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The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 48.--No. 9.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919.

BOOST YOUR INTERESTS

Your town is your home; your home is your town. By helping either you do credit to the other.

Whole No. 2455.

FARM FOR SALE

Desirable farm of 100 acres, south half lot 17 in the second range north of the Longwoods Road, Ekfrid. All newly tilled; 74 acres fall plowed; new barn and house; flowing rock well; 15 acres of good beech and maple bush. Apply to JOHN McARTHUR, Route 2, Glencoe. 551f

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Six Registered Shorthorn Bulls, red and roan, from such noted Scotch families as Ross, Laidlaw and Laidlaw, and sired by the old stock bull Pride of Treganna.

Two good colts coming three years old, sired by Lord Harts, and one by Blackhead coming one year.

A quantity of good hay and a few bushels of red clover seed.

D. TRENTAIN,
Treganna Stock Farm.

FOR SALE

Large frame house, also a quantity of brick, situated on north half of lot No. 29, 3rd range south of Longwoods Road, Ekfrid. ALFRED SQUIRE, Glencoe. 56

SEED OATS

Five hundred bushels choice seed oats for sale: O. A. C. No. 72, grown from registered seed taking first prize in the standing field crop competition. In seven years' Government test it averaged 22 bushels an acre in excess of the standard, the leading oat in Ontario under Government test. Price, 85 cents per bushel.—D. N. MUNROE, Route No. 2, Glencoe. 55-2

FARM FOR SALE

South half of lot 16, con. 3, Ekfrid, containing about 50 acres more or less, with a good house, barn 60 x 36 ft. on foundation, pig pen 45 x 20 ft., and drive shed 40 x 22 ft.; extra good spring well, never known to go dry; situated close to village, church and railway station. For particulars apply to James Hawkins, R. R. 4, Glencoe. 541f

FARM FOR SALE

Fifty acres, being the south half of lot 3, concession 2, Moss, four miles from Glencoe; good roads; all under pasture. Address H. B. MacNeil, 260 Marston Ave., Detroit, Mich. 54-4

DR. L. W. M. FREELE,
at present on the staff of the Canadian Special Hospital, Witley, England, has bought the business and property belonging to Dr. Walker, and is expected shortly to begin practice in Glencoe.

WOOD WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Friday, February 28, 1919, for seven cords of beech and hard maple stovewood, 20 inches long, to be delivered not later than first of April next at Tait's Corners Presbyterian church.—DAVID ALLAN, Secretary-treasurer. 53-3

LORNE LODGE No. 282

A. F. & A. M.
Glencoe Ontario

A regular communication of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, March 13, at 7.30 o'clock precisely. General business. Conferring degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.

D. A. McALPINE, W. M.
J. A. McKELLAR, Secretary.

McALPINE HOUSE

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

MEAL HOURS

Per Week
Breakfast.....6 to 9 a. m.
Dinner.....11.45 to 2 p. m.
Supper.....5.30 to 7.30 p. m.

SUNDAY SPECIAL

Breakfast.....8.30 to 9.30 a. m.
Dinner.....1 to 2 p. m.
Supper.....5 to 6 p. m.
Rates: \$2 per day. Special rates to steady boarders.

NICHOL & SON, Props.

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.

Chantry Farm

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep all sold out at present, except one eight-months' red bull calf; good individual and pure Scotch Butterfly family. Can spare a few extra good Silver Grey Dorking and Black Leghorn Cockerels; also some cheaper, suitable for crossing. Eggs for hatching in season.

ED. de GEX,
Kerwood

466

J. B. COUCH & SON

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

Its ASSAM quality gives it
that rich flavor

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

Sold only in sealed packages

WHAT WE ARE NOTED FOR

for Pails; sap time is here.
" Augers and Auger Bits for the mechanic.
" Years of service and good values.
" Yes when you ask if we have what you want.
" Oils for Autos, Tractors and Machinery.
" Utensils for Kitchen and Garage.
" Rubber Goods, Tires, Tubes, Belts, etc.
" Axes and Handles.
" Cut Glass and Silverware.
" Cook Stoves, Ranges and Heaters.
" Oils, Paints and Varnishes, S. W. P.
" Untiring service at all hours.
" Nobby Tread Auto Tires.
" Tinshop and Efficient Tinsmithing.

GALBRAITH BROS.

APPIN - ONTARIO
General Hardware and Auto Supplies

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000
Reserve Funds.....15,000,000
Total Assets.....490,000,000

540 Branches in Canada, Newfoundland, West Indies, etc.
Money loaned to farmers for the purchase of cattle, etc.
Interest credited half-yearly at highest current rates in our Savings Department.

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

GROCERIES PROVISIONS CONFECTIONERY

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

IN FOOTWEAR

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

W. J. STRACHAN GLENCOE

Hard Coal

We have received a few cars of Egg, Stove, Nut and Pea Coal. Order early, as this will not last long.

If you are going to build this year, let us figure with you. We can save you money.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS

Order your next lot of these at The Transcript office

WE SELL

The Famous NEWCOMBE PIANO

Phonola and other
TALKING MACHINES
(for \$25 up, on cash or monthly payment plan)
and the
SINGER SEWING MACHINE
as well as all lines of Farm Implements and Machinery.

W. A. HAGERTY

Phone 57r12 Glencoe

HOCKEY

Friday, Feb. 28th
GLENCOE RINK

CLINTON vs. GLENCOE
in N.H.A. semi-final game

Come! Fast game assured.
To begin at 8.
Admission 25c. Skating after game.

C. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER OPTICIAN
Marriage Licenses Issued

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. Hornung,
District Passenger Agent, Toronto.
C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

ROY SIDDALL

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

All kinds of Grain bought
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge
for credit.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

Make money in your spare time
during the Fall and Winter months
by selling Hardy Canadian Nursery Stock.

British and European markets will
be open again for Canadian Fruit and
now is the time to order for spring
planting.

Largest list of Fruit and Ornamental
Stock, Seed Potatoes, etc., grown
in Canada.

Write for particulars.
STONE & WELLINGTON,
The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries,
Established 1837 Toronto, Ont.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 30r2. Store, 89.

The Transcript office receives and
forwards subscriptions to all newspapers
and magazines. Save bother
and money by renewing with us.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Edward Parker, a former resident
of Bothwell, died a few days ago in
Detroit, aged 35 years.

A movement is on foot to have the
Legislature compel the removing of
bill board signs throughout Ontario.

Wm. Stinson has purchased the residence
of Wm. Milner, Wardsville, since the sale of his farm to Simon
Winger.

Ford Murphy, son of Rev. R. J.
Murphy of Wardsville, who has been
in France over two years, is on his
way home.

The death is recorded at Bothwell
of Mrs. Christina Ellwood Sussex,
widow of the late Stephen Sussex,
aged 83 years.

A large canning factory is to be
built at Strathroy, work on which will
be rushed in order to be ready for the
coming season.

A reception service will be held on
Monday, Feb. 17th, in Wardsville town
hall in honor of Curtis Horton and
Charlie Miller, returned soldiers.

Willard Griswold died suddenly on
Tuesday of last week at the home of
his son, Philip Griswold, in Middle-
miss. He was 89 years of age and
for a long time resided in Dunwich
township.

Reports are coming in from farmers
in the vicinity of Wingham that a
number of horses are going blind,
and it seems to be a disease starting with
sore eyes and gradually turning to
blindness.

There was a pretty wedding at the
home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred S. Scott,
Highway, on Tuesday, February 18th,
when their eldest daughter, Ida Estella,
was united in marriage to Herbert
Gould of Newbury.

David Stewart, one of the pioneers
of Dunwich township, passed away on
Thursday of last week at his home on
the second concession. Mr. Stewart
was in his 96th year and had resided
in the township for over 70 years.

There have been suggestions to the
Government to remove the 10 per
cent. war tax on automobiles, and it
is one of the things which will be
considered, when the budget comes
up. It is said the tax may be removed.

Elsie Hudson and Frank Hardy of
Clandeboye have issued a writ for
\$3,200 against the township of Bid-
dolph for damage done to their sheep
by dogs. They do not know to whom
the dogs belong, but are owned by
residents of the township.

The principal of the London Col-
legiate Institute has issued instructions
to his teaching staff to relax on the
amount of home work assigned to
students. Complaints have been
made that the health of children is
threatened by the pressure to which
they have been subjected in an endeavor
to make up the time lost during the
influenza epidemic.

The five members of the council of
Burford township last year have been
served with papers to recover same
paid for the expenses of a deputation
which went from that township, representing the United Farmers, to Ottawa,
to protest against the conscription
of farmers' sons. As many township
councils took similar action the
case is likely to set a precedent as to
the recovery of moneys so voted.

Capt. Roy Gray, M. C., son of James
Gray, of Gray's, Limited, London, has
died from pneumonia in England. He
enlisted as a private and served in
France since 1915. A brother, Sergt.
Ronald Gray, and an uncle, Pte. David
Gray, both made the supreme sacrifice
some months ago. Capt. Gray,
who was 31 years of age, and prior to
enlistment was a Queen's University
student, was soon expected home with
his English bride of a few months.

