, or as brown or blackish discolorations. On some tubers the diseased condition may be fairly well advanced and consequently easily noticed. On other tubers the disease may be of recent development and not easily seen.

Where practicable it is desirable to pick out all tubers in which the disease is readily seen and then to wash the remainder either in a tub of water or by turning a hose on to them. This washing not only removes any soil that may be sticking on, but it intensifies the discolorations produced by the disease, and so makes it a comparatively easy matter to pick out those tubers which are only lightly affected. After washing, the undesirable specimens should be removed and the remainder thrown out in a thin layer to dry before being stored away.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

These diseases show themselves on the tubers, either as a dry moldy rot or a wet slimy rot, or as brown or blackish discolorations. On some tubers the diseased condition may be fairly well advanced and consequently easily noticed. On other tubers the disease may be of recent development and not easily seen.

Where practicable it is desirable to pick out all tubers in which the disease is readily seen and then to wash the remainder either in a tub of water or by turning a hose on to them. This washing not only removes any soil that may be sticking on, but it intensifies the discolorations produced by the disease, and so makes it a comparatively easy matter to pick out those tubers which are only lightly affected. After washing, the undesirable specimens should be removed and the remainder thrown out in a thin layer to dry before being stored away.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

These diseases show themselves on the tubers, either as a dry moldy rot or a wet slimy rot, or as brown or blackish discolorations. On some tubers the diseased condition may be fairly well advanced and consequently easily noticed. On other tubers the disease may be of recent development and not easily seen.

Where practicable it is desirable to pick out all tubers in which the disease is readily seen and then to wash the remainder either in a tub of water or by turning a hose on to them. This washing not only removes any soil that may be sticking on, but it intensifies the discolorations produced by the disease, and so makes it a comparatively easy matter to pick out those tubers which are only lightly affected. After washing, the undesirable specimens should be removed and the remainder thrown out in a thin layer to dry before being stored away.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

These diseases show themselves on the tubers, either as a dry moldy rot or a wet slimy rot, or as brown or blackish discolorations. On some tubers the diseased condition may be fairly well advanced and consequently easily noticed. On other tubers the disease may be of recent development and not easily seen.

Where practicable it is desirable to pick out all tubers in which the disease is readily seen and then to wash the remainder either in a tub of water or by turning a hose on to them. This washing not only removes any soil that may be sticking on, but it intensifies the discolorations produced by the disease, and so makes it a comparatively easy matter to pick out those tubers which are only lightly affected. After washing, the undesirable specimens should be removed and the remainder thrown out in a thin layer to dry before being stored away.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

These diseases show themselves on the tubers, either as a dry moldy rot or a wet slimy rot, or as brown or blackish discolorations. On some tubers the diseased condition may be fairly well advanced and consequently easily noticed. On other tubers the disease may be of recent development and not easily seen.

Where practicable it is desirable to pick out all tubers in which the disease is readily seen and then to wash the remainder either in a tub of water or by turning a hose on to them. This washing not only removes any soil that may be sticking on, but it intensifies the discolorations produced by the disease, and so makes it a comparatively easy matter to pick out those tubers which are only lightly affected. After washing, the undesirable specimens should be removed and the remainder thrown out in a thin layer to dry before being stored away.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

These diseases show themselves on the tubers, either as a dry moldy rot or a wet slimy rot, or as brown or blackish discolorations. On some tubers the diseased condition may be fairly well advanced and consequently easily noticed. On other tubers the disease may be of recent development and not easily seen.

Where practicable it is desirable to pick out all tubers in which the disease is readily seen and then to wash the remainder either in a tub of water or by turning a hose on to them. This washing not only removes any soil that may be sticking on, but it intensifies the discolorations produced by the disease, and so makes it a comparatively easy matter to pick out those tubers which are only lightly affected. After washing, the undesirable specimens should be removed and the remainder thrown out in a thin layer to dry before being stored away.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Ford

WE ARE Ford Dealers in this district and have formed an estimate of the number of cars we will require to meet the needs of this territory. We cannot get enough cars to fill that estimate because there are not enough cars being made to fill all dealers' estimates throughout Canada.

The number of cars we can get depends upon the number of orders we send in and the early date at which we send them in, as the Ford Shipping Department follows the principle, "First Come, First Served."

Cars ordered now will not be delivered until March, and deliveries will be uncertain throughout the year. If you do not want to wait for summer or autumn delivery, come in and reserve your car by signing an order today.

Snellgrove & Faulds, Dealers, Glencoe

APPIN

The monthly meeting of the Women's Institute which was to be on Feb. 25th will be held a week later—March 4th. Mrs. Ben Fisher, district president, is expected to be present.

Jacob Huston, a son of the late John Huston of Ekfrid, died in London, and the remains were brought here for burial Wednesday morning.

Elmer McIntyre acknowledges the following additional contributions to the Armenian Relief Fund—Adam Roommelle \$4, Mrs. Henry Roommelle \$2, A Friend \$5, Wm. McTaggart \$1.

Mrs. McCulloch, who has been ill for some days with the flu, is recovering.

There are many cases of the prevailing epidemic in this section, which, together with the roads being almost impassable with snowdrifts, has pretty well tied up business and social activities. The mail couriers were unable to make their rounds on Tuesday.

Try a little advertising!

CARLOAD OF SUGAR

BIG SUGAR SALE

We are pleased to announce that we have secured a Carload of Sugar. Everything points to much higher prices on sugar in the near future. Our wholesalers all predict an advance of \$2 per cwt. for sugar in the near future, and also predict \$20 per cwt. for sugar by the time fruit season is here. The reason for this is the world's shortage of Raw Sugar, and Europe being big buyers on our market and willing to pay any price as all these countries have been on sugar rations during four years of war. At present sugar is \$2 per cwt. higher in United States than here. Sugar men all predict an extreme shortage by summer and that it will be a case of getting sugar at any price. Our advice is to secure your supply now for the whole year. You cannot possibly lose and every indication points to very much higher prices and a scarcity. Below we quote you price which we guarantee for two weeks, till February 26th.

GRANULATED SUGAR, 100 LB. BAGS, \$15.75

YELLOW SUGAR, 100 LB. BAGS - \$15.50

These prices are Net Cash

MULLIGAN'S THE PEOPLE'S STORE WARDSVILLE