NEWBURY PUBLIC LIBRARY

A meeting in the interests of the
public library was held in the town
hall, Newbury, Monday evening, Feb.
24th. Officers for the current year
were appointed as follows:—President,
J. G. Bayne, re-elected; sec-
retary, W. H. Parnell, in place of
J. A. Armstrong, removed. Members
of the board, Mrs. R. Moore, Mrs. Wm.
Bayne, Misses Lydia and Bessie Pen-
nell, Nettle Archer and Annie Tucker
and D. Stalker. It was decided to try
and get ten or more citizens of the
village to subscribe \$3 each to the
library fund, and teams captained by
James Brennan and James Parnell
were appointed to canvass for members.
The dramatic club also are
planning to put on an entertainment
in the near future, the proceeds to be
given to the fund which will be largely
spent in providing new books. It is
intended also that the library be kept
open on Thursday evenings as well as
Saturday afternoons and evenings so
that members from the country will
have a better opportunity for ex-
changing books.

AUCTION SALES

On west half north lot 6, con.
4, Ekfrid, on Tuesday, March 4th, at
one o'clock sharp—1 Percheron colt,
rising 3 years old; 1 Clydesdale colt,
rising 3 years old; 4 steers, rising 3
years old; 6 heifers, rising 3 years
old; 1 cow, 3 years old, calf by her
side; 6 steers, coming 2 years old;
4 yearling steers; 3 steer calves, rising
1 year old; 2 heifer calves, rising
1 year old; 1 cow, in calf, 6 years old;
8 hogs, almost ready to ship; about
25 cords of 16-in. mixed stovewood.—
Wm. Pierce, proprietor; McTaggart
& McIntyre, auctioneers.

For sale—a large cook stove, Eaton's
Bruce range; practically new; a
great bargain.—Miss Riggs, Glencoe.

NOTES FROM THE OIL FIELD

The well being drilled on the south
half of lot 5, concession 4, by R.
Tunks, contractor of Bothwell, for
Gillies Bros. has a fine showing of oil.
A pump is being put in the well today,
so that at present writing we are un-
able to estimate what will result.
This is the nearest point to Glencoe
at which oil has been found and fur-
ther testing to the south and east of
the present producing area is now
probable.

The well which was brought in on
the farm of R. W. and Malcolm Mc-
Kellar last week tested 25 barrels in
5 hours. Another well has been started
on the east half of this farm.

Hugh Walker, who has been in the
employ of the Ontario Petroleum Co.
as night engineer, met with a very
painful accident on Monday morning.
While starting an oil engine the
crank slipped, striking Mr. Walker
and breaking his nose.

No. 3 well was brought in last week
by Mr. Best on the Livingston lease,
and is said to be a good one. Mr.
Best has since moved his drilling rig
to the farm of Wm. C. King, south
half lot 11, con. 3.

DEATH OF DR. LUMLEY

The funeral of Dr. W. G. Lumley of
Detroit took place from the railway
station here yesterday afternoon to
Oakland cemetery and was conducted
by the Masonic Order.

Dr. Lumley passed away at his
home, Highland Park, Detroit, on
Monday. He was born in South-
township, near St. Thomas, April 4,
1844. In 1866 he entered the Medical
Department of Victoria University,
Toronto, and in the spring of 1870
graduated with honors from that in-
stitution. Immediately following his
graduation he came to Glencoe, where
he established himself in his profes-
sion and built up a large and lucrative
practice. He moved to Detroit about
24 years ago. During his long resi-
dence in Glencoe Dr. Lumley was
prominently identified with the public
life of the village and was also con-
nected with several fraternal organi-
zations, including the Masonic Order,
being a charter member of Lorne
Lodge. In 1883 he married Miss Elizabeth
T. Currie, a daughter of the late
Nathaniel Currie, M. P. P.

A CLASSY CONCERT

Practically every seat in the Glen-
coe Presbyterian church was occupied
on Thursday evening when the Corda
Ward Buchner Concert Company gave
one of their popular entertainments
as announced. The program was of
a high order, and that it was appre-
ciated was evidenced in the vigorous
encore which demanded the re-
appearance of each performer in turn.

Mr. Mitchell, the blind pianist, has
exceptional talent and delighted the
audience with his artistic touch and
the expression given to the composi-
tions of some of the great masters.
A composition of his own was not
least of the enjoyable numbers. Corda
Ward Buchner, violinist, rendered
her selections with that tone and ex-
pression of the finished artist and a
delicacy of shading that appealed to
the finer sense. Evelyn Holbrook,
soprano soloist, has an
excellent voice of vibrant quality and
sweetness, and her numbers were a
real treat in vocal music. Selections
by Miss Reva Horsman, elocutionist,
who made an attractive appearance,
were given with excellent finish, ex-
celling particularly in Pauline John-
son's "The Cattle Thief." The only
complaint heard was that the even-
ing's entertainment came too rapidly
to its conclusion.

CAPT. McDONALD NOW K. C.

The following from a Vancouver pa-
per refers to Captain D. A. McDonald,
a former Glencoe barrister and son of
Mr. and Mrs. A. S. McDonald of Ap-
pin, who was here a few days ago on
his way home from overseas:

"Considerable satisfaction is being
expressed in legal circles at the honor
of a K. C.-ship conferred by the At-
torney General on Capt. D. A. Mc-
Donald, now overseas. Before joining
the colors in the early days of the
war Mr. McDonald, who was a mem-
ber of the firm of Bourne & McDon-
ald and also dean of the Vancouver
law school, was regarded as one of
the soundest lawyers at the Vancou-
ver bar. In going overseas he made
great professional sacrifices. He will
be remembered by many members of
the Vancouver public for his work as
counsel for Ald. McBeath in the Mad-
ison waterworks enquiry some years
ago."

CHEVROLET

Valve in head motors—all.
The gas saver.
The product of experience.
Model 490, \$1015, tax and frt.
paid.

Baby Grand Model, \$1475, war
tax and frt. paid; with leather
upholstering.

Fourteen models: Fours, Eights,
Roadsters, Touring, Coupes, Se-
dans, Trucks.

And remember—CHEVROLET
built its tremendous business, sec-
ond to none, by making transpor-
tation cheaper than other cars.

Try one and see.
N & A. M. GRAHAM.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

The Dorothy Cavendish Chapter
will meet on the second and fourth
Monday at 7.30 p. m.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Farmers' Institute flourishes.
Glencoe's debutante debt \$12,400.
Glencoe enlivens over curling and
hockey.

Glencoe has a gymnasium well pat-
ronized.
Get-rich-quickers invest in Rossland
mining stocks.

Sons of Scotland hold banquet at
McAlpine hotel.
"Rip Van Winkle" opens Glencoe's
new opera house.

Stephen Fennell's house at New-
bury destroyed by fire.
Oil introduced in California for
keeping dust out on roads.

Cattle buyers offering 4½ cents per
lb. live weight for stall fed steers.
Peter Rijnhart, missionary, his wife
a Newbury girl, murdered in Thibet.

Newbury creamery building sold to
Lafferty & Brown for a basket fac-
tory.

Newly discovered oil field on lake
shore in Dunwich attracts much at-
tention.
Ekfrid councillors—John C. Fletcher,
A. D. McCallum, George Scates,
N. A. Galbraith.

F. C. Carman seeks natural gas at
Thamesville and proposes to sink a
well 3,000 feet deep.

January goes out 14 below zero.
Cold snap breaks record in February
at 25 below. No sleighing.

Euphemism council—G. A. Annett,
reeve; F. J. Baynton, G. E. Smith,
C. J. Watson, Richard Willis, councilors.

Glencoe Presbyterians on St. Valen-
tine's evening banquet their pastor,
Mr. Ross, and his wife and daughter,
presenting gifts to each, the occasion
being Mr. Ross's completing fifth year
in Glencoe.

KILMARTIN

Miss Mary McAlpine and Miss Effie
McKellar have gone to Detroit.
Glad to report that Mrs. Duncan
McKellar is improving.

Pre-communion services will be
held in Burns' church on Friday, Feb.
28, 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

The marriage of Hector McFarlane
and Miss Fairbairn of Alberta took
place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D.
A. Dewar, St. Thomas, on Monday,
February 24. The young couple ex-
pect to spend a few days in this vic-
inity before leaving for their home in
Detroit.

Malcolm McPhail and Roy Munroe
are shipping a couple of loads of stock
to the West this week, including re-
gistered mares and Shorthorn cattle.

Hugh Walker, brother of Mrs. Doug.
Secord, had his nose broken on Mon-
day while working in the oil field.

Alexander Munroe has returned
home after spending a week in Lon-
don.

Miss Margaret Walker of Brooke is
visiting her sister, Mrs. Doug. Secord.
R. D. McKellar has returned after
spending two weeks with friends in
Detroit.

Duncan Mitchell is spending a few
days with friends in Detroit.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS

In the Estate of Ellen Elliott Douglas,
late of the Township of Moss in the
County of Middlesex, spinster, de-
ceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant
to the Trustee Act that all persons
having any claims or demands against
the estate of the said Ellen Elliott
Douglas, who died on or about the
twenty-second day of September, 1918,
at the said Township of Moss, in-
testate, are required to send by post
prepaid or to deliver to The Canada
Trust Company, 446 Richmond Street,
London, Ontario, the Administrators
of the property of the said deceased,
their names and addresses and full
particulars in writing of their claims
and statements of their accounts and
the nature of the securities, if any,
held by them.

And take notice that after the 24th
day of March, 1919, the said The Can-
ada Trust Company will proceed to
distribute the assets of the said de-
ceased among the persons entitled
thereto, having regard only to the
claims of which they shall then have
had notice, and that the said Company
will not be liable for the said assets
or any part thereof to any persons of
whose claim they shall not then have
received notice.

Dated at London, February 22, 1919.

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY,
By Cronyn & Betts & Coleridge,
their Solicitors hereina, London,
Ontario. 55-3

Cream Wanted

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

LAMBERTON CREAMERY CO.

ALEX. McNEIL,
Local Manager.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—
Manitoba Wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½, in store Fort William.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 70½c; No. 3 C.W., 62½c; extra No. 1 feed, 63½c; No. 1 feed, 60½c; No. 2 feed, 56½c, in store Fort William.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., 39½c; No. 4 C.W., 38½c; rejected, 70½c; feed, 70½c, in store Fort William.
American corn—No. 3, yellow, \$1.50; No. 4, yellow, \$1.47, prompt shipment.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 58 to 61c; No. 3 white, 57 to 60c, according to freight outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 do., \$2.12 to \$2.20; No. 3 do., \$2.07 to \$2.15, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.00 to \$2.17; No. 2 do., \$2.00 to \$2.14; No. 3 do., \$2.02 to \$2.10, f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.80, according to freight outside.
Barley—Malting, 75c to 80c, nominal.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 95c nominal.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.25, nominal.
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$10.50 to \$11.10, Toronto.
Ontario flour—War quality, \$9.75 in bags, Toronto and Montreal, prompt shipment.
Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal, \$40.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton; good feed flour, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per bag.
Hay—No. 1, \$20 to \$21 per ton; mixed, \$18 to \$19 per ton, track Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, \$10 to \$11 per ton, car lots.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 26 to 38c; prints, 40 to 41c. Creamery, fresh made solids, 51c; prints, 52c.
Eggs—New laid, 43 to 44c.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 32c; roasters, 25c; fowl, 27 to 30c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 40c; squabs, 45c; geese, 55c.
Live poultry—Roasters, 26c; fowl, 24 to 30c; ducks, 32c; turkeys, 35c; spring chickens, 25c; geese, 55c.
Cheese—New, large, 28 to 29c; twins, 28½ to 29c; triplets, 29 to 29½; Shilton, 29½ to 30c; old, large, 29 to 29½; twin, 29½ to 30c.
Potatoes—Ontario, f.o.b., track Toronto, car lots, 95c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, \$3.50 to \$4.00; primer, \$3.00. Imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$4.00; Lima, 15c.
Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 28 to 29c; 10-lb. tins, 27 to 28c; 60-lb. tins, 26 to 26½c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tin, 10 to 20c. Comb, 10-cz., \$4.50 to \$5.00; 12-cz., \$5.50 to \$6.00.
Maple products—Syrup, per gallon, \$2.25 to \$2.35; sugar, lb., 27 to 28c.
Provisions—Wholesale.
Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 26 to 38c; heavy, 30 to 32c; cooked, 49 to 51c; rolls, 21 to 22c; breakfast bacon, 41 to 42c; backs, plain, 44 to 45c; boneless, 50 to 52c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 28 to 29c; clear bellies, 27 to 28c.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 27 to 27½c; tubs, 27½ to 28c; rolls, 27½ to 28½c; prints, 28½ to 29c. Compound tierces, 25½ to 26½c; tubs, 25½ to 26½c; rolls, 26 to 26½c; prints, 27½ to 27c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, 77½c. Flour, new standard grade, \$11.10 to \$11.20. Rolled oats, bags 90 lbs., \$4.15. Bran, \$4.02. Shorts, \$4.4 to \$4.5. Mouille, \$6.4.
Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$22.
Cheese, finest Easterns, 24 to 25c; butter, choicest creamery, 52½ to 53c; eggs, selected, 50c; eggs, No. 1 stock, 47c; potatoes per bag, car lots, \$1.75; dressed hogs, abattoir, \$24½; lard, pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 25 to 29c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—
Choice heavy export steers, \$16.00 to \$17.50.
Do, good, 14.50 to 15.50.
Choice butcher steers, 12.50 to 13.00.
Butchers' cattle, choice, 12.00 to 12.50.
Do, good, 10.50 to 11.25.
Do, common, 8.50 to 9.00.
Bulls, choice, 10.50 to 11.00.
Do, medium bulls, 8.75 to 9.00.
Do, rough bulls, 7.50 to 8.00.
Butcher cows, choice, 10.25 to 11.00.
Do, good, 9.25 to 9.50.
Do, medium, 8.25 to 8.50.
Do, common, 7.25 to 7.75.
Stockers, 8.00 to 10.50.
Feeders, 10.50 to 12.00.
Canners and cutters, 5.50 to 7.00.
Milkers, good to choice, 90.00 to 140.00.

Do, com. and med. 65 00 75 00
Springers, 90 00 140 00
Light ewes, 9 00 10 00
Yearlings, 12 00 12 50
Spring lambs, 14 00 15 50
Calves, good to choice, 15 50 17 75

Hogs, fed and watered, 17 50 18 00
Do, off cars, 17 75 18 25
Do, f.o.b., 16 50 17 00
Montreal, Feb. 25.—Choice select hogs, \$17.50 to \$18.00 per 100 pounds weighed off cars. Choice steers, \$11 to \$12.75; good steers, \$5.00 to \$11.00; butchers' hogs, \$8.50 to \$10.50; other hogs, \$5.50; butchers' cows, \$9.00 to \$11.00; poorer prices, \$6.00 to \$9.00; canners and cutters, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Milk-fed calves, \$13.00 to \$16.00. Sheep, \$9.00 to \$12.00; lambs, \$13.00 to \$15.00.

FRANCE LOST 45 SHIPS

Four Dreadnoughts and Five Cruisers Among 113,000-Ton Naval Loss.

A full list of French naval losses in the war, which has been published, include four battleships, the Bouvet, Suffren, Gaulois and Danton; four armed cruisers, the Leon Gambetta, Admiral Charner, Cleber and Desputis; four destroyers, the Chateaufort, Thoudart, and one fast cruiser, the Chateaufort. There were, besides, fourteen destroyers, eight torpedo boats and fourteen submarines lost. One of the submarines, the Durie, was refloated by the enemy, but was subsequently recovered. The minor ships which were sunk were five auxiliary cruisers, four gunboats, seventy-two submarine chasers, one float and seven small craft.
The loss in tonnage was 110,000, against 50,000 tons for England, 76,000 tons for Italy, and 17,500 tons for the United States.

Some 20 U-Boat Commanders To Be Tried on Murder Charge

A despatch from London says:—Ryter's says it learns that the commission which is enquiring into German submarine excesses has now sufficient evidence to convict some twenty German submarine commanders, nearly all of whom are present in Germany, of murder. Seven commanders in particular have had records against them, according to Ryter's advice, and the opinion is expressed that their surrender and trial, possibly by an allied naval tribunal, should form a clause in the armistice terms.

Allies Must Restrict Germany, Says British Mission

A despatch from Paris says:—The need for restricting Germany is really urgent, according to the report just made by a group of fourteen British officers who visited various parts of Germany recently for the purpose of conducting a special official investigation of the situation. The officers declare that the country is living on its credit as regards food supplies, and that either famine or Bolshevism—probably both—will ensue before the next harvest if outside help is not forthcoming. The need for fats is especially urgent.

RICH OIL FIELDS DISCOVERED IN DERBYSHIRE

A despatch from London says:—Important discoveries of fuel oil have been made on the Due of Devonshire's estates at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, where exploration has been carried on for a large scale and under official sanction. The supplies are described as vast. Experts are convinced that several other rich oil fields are in the country.
An authority says there is more oil in England than in the whole State of Pennsylvania.

ALLIED VICTORY IN MURMAN TERRITORY

A despatch from London says:—The Allied forces, in successful operations, carried out with courage and dash, have advanced to Soroka, 60 miles south of Soroka, on the Murman railway, according to an undated official report received here on Friday night. The Bolsheviks lost 50 men-killed and 80 wounded, and the Allies captured much material.

GERMAN PROPOSES NATIONAL MOURNING

A despatch from Weimar says:—Telegrams of protest against the signing of the new armistice are pouring into the National Assembly, and one from Berlin demands that a period of national mourning be ordered.



In the Far North—Canadian and American railway men replacing a piece of track and a bridge south of Archangel, Russia, which had been destroyed by the Bolsheviks.

CANADA'S SHARE IN MANNING NAVY

Admiral Story Commends Bearing and Conduct of Over 4,000 Canadians.

A despatch from Halifax says:—Canada's proud but little known part in manning the navy for protection of her own shores was uncovered a little bit here by Admiral W. Oswald Story, who is in command of the North Atlantic squadron of the British navy, and is stationed at Halifax. The occasion was a dinner by the City Council and the Board of Trade to the party of visiting newspapermen from the Western provinces. According to the enthusiastic testimony of this grim old seadog, more than 4,000 Canadians took part in this work.
"I regret you did not come here sooner," said the Admiral, "and see what Canada's naval work was. On this coast we have had over 100 vessels of the navy operating, manned by between 4,000 and 5,000 Canadians. The service these men have rendered to Canada has been great. They have had to man small ships, and live a life to which they were not accustomed in any way. They have borne these hardships cheerfully, and their conduct throughout has been irreproachable. I regret we have to part, as we will demobilize on Monday. I regret you did not come earlier, so that you could have let the people of Canada know the splendid service they have rendered."

BRITISH GET 5,000 GUNS BY GERMAN SURRENDER

A despatch from London says:—On behalf of the Government it has been announced in the House of Commons, in answer to a question, that the following equipment of the German armies had been surrendered to the British up to February 9:
Heavy guns, 2,500; field guns, 2,500; machine guns, 25,000; trench mortars, 3,000; airplanes, 1,700; locomotives, 4,055; motortrucks, 1,220.
Up to February 14 the Germans had surrendered to the British 126,826 freight cars.

UNIQUE GIFT TO PRINCESS PATRICIA FROM REGIMENT

A despatch from London says:—The Princess Patricia's Regiment have presented Princess Patricia with a statuette of a soldier wearing the badges of the Pats, and holding in his hand a book in which are inscribed the names of all who have served with the regiment.

CANADA ADDS TO SHIPBUILDING

1918 Output of Vessels Greater Than Any Previous Year.

A despatch from London says:—Lloyd's annual summary of mercantile shipbuilding throughout the world in 1918 shows that the mercantile output of the allied and neutral countries for that year was 5,447,444 tons. This figure has never previously been approached. It is more than 62 per cent higher than the output for 1913, the record year prior to the war, which included Germany and Austria-Hungary, these countries being excluded from the present compilation.
Three hundred and one vessels, of 1,348,120 tons, were launched in the United Kingdom. This is 584,033 tons below the record of 1913, but it is 185,223 tons more than in 1917, and 739,850 tons more than in 1916.
Outside the United Kingdom there were launched 1,565 merchant vessels of 4,099,324 tons. These figures show an increase of 131 per cent as compared with 1917, and are 2,938,535 tons higher than in 1913. The United States, Japan and Canada were responsible for 92 per cent of the total output abroad.

CANADA'S EXHIBIT ARRIVES IN TIME

A despatch from Paris says:—There has been some apprehension lest the Canadian exhibits for the Lyons trade fair would not arrive in time, but the ship containing them docked at Havre on Sunday, and they will be carried to the fair ground by a fast train. With the opening of the fair, on March 1, the exhibits will be in position, and there will be in attendance representatives of Canadian industries and enterprises who are beginning to arrive.

PADEREWSKI'S GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED BY ALLIES

A despatch from Paris says:—Official announcement was made that the representatives of the allies, at their meeting at the Quai d'Orsay on Friday, decided that the allies should recognize the Polish Government, headed by Ignace Jan Paderewski.

HOSTILITIES WITH POLAND SUSPENDED BY GERMANY

A despatch from Basle says:—An official statement from Berlin says: "Conforming with the convention prolonging the armistice, hostilities with Poland were suspended on the morning of February 17."

WEATHER COLD IN NORTH RUSSIA

But Health of Canadians is Good and Winter Sports Serve as a Diversion.

A despatch from London says:—From the latest arrivals from the Murman coast it is learned that the Allied troops of the North Russian expeditionary force are in good health conditions and the military authorities are doing everything to alleviate the discomforts of the extreme cold, combined with the Arctic 24-hour night. The temperature was nearly 40 degrees below zero in January, and only three to four hours of daylight during the month at Port Murmann, which is 200 miles within the Arctic circle.

The troops are mostly accommodated with wood-lined log barracks or collapsible huts, fitted with sleeping bunks and Russian stoves. Various entertainments are frequently organized. Winter sports, especially skiing, also rough shooting, are indulged in. There are comparatively few cases of frostbite owing to the heavy supply of clothing.

The North Russian allied troops are garrisoning 350 miles of the Murman railway. Supplies for outposts are despatched from the railhead, sometimes 200 miles distant, by reindeer sledges, which are often driven by the women folk. Two of the latter have received the Military Medal for gallant conduct in repelling enemy raids on food convoys.

Murmansk is an ice-free port, but the forces at Archangel are completely cut off from the outside world for six months of the year. Intercommunication between the two forces commanded by Gen. Ironside is only possible in winter time by aeroplane. Major Sir Ernest Shackleton is attached to Gen. Maynard's headquarters as an adviser on Arctic equipment, while a special force of Canadian officers and non-commissioned officers, all experienced in Klondike conditions, is attached to the forces as instructors in Arctic life. Teams of husky dogs have also been specially sent from Canada for transport work, though the local reindeer, which roam in herds over the Lapland country, are chiefly used for this purpose.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR

A despatch from Delhi says:—In opening the Legislative Council, Lord Chelmsford, the Viceroy, said that India's contribution to the Allies included 21,000,000 sterling worth of hides, 200,000 tons of railway sleepers, 1,800 miles of railway track, 299 locomotives, 5,000 vehicles, 42,000,000 articles of military clothing, 1,250,000 combatants and non-combatants.

A Model.

The newly elected M.P. was opening a banner at Mutton. He was in the middle of what he considered a most telling speech when he noticed one he took to be the local pressman sketching him.
After the ceremony he went up to the man, and said:
"Er—believe me—aw—what you were sketching me—what? Isn't that so?"
"Er—yes!" said the pressman.
"What—er—newspaper do you represent?" asked the conceited M.P.
"No newspaper," said the man with the sketch-book. "I design comic postcards."

When sauces are set away, put a few bits of butter on top. This prevents the forming of a crust.

PRINCESS PAT GREETS BATTALION

Colonel-in-Chief Inspected Men and Fixed Wreath to Colors.

A despatch from London says:—Princess Patricia of Connaught bade farewell on Friday to the famous battalion of Canadian light infantry which bears her name and of which she is the Colonel-in-Chief.
The battalion, which only arrived in England from Belgium a fortnight ago, was inspected by the Princess at the Canadian camp of Bramshot, near Liphook. The men had with them the colors which the Princess worked with her own hands and presented to them when they left Ottawa for France, and which they carried through many engagements. The men were in fighting kit and looked extremely smart on parade.

After inspecting and addressing the men, the Princess fixed to the colors, which were presented to her by an officer on bended knee, a laurel wreath in metal, inscribed: "To the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry from the Colonel-in-Chief, in recognition of their heroic services in the great war, 1914-18."

The battalion marched past its Colonel-in-Chief to the inspiring skirt of the bagpipes. It is noteworthy that the colors presented the Princess were the only ones carried in action by British troops in this war.

TWO BAVARIAN MINISTERS SHOT

A Third Officer Killed and Two Others Seriously Wounded.

A despatch from Munich says:—Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, was shot and killed on Friday by Lieut. Count Arcovalley as Eisner was on his way from the Foreign Ministry in Munich to the Diet. The shooting occurred in the Prinzessstrasse, and death resulted from two shots fired from behind into his head.
Eisner's body was carried into the Foreign Ministry, where it lies in the porter's lodge.

Soon after the shooting the judicial and police authorities arrived to investigate the assassination, and the first session of the Landtag was opened. Hardly had the proceedings commenced when Herr Auer, Bavarian Minister of the Interior, was shot. The shooting took place while Auer was alluding to the assassination of Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier. Auer fell wounded in the left side, and Deputy Oel was killed and two other officials were seriously wounded.

The shots were fired from the public gallery, and caused a panic among the deputies.
The Diet building is being guarded by the military.

German Prisoners of War Will Not Be Repatriated Now

A despatch from Paris says:—Mathias Erzberger, head of the German Armistice Commission, has been informed by the Allied War Council that at present there can be no discussion of the repatriation of German prisoners of war, except of wounded men or men who are seriously ill.

Health of the Hair.

The poisons left in the system by the influenza seem to have caused loss of hair with many of the patients. The remedy is, first, build up the health, and first, last and all the time, massage the scalp twice a day, if possible. The hair should be washed frequently, too, even though a great deal of hair comes out at each washing. It is impossible to restore the hair without keeping the scalp clean. The rubbing of the scalp during the shampoo and the hot and cold water are very beneficial, too. At least five minutes' massage night and morning is required. Place the thumbs firmly against the side of the head to get a firm hold, and then move the scalp back and forward so that it is loose, and you produce that "aglow" feeling. A good tonic to use at night is made of forty-five grains of resorcin, one ounce of glycerine and enough of diluted alcohol to fill a six-ounce bottle. A druggist will put this up for you. Faithfulness to this treatment is very necessary.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

The appointment of a paid secretary-treasurer has been decided upon by the comrades of the Great War at Victoria.
Mr. H. Chaslow, of Victoria, has been appointed the new president of the British Columbia Teachers' Federation.

The order of the British Empire has been conferred on Capt. W. H. Lettice, of Victoria. He went overseas with the 47th Battalion from Vancouver three years ago.

A company known as the Canadian Sillerton Exploration and Development Co., Limited, has received its charter in Vancouver.

Miss Grace Hopkins, of Hopkins Landing, Howe Sound, died of influenza and meningitis at Vancouver General Hospital.

Lieutenant Harold Owen, son of Major the Rev. C. C. Owen, of Victoria, is credited with having first originated trench raids.

The medical health officer in the Point Grey district has requested that schools be kept closed owing to the epidemic of influenza.

A shipment of three carloads of beef cattle, forwarded from Vernon to Vancouver, realized to the shipper \$9,500.

Lieutenant A. G. Inlay, Vancouver, of the R.A.A.F., has returned home.

Spacious results are being secured by the Great War Veterans' Association in the obtaining of positions for returned men at Vancouver.

Corporal C. R. Powers, of Vancouver, was accidentally killed in France after four years' service.

The deportation of alien enemies has been unanimously proposed by the United Frontists' Association, Vancouver.

Funds are being collected from business men at Vancouver to build up new industries.

The Royal Northwest Mounted Police are to be stationed at Vancouver in the near future.

The Vancouver jitney-by-law has been upheld and jitneys are legally prohibited at Vancouver.

Owing to the overcrowding of Vancouver schools, a two-session system each day has been proposed, from 8 to 1 and from 1 to 6.

It was a great shock to a large circle of friends at Vancouver to hear of the death of Lieut. Col. H. Badwell, D.S.O., C.M.G., Croix de Guerre, of pneumonia, at St. John, N.B.

Liquid air is to be one of the chief commodities tapped out in a new industry to be established in Vancouver very shortly.

There is reported to have been a steady increase in the mining industry of Vancouver Island during 1918. Representatives of the B.C. Fruit Growers are opposing any increase in export rates.

Mr. John Redman has been elected president of the Kamloops Farmers' Institute for the coming year.

Owing to a fresh outbreak of influenza, three schools at Ladner, B.C., have been closed for several weeks.

The Sumas Council have purchased a Victory Bond for \$1,600.

Carl A. Nasom, of Abbotsford, has returned home after serving at the front for over two years.

INDIA'S SUGAR AND COTTON

New Methods of Refining Sugar Will Insure Large Export Trade.

Sugar making is one of India's most ancient industries, but the loss of three-fourths of the sugar value of the cane by use of primitive machinery and the "muddy" character of the product, because of religious prejudices, prohibited the use of animal charcoal for refining, has confined India's sugar to local consumption, says the World Outlook. With nearly three million acres under cane, producing considerably more than a third of the world's total, India nevertheless exports no sugar. On the contrary, in addition to her own stupendous production, she spends \$25,000,000 for sugar annually.

With new methods of refining, there is now a steady development of centralized plants, and soon India—the aboriginal home of the cane—will doubtless take a place as a sugar exporting land commensurate with the size of her cane crop.

During the last official year the cloth woven from India's home-grown cotton and home-spun yarn could have belted the world forty times around. Yet this amazing amount gave only a scant five yards per person, and this in a country where the climate makes cotton cloth the one usable material for most of the people.

India already has 114,000 looms, more than half of which are in the Bombay Presidency alone. Hundreds of thousands of hand looms of home workers are as yet uncounted. The cotton mills employ nearly 300,000, and the cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing mills more than a third as many additional workers.

The present stress is pushing native industry into a new development.

Complete School Set—24 Pieces

FREE TO BOYS AND GIRLS

This outfit contains:
1 English School Case
1 Japanese Pencil Box
1 Special Drawing Pencil
1 Compass
1 Rubber-tipped Lead Pencil
1 Metal-cased Lead Pencil
1 Pen Holder
3 Pen Points
1 Box Crayons (28 colors)
1 Eraser
1 Box Paints
1 Paint Brush
2 Patriotic Stickers
2 Patriotic Union Jack Flag Stickers
so that you can make the flag on your school books, letters, etc.

We will give you this whole 24-piece School Outfit free of all charge if you will just 20 packages of our lovely embossed St. Patrick and Easter post cards at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package).

Send us your name and we will send you the cards to sell. When sold send us the money and we will send you the whole outfit. Address:

HOMER-WARREN CO., Dept. 83, Toronto

BRINGING UP FATHER



CANADIAN INDIANS GAIN IN NUMBERS

MANY SOLDIERS DECORATED FOR
VALOR IN WAR.

Native Races Are Making Notable Progress in Prosperity, Productiveness and Education.

That the Indian population of Canada is slowly but steadily increasing, that the income of the Indians and the value of their real and personal property has increased, and that over 3,500 Indians, or about 35 per cent. of the Indian male population of military age, enlisted for active service, are interesting facts appearing in the annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs for the year ended March 31, 1918, just published.

According to the report, the total number of Indians and Eskimos in Canada is 109,294. Of this total, 105,295 are Indians and 3,999 are Eskimos. The total value of the real and personal property possessed by the people of the native race in 1918 was \$65,235,112, against \$62,885,915 in the preceding year and \$56,436,998 in 1916. The total income of the Indians from all sources in 1918 was \$8,418,307.10, against \$7,200,456 in 1917. This is an increase of \$1,117,851.10 over the income of the Indians in the preceding year. The tables given in the report show that there has been an increase of upwards of two and one-half millions of dollars in the income of the Indians during the past four years.

The report emphasizes the loyal and patriotic spirit shown by the Indians during the war and their gallantry on the field of battle. As shown by the report, many of the Indian soldiers have been decorated for bravery. The sum of \$24,093.81 had been contributed by the Indians to the Patriotic, Red Cross, and other war funds up to the date of the publication of the report.

Creditable Part in War.

Referring to the part taken by the Indians in the war, the report says: "Special mention must be made of the Chippewas of Nawash, Cape Croker, Rama, Saugeen, Georgian and Snake Island, the Mississaugas of Saugeen, the Fort William band, and the Moravians of the Thames in Ontario, the Micmacs of Prince Edward Island, the Cote band, in the Pelly Agency, Saskatchewan, and the Head of the Lake band, in the Okanagan Agency, British Columbia, as these bands have sent to the front practically all their able-bodied male members of military age.

In addition the Indians are making good progress. There are 330 schools of all classes in operation under the auspices of the Department—244 day schools, 78 boarding and 17 industrial schools. The total enrolment for 1918 was 12,413—6,211 boys and 6,202 girls—an increase of 235 pupils over the preceding fiscal year.

The expenditure on Indian education from parliamentary appropriations during the year amounted to \$734,122.32.

In addition to these appropriations the various bands of Indians contributed the sum of \$29,349.70 toward the payment of teachers' salaries and the maintenance of school buildings.

There was a large increase in grain production and farm stock on the reserves. In 1917 the number of acres of land under crop on the Indian reserves throughout Canada was 70,521 acres. In 1918 there were 82,421 acres under crop, an increase of 11,900 acres.

FORTY-ONE ROPES OF PEARLS British Women Give Their Jewels To the Red Cross

Women in all parts of the British Empire have given so many pearls for the Red Cross that a recent sale of part of them in London Times, "was the humble objective" of those who originated the plan a year ago. Great demands, it was feared, had already "almost dried up the founts of charity," but the owners of pearls "had other views; no human neck could have borne the weight of the gems they poured in on the jewellers appointed custodians of the gifts." The movement, we read, was sanctioned in high places:

"The Queen gave a lovely gem from the Royal store and pearls of great beauty came also from Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria (who became president of the committee), and other royal ladies. These were the early days of last March. In April nearly seven hundred pearls were received; before May was out there were over two thousand; and there were nearly three thousand when the exhibition of single gems was held in June. To-day the pearls which are to be sold number close on four thousand."

"Instead of one necklace the women of Great Britain, of the Dominions, and of friendly nations have given forty-one ropes of pearls, many of them of finest orient, and all of them worth possessing. The gifts were so wonderfully given. Pearls came, as readers of the Times cannot forget, in memory of men who had given their lives in the great war, of regiments that had helped to make history."

The navy is a defensive weapon and not an offensive one. And that is why we do not mean to give it up. We have kept these islands free from invasion for centuries, and we mean to take no risks in the future.—Mr. Lloyd George.

The Latest Design



A combination of serge and satin that features a most unusual collar which extends on one side to knee length. McCall Pattern No. 8738, Misses' Dress. In 3 sizes, 16 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.

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

NO NAVAL BASES IN PACIFIC Question of the Marshall Islands is Agitating Australia

The action of Japan in insisting on the retention of the Marshall Islands in the Pacific, instead of submitting them to the mandatory system to which Great Britain and other countries are willing to lend adherence in respect of the disposition of former German colonies, is causing Australia some alarm. The Minister for Labor and Industry in the New South Wales Cabinet, now in London, points out that resolutions adopted by the Federal Parliament of Australia with respect to the future control of German colonies in the Pacific are inspired more by the fear of future expansion, to which the democratic feeling of Australia is opposed. The unanimous feeling is that former German possessions must not in future be used as colonies and not as naval bases, with very little colonization, as was Germany's practice.

The Marshall Islands are a small group of coral islets, with a limited native population, presenting few inducements to settlement even by such a frugal and industrious people as the Japanese. On the other hand, they would afford safe shelter to the largest fleet in the world, and their position might, under certain circumstances, render them a menace to Australia. If Japan is not prepared to accept a mandate with respect to the tenure of these islands it is clear that there must be rigid restrictions as to their utilization as a naval base or coaling station for the Japanese fleet or the fleet of any other country. Only by such means will Australia, and with Australia the world, feel satisfied that they constitute no menace in the future to peace or the freedom of the seas.

The Canadian Department of Fisheries and the United States Bureau of Fisheries are planting chinook salmon eggs from the Pacific coast in the St. Lawrence river system.

As always—
food will
play a big
part
"As a man
eats,
so is he."
Grape-Nuts
a food for
body and
brain
(Contains the
building phos-
phates of the
grain)
"There's a Reason"

Canada Food Board
License No. 1075

Evacuation Scenes in France



British troops taking back the civil population to their original homes.



The River Scheidt and broken bridge at Tournai.

TESTED GAS MASKS AT RISK OF DEATH

BRITISH ENGINEERS ENSURED
SAFETY OF ARMY.

Every Gas Was Tested and An Anti-
dote Found Six Months Ahead
of German Schemes.

Of the deeds of self-sacrifice on the "home front" none is more noteworthy than those of the small band of officers and N.C.O.'s of the Royal Engineers—mostly chemists—who risked death by toxic poisoning in their experiments to ensure that our troops should be equipped to withstand and beat the German gas.

Lieut.-Col. Edward Frank Harrison, C.M.G., head of the department, who died this year that unless he gave up the work he could not live 12 months. He refused. From 8 a.m. till 10 or 11 p.m. throughout the week, including Sundays, he was at his post. All the while he was absorbing gas in his experiments, and his lungs were becoming impregnated. When influenza seized him he had not the strength to beat it off.

His staff shared the risks with him. The officers and N.C.O.'s who had to test the effects of every kind of gas and every type of protective mask went day after day into sealed chambers containing concentrations of the gas. In the early days particularly, when about 15 men were engaged in this work in London and 20 in France, they never knew what the result would be.

All were poisoned in some degree, for sometimes a mask that appeared in theory to be perfect failed in this practical test, and the men had to get out of the gas chamber as best they could. At times they remained in these sealed chambers for hours ascertaining the relative merits of the masks.

Anticipated Gas Attacks.

The Germans introduced poison gas on April 22, 1915, at Ypres. For eight months they used chlorine. Then they added phosgene, making a much more deadly combination. But by this time anything they might do had been anticipated and allowed for by the chemists of the Royal Engineers.

They had tested every gas and had found the antidote. The cotton-waste pad, known as the "black veil" respirator, had been succeeded by the hypodermic, and the latter in turn by the flannel helmet, with a chemical impregnation giving protection against phosgene.

This helmet was introduced in August, 1915—four months before the Germans used phosgene—and from that time Britain was always six months ahead of Germany in gas defensive preparations. Early in 1916 the large box respirator was supplied to specialist troops such as machine

gunners; and six months later the small box respirator was distributed to all troops. Of these respirators, 20,000,000 were made. Italy asked for them, and all her troops were supplied within two months. The result was that in the big attack in June, when the Austrians crossed the Piave and fired hundreds of thousands of gas shells, the Italians had only two men killed by gas.

THE TERRIBLE "ASHICAN"

Captain of U-Boat Describes the
Effect of Depth Charge

From the captain of a U-boat, a limp, bedraggled figure that had been fished out of the sea with a bathhook, came to me the following description of what it is like to be depth charged, says "Jackstaff" in the London Daily Mail.

"Well, how did you like it?" he asked ironically. By "it" the questioner meant the series of exploding "ashicans" which had thrown skyward big lumps of the sea mixed with fragments of submarine.

Dazed, and evidently uncertain of his own anatomical condition, the U-boat captain felt his legs, then his arms, meanwhile staring around with comically bewildered mien. Then as realization of what had happened came gradually to him he answered the question in slow, methodic speech.

Being depth charged, he said, was "awful." The strain of it so dazed the morale of a submarine's crew that if they got away they were of no further use. By the shock of the explosion lights were put out; frequently leaks were started in the hull, and the boat was thrown right on her side.

Creeping along in this condition, with charges bursting all around, although they might not be very near, was appalling. If lights were got going they would be extinguished again by the later detonations. All a crew could do was to run their boat out of the danger area as quickly as possible, wondering fearfully the while whether the next "burst" would crush her up like a smashed eggshell. If they escaped they were very fortunate. It was a terrible ordeal.

"Now, please, will you give me some meat?" he ended.

This odd anti-climax to a tale of terror astonished the auditors. But the U-boat captain meant the request quite seriously. It appeared that in the port he sailed from, (which was neither Kiel, Wilhelmshaven nor Zeebrugge) meat had for a long time been unobtainable. Now he had hopes of a good, square meal, and that his body was whole, he next thought of his stomach. Which was very human, if not very heroic.

The British Government has arranged for the establishment of mills for the production of potato flour on a large scale.

Nampcel a little commune in the war-devastated section of France, has chosen Mme. d'Evry as Lady Mayor, the first woman in France to be thus honored.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

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

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

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

My Standard

To live as gently as I can;
To be, no matter where, a man;
To take what comes of good or ill
And cling to faith and honor still;
To do my best, and let that stand
The record of my brain and hand;
And then, should failure come to me,
Still work and hope for victory.

To have no secret place wherein
I stoop unseen to shame or sin;
To be the same when I'm alone
As when my every deed is known;
To live unflinching, unafraid;
Of any step that I have made;
To be without pretense or sham
Exactly what men think I am.

Keep Your Health TO-NIGHT TRY Minard's Liniment

for that Cold and Tired Feeling.
Get Well, Keep Well,
Kiss Spanish Flu
by using the OLD RELIABLE,
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. Ltd.
Yarmouth, N.S.

One way of fostering sport: In a French regiment stationed near the Rhineland a ten-kilometre footrace is held once a month. The winner receives twelve rya's leave; the second man ten days; the third, fourth, fifth and sixth, eight days; and the next ten men six days.

Women will be admitted as delegates to the permanent International Labor Conference which is in process of formation at Paris.

Airman—"Here, take this chicken away." Waiter—"What's the matter with it?" Airman—"It's all wings and machinery."

ED. 7.

CLEANSER YOUR HAIR MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL, THICK, GLOSSY, WAVY

Try this! All dandruff disappears
and hair stops coming
out.

Surely try a "Danderine Hair cleanser" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Danderine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance.

Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Danderine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair. Danderine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful.

You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will spend a few cents for a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine at any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

The Sea is His

The sea is His, He made it,
Black gulf and sunlit shoal,
From barriered bight to where the long

Legues of Atlantic roll;
Small strait and ceaseless ocean
He made each one to be,
The sea is His; He made it—
And Britain keeps it free.

By pain and stress and striving
Beyond the nations' ken,
By vigils stern while others slept,
By lives of many men;
Through nights of storm, through dawns
Blacker than midnight—
This sea that God created,
Britain has kept it free.

Count me the splendid captains
Who sailed with courage high
To chart the perilous ways unknown—
Tell me where these men lie!

To light a path for ships to come
They moored at Dead Man's Quay,
The sea is God's; He made it—
And these men kept it free.

O little land of England
O-mother of hearts so brave,
Men say this trust shall pass from thee
Who guardest Nelson's grave!
Aye, but these "bargains" yet shall learn
Who'd hold the world in fee—
The sea is God's—and Britain,
Britain shall keep it free.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

The Return Courtesy

It happened on a busy crossing in Edinburgh. The policeman on duty had just stopped a civilian to enable the cross-traffic to proceed. The man in blue kept the civilian waiting longer than was strictly necessary, so that the latter, beginning to get restive, started to proceed, although the hand was still against him.

The policeman turned upon him in a rage.

"Did ye no' see me haulin' up my hand?" he shouted.
The civilian smiled scornfully.
"Well, I did notice that it began to get dark suddenly," he said, "but I didn't know it was your hand. Ye see, it's takin' me all my time 'tae keep my horse fra' shyin' at yer feet!"

MONEY ORDERS.

The safe way to send money by mail is by Dominion Express Money Order.

Actually Occurred

A British officer who toured the West during the war on propaganda work is said to be telling his colleagues in London that this incident actually happened: "On one of our trains we had no dining car and stopped at Green River in Wyoming. I think it was, for lunch at the station restaurant. My waiter seemed to be quite a typical cowboy, recruited for the emergency, and when he asked me what kind of pie I'd have for dessert I asked what kind of pie he had. 'Mince and apple,' he replied. After some hesitation, which seemed to arouse his ill-will, I asked for apple pie. 'Say, stranger,' he responded with unmistakable menace, 'what's the matter with the mince pie?'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Our British Navy

We sleep in safety here at home
Because ye lie awake
Midst tempests, storms, and wind-
tossed waves.

In peril for our sake,
Words fail to tell thee what we feel;
God's blessing on thee be,
Great Britain's bulwark and her pride,
Brave watch-dogs of the sea.

Rice is the main sustenance of 54 per cent. of the inhabitants of the globe.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

BETTER HORSES IF THEY HAVE Spohn's Distemper Compound

When your horses are subjected to changing weather conditions of winter and spring, their systems become run down, and the result is that they are very susceptible to DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS, COLDS. SPOHN'S will keep your horse in good condition, so his system can ward off disease.

Buy of your druggist.
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.



LOST
ESCAPED BLACK FOX. PAY REWARD.
able reward. Red Bros. Bothwell,
Ont.

FOR SALE
WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER
and job printing plant in Peabody,
Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will
go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 67,
Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd. Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE
in New Ontario. Owner going to
France. Will sell \$2,000. Worth double
that amount. Apply J. H. Co. Wilson
Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS
CANCER. TUMORS. LUMPS. ETC.
Internal and external. Cured with-
out pain by our home treatment. Write
us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical
Co. Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

AUTO TIRES. 30 x 35 AUTO TIRES.
\$12.25. Tubes \$1.65. All sizes cut
rate prices. Riverside Garage & Rubber
Co. Gerrard and Hamilton Sts. Toronto,
and 728 Dorchester St. West, Montreal.

ASTHMA
INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH
ASTHMADOR
OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST
or write Lyman-Katz Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 60c.
Remember the name as it might not be seen again.

More Maple Sugar
Last year's crop of maple sugar
and syrup is all gone. Prices this
year will be just about as profitable.
The export trade is developing. What
the dealers want is more maple sugar,
more maple syrup, and better quality.
Make your maple bush pay this year
by tapping all the trees you can handle.
As far as the boiling goes it is
just about as easy to handle the
sap of 5,000 trees as 500.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows
Too Wise
Some one just for a joke, asked the
new clerk in the drug store for some
sweet potato seeds. The clerk hunt-
ed all through the seeds, but could
find no sweet potato seeds and finally
applied to the boss.

The latter explained that he was be-
ing kidded and cautioned him about
not letting smart Ales put anything
over on him.

A few days later a lady entered the
store and asked for some bird seed.
"Aw, go on," grinned the clerk,
"you can't kid me. Birds is hatched
from eggs."

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by
taking 30 drops of Mother Selge's
Syrup after meals and on retiring.
It dissolves the lime and acid
accumulation in the muscles and
joints so these deposits can be
expelled, thus relieving pain and
soreness. Selge's Syrup, also
known as "Extract of Root,"
contains no alcohol or other strong
drugs to kill or mask the pain of
rheumatism or lumbago, it re-
moves the cause. 50c. a bottle
at druggists.

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the
punch that relieves
rheumatic twinges

This warmth-giving, congestion-
scattering circulation-stimulating re-
medy 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.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

50c., 60c., \$1.20.

Let Cuticura Save Your Hair

On retiring, comb the hair out straight,
then make a parting, gently rubbing in
Cuticura Ointment with the end of the
finger. Anoint additional partings until
the whole scalp has been treated.
The next morning shampoo with Cuti-
cura Soap and hot water.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-
card: "Cuticura," Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A.
Sold by dealers throughout the world.

Spohn's Distemper Compound

When your horses are subjected to changing weather
conditions of winter and spring, their systems become run
down, and the result is that they are very susceptible to
DISTEMPER, INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, COUGHS, COLDS.
SPOHN'S will keep your horse in good condition,
so his system can ward off disease.

Buy of your druggist.
SPOHN MEDICAL COMPANY, Goshen, Indiana, U.S.A.



THE OUTLOOK

FOR 1919 IS VERY BRIGHT

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY SALES SHOW SPLENDID GAINS OVER ANY PREVIOUS JANUARY OR FEBRUARY SALES, notwithstanding the unseasonable weather and flu epidemic. It means that the people are optimistic; they have faith in the future. This confidence should be instilled in everyone, and it will go a great way in overcoming any slight depression.

Having in mind the many inquiries recently received personally and by letter, we realize with what intense interest the public generally are seeking to discern the true conditions that exist throughout Canada today, what is likely to transpire in the immediate and more remote future, and also how developments outside our own country are going to affect us.

From every source of reliable information reports all agree that there cannot be lower prices on Cottons, Linens, Silks or Woollens for many months. Many lines will show further advances of from 10 to 25 per cent.

THIS STORE'S SPLENDID LARGE STOCKS allow us to continue selling merchandise of the most desirable quality at, in very many cases, less than today's mill or wholesale prices. Make the closest comparison of prices and qualities and you will see why our sales are showing such splendid increases over each previous season.

MARCH IS SEWING MONTH

Thrifty people buy and have made up before the spring rush all their Wash Dresses, Blouses, Aprons, etc. Our heavy stocks of Prints, Ginghams, Zephyrs, Galateas, Chambrays, Ducks, Drills, etc., offer excellent choice. Exceptional values in Grey and White Cottons, Sheetings, Long-cloths, Shirtings, Tickings, Table Linen, Towelling, etc.

WAR SAVING AND THRIFT STAMPS FOR SALE AT THIS STORE

Authorized agent of the Department of Finance for the sale of Canada War Savings and Thrift Stamps.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

CASH FOR EGGS AND BUTTER

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In advance in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; 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.

FOR PRINTING.—The Transcript has a large and superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1919

NEWBURY

J. A. Armstrong was elected president of the A. Y. P. A. in connection with the Church of England in Strathroy recently. We can assure them the choice was a good one.

Miss Lillie Martin of Glencoe spent the week-end with Mrs. Frank Robinson.

B. F. Jeffery started in on Monday as mail carrier on R.R. No. 3, instead of E. Leech.

Alex. Gray was laid up last week with an attack of pleurisy, the first time he has been sick or missed a day since he took the mail route.

Sorry to report no improvement in the condition of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rush. Mrs. David Gage and John Burr.

Word was received last week from Florida from Robert Scott that his brother John had died there.

Richard Sellers was taken to the hospital in Chatham a week ago Monday and on Wednesday a message came telling of his death. The deceased had a mental trouble and on Tuesday afternoon after a serious attack he fell asleep and quietly slept away early Wednesday morning.

The funeral was held on Friday, interment being made in the family plot at Chatham. Besides his widow, Emma Tryon Sellers, are two daughters, Mrs. A. Regis, here, and Mrs. Martin, in Chatham, who will have the sympathy of their friends.

Mrs. Martin of Lambeth is visiting her daughter, Mrs. P. Hillman, and son, George Martin.

Miss Jessie Gray of Detroit was home for the week-end.

Miss Flora Hillman was in Detroit last week attending the millinery openings.

Miss Frances Vanduzer left on Monday for London where she has taken a position in the office of The London Life Co. Miss Frances had become very popular and will be greatly missed.

Miss Anna Fennell left on Sunday for an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Churchill, of London.

Herb Gould is receiving the congratulations of his friends, he having been married last week to Miss Scott of Highgate.

The town flag floated at half-mast on Saturday and some of the business places closed for five minutes at 10.30 in the morning out of respect to the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Reeve Holman received a message on Saturday telling him that two men from overseas would arrive on the International. At 8 o'clock the church and school bell rang out the news and in spite of the downpour of rain many turned out with flags and lanterns and red torches to meet the train. L. Babcock and Leonard Purdy of Wardsville arrived. They were escorted to the town hall and to the platform, where Reeve Holman read an address

AT THE NEWBURY CASH STORE THIS WEEK

10 lbs. No. 3 Yellow Sugar, \$1.00, only one parcel to a customer, while present stock lasts.

2 pkgs. Raisins, 25c.

Headquarters for 5 Roses Flour.

Shorts and Bran in stock.

M. H. PARNALL

License No. 8-13967

of welcome. After three rousing cheers had been given the boys, everybody sang lustily "The Maple Leaf." Rev. James Malcolm then in a few well chosen words addressed the boys. The travellers were tired and were excused from making any reply. The National Anthem and benediction closed the rather impromptu but happy gathering.

Tomorrow (Friday) evening Knox church congregation will hold a reception in the basement in honor of L. S. Babcock, who returned from overseas on Saturday.

Much sympathy is expressed for Pte. George Bell and wife in the death of their baby, Dorothy May, who died last week. Pte. Bell is expected home soon from overseas.

On Wednesday, March 5th, the Women's Institute will hold their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Hammett—owing to illness, not at Mrs. Blain's. It is expected that the large bala for overseas will be in readiness for shipment. All the ladies cordially invited to help finish up this work.

SHIELDS

Misses Margaret and Christina Little of Kilmartin visited at J. D. McBride's on Saturday.

Inspector Johnston paid a visit to our school last week.

James Walker of St. Thomas spent over Sunday in this vicinity.

The Ferguson's Crossing Needle Club met at the home of Mrs. Nell McVicar on February 5th and packed a box containing 5 shirts, 4 pairs of socks and 33 garments for the refugees. Value of box, \$38. The next meeting is to be at Mrs. H. A. McAlpine's on Tuesday, March 4th. Please bring in all work, as this will likely be the last shipment to the refugees.

A Standard Medicine.—Parnelle's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

KILMARTIN

Misses Christina and Margaret Little entertained a few of their friends to a party one evening last week.

Miss Mary E. McAlpine and Miss Effie McKellar have gone to Detroit for a few months.

The 50-acre farm formerly owned by Peter L. Campbell of Ekfrid was sold by auction last Saturday to John C. Little for \$3,250.

Sergt. Alex. Moore has returned to his position in Detroit which he held before enlisting in the United States army.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCallum entertained a few of their friends and neighbors to an oyster supper on Friday evening in honor of their son Dan who is returning to the West in a few days.

At a meeting of the ladies of the congregation held recently, a Ladies' Aid was organized, the first meeting to be held in the manse on March 5th.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in Burns' church, Moira, next Sunday at the close of the morning service. Preparatory services on Friday at 11 a. m. and 7.30 p. m.

CASHMERE

Mrs. Henry Saylor is able to be up and about again.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Tunks spent Saturday with their grandparents in Bothwell.

Born on February 20, to Mr. and Mrs. John Johnston, a daughter.

Basil Sitter is confined to his bed with an attack of measles.

Mrs. Howard Gardiner and son Bramwell are sick with a severe cold.

Pte. Russell Willick returned from London on Tuesday with his final discharge from the army. He has gone on an extended visit to Niagara Falls.

The social evening of the Epworth League was held in the church and everyone had an enjoyable time. There was a good attendance.

We are glad to hear that Pte. Fred Mann, who was dangerously ill, is reported very much improved.

Woodcutting started on Monday morning.

B. F. Jeffery of Newbury is taking over this mail route, Mr. Leech having retired.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sitter spent Saturday and Sunday with her parents in Newbury.

CAIRO

Ruth Walker, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Walker, is quite ill.

Miss M. E. Carter of Walkerville is visiting friends in this vicinity.

R. J. Macaulay of Inwood is visiting at the home of his uncle, W. R.

Mrs. Fred Thompson is visiting friends in Thamesville.

M. D. Smith, accompanied by Fred Burr, visited their cousin, Lee Smith, at Abertoldy on Sunday.

B. W. Fansher and Harvey Annett, auditors for the township, are engaged in their labors.

The annual congregational meeting of the Cairo Presbyterian church was held on the 21st inst. The treasurer's report indicated total receipts \$526.24, expenditures \$519.49, cash on hand \$11.75, 1918, \$6.75—a fairly satisfactory state of affairs. Rev. Thos. Mead of Thamesville, in the absence of A. E. Waghorne, officiated on Sunday, and his discourse was both instructive and edifying to all present.

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

APPIN

Glad to hear the Winger family are improving in health.

Frank Polle moved into town last week. Appin is sure growing.

Be sure and take in the poverty social next Wednesday in the basement of the Methodist church.

These are the days the stone road boosts a town.

Peter McArthur attended the funeral of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the invitation of The Globe.

Mrs. G. Lamont and family are visiting in Kincardine for two weeks.

There was a bright meeting of the Y. P. S. on Sunday evening. Despite unfavorable weather the attendance was fair.

Miss Dorothy Thornicroft is visiting her sister, Mrs. Fred Campbell, at Lambeth.

Among the young people's activities at Appin is that of the Presbyterian Young People's Society. At their next meeting, to be held on Monday evening of next week instead of Wednesday, they purpose having a debate and social evening with refreshments.

Mrs. H. D. McCulloch is spending a couple of weeks with her parents near Orillia.

On the afternoon of Feb. 20th the Fraser Mission Band held their monthly meeting at the home of Miss Jean McIntyre. The meeting was well attended. Mrs. Dan A. McColl read a splendid report of the Women's Missionary convention held in London on January 28th and 29th. A paper on "The Life of Jacob" was read by Mrs. Alf. Bardwell. The band purpose holding a meeting for the young children the first Saturday of each month to engage in the study of missions and to sew for the bala.

Before the close of the meeting Miss Christina Thornicroft read a very nicely worded address to Miss Annie R. Eddie, and Miss Mary Jane McTaggart presented Miss Eddie with a life membership certificate in the Women's Missionary Society.

MELBOURNE

Mrs. Long of Bridgen spent several days with her sister, Mrs. Robert Parr, Maxwell Parr of Victoria College spent the week-end with his parents.

Miss Sheriff of the public school staff spent Sunday with friends in London.

Miss Mildred Robinson and Miss A. M. Role were in West Lorne for a couple of days at the latter's home.

Mrs. W. R. Vance visited her mother in Strathroy.

Miss Sharpe of Kimball was the guest of her uncle, Mr. Staples.

Mr. Howland of Toronto, secretary of the Men's Federated Christian Brotherhood, had charge of the service in the Presbyterian church last Sunday night. In the evening the congregation joined service with the Methodist.

E. Richards is overhauling his store building.

Miss Tillie Richards is visiting in Detroit at her sister's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffery of Wardsville have returned to their home after spending two weeks with their daughter, Mrs. James Collier.

EKFRID STATION

Miss Mildred Holmes of Newbury is visiting her mother here.

Wilson McPherson has purchased Mrs. R. W. Huston's farm on the Longwoods Road and will move there soon.

Mrs. Lethbridge of Glencoe spent a couple of weeks with Mrs. W. P. Corneil.

Phillip Eaton had his tonsils and adenoids removed in a London hospital on Monday.

Ekfrid Patriotic Society will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. Bernie Galbraith on Thursday, March 6th. Please bring all finished articles, as the last shipment is to be made.

WARDSVILLE

Nurse May Henderson of London is visiting her mother here.

Marion and Dorothy Reid of Bothwell are visiting their grandfather, J. Wilson.

J. A. Mulligan and E. Paulda have bought the old Cody property belonging to A. Smith, and will start a garage.

Leonard Purdy returned from overseas on Saturday.

Mrs. John Johnston of the 3rd concession, Aldboro, entertained the Epworth League Tuesday evening. A very pleasant evening was spent.

J. B. Martyn is on the sick-list.

Howard Gardiner of Cashmere gave an interesting talk on "Fishing" in the Methodist church Sunday evening.

Mrs. Aitchison is visiting her son Will in London.

Mrs. Jack Simpson, who has been in the hospital for an operation, returned home Saturday.

Miss Jennie Gordon is on the sick-list.

Charles and Mrs. Mimna returned last week after spending a month with their daughter, Mrs. D. H. Anders, at Ypsilanti, Mich.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

PARKDALE

We regret to say that H. Blain has had a stroke of paralysis. Small hopes are entertained for his recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Haggitt have returned home after having a very pleasant visit with Windsor friends.

STRATHBURN

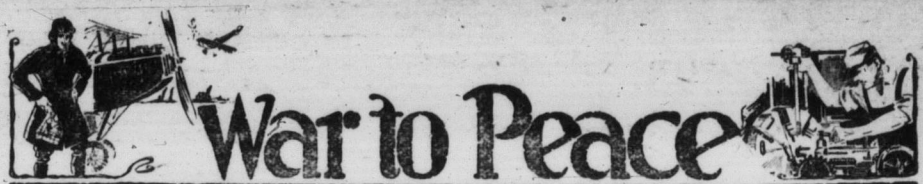
Alex. R. McLaughlin of Alvinston spent a couple of days last week with his sister, Mrs. R. W. Huston.

Miss Margaret Young of Minneapolis called on her cousin, Mrs. R. W. Huston, one day last week.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Charles H. Hutchinson*



To Solve Canada's Employment Problem

EVERYONE in Canada should understand just what the Government is doing to solve the unemployment problems that may arise through the demobilization of our fighting forces.

(1) Employment Offices.

So that everyone—male or female, soldier or civilian—can get quickly such jobs as are available the Government is co-operating with the Provinces in establishing a chain of Public Employment Offices. Employers are being urged to make use of these offices to secure any help they need. Farmers, for example, who need hired men should apply to the nearest office. There will be a Public Employment Office in every town of 10,000 people—and wherever the need for one exists. There will be 60 different offices in all—one-half are already in operation.

(2) Employment Opportunities.

The war held up much work that will now be carried on at once. Public works, shipbuilding, roadbuilding, railway work—construction of bridges, improvement of road-bed, making of new equipment—these will provide new opportunities for employment. In addition, the Government has sent a Trade Mission overseas to secure for Canada a share in the business of providing materials and products required for reconstruction work in Europe. It has also set aside the large sum of

\$25,000,000 to be loaned through the Provinces to encourage the building of workmen's houses. This will mean much new work in the spring.

(3) Land and Loans for Soldiers

To help soldiers become farmers the Government has developed a programme that includes the providing of land, the granting of loans, and the training and supervision of those inexperienced in farming. At present, the soldier is granted, free, in addition to his ordinary homestead right, one quarter-section of Dominion lands. He also receives a loan up to the maximum of \$2,500.

These original plans are now being broadened. If Parliament passes the new proposals during this session, the Soldier Settlement Board will be able to buy suitable land and re-sell it to the soldier at cost.

Land up to the value of \$5,000 may be bought by this plan—the money to be repaid in 20 years. The low interest rate of 5 per cent. will be charged. These new proposals will also permit the Soldier Settlement Board to loan the soldier-farmer up to \$2,500 for purchasing equipment, etc., in addition to \$5,000 loan on his farm.

The Repatriation Committee

OTTAWA

Overland

Overland Model Ninety
Touring, \$1360; Model
\$1440 Touring, \$1495;
Willys-Knight Four
Touring, \$2175;
Willys Six, \$2425
f. o. b. West Toronto

"The Thoroughbred"

The spirited, dependable performance of Overland Model 90 has won the admiration of thousands of owners. Its stamina and endurance have built up a world-wide prestige founded squarely on service. Owners are safer guides than specifications.

Wm. McCallum Dealer
Phone 88 Glencoe

Willys-Overland, Limited, Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario
Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg and Regina

The Road to Independence



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
 GLENCOE BRANCH, J. A. McKellar, Manager.
 BOWTHER BRANCH, R. J. Gilfillan, Manager.
 NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. Murdoch, Manager.

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS
 Opposite Royal Bank Building

FLOWER DEPT.
 Potted Plants and Cut Flowers for all occasions.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.
 Phone 25
FANCY GOODS DEPT.
 Stamped Linens and Embroidery Silks; Crochet Cottons of all kinds.

BIG SALE AT P. D. KEITH'S CASH STORE GLENCOE

Specials in Dry Goods, Millinery and Groceries.
 A carload (300 bags) of Extra Redpath Granulated Sugar, special price \$11.00 a bag of one hundred pounds for quick sale. We need the money. Cash with order. \$10.75 for 5-bag lots. P. D. KEITH.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
 Rev. G. S. Lloyd; M. A., Minister
 SUNDAY, MARCH 2
 11 a. m.—Communion.
 7 p. m.—The Women of Jerusalem.

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line
 Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express, 9:57 a. m.; No. 114, express, local points to London, 2:50 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:05 p. m.; No. 116, local accommodation to London, 10:40 p. m.
 Westbound—No. 113, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 1:31 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:37 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.; Nos. 114, 116, 15 and 16, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line
 Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:40 p. m.; way freight, 4:20 p. m.
 Westbound—No. 3, express, 12:59 p. m.; No. 353, mixed, local points to St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.; way freight, 9:25 a. m.
 Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch
 Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 365, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 283, passenger, 6:40 p. m.
 Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 364, mixed, 4:55 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
 Eastbound—No. 634, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4:17 p. m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 5:33 p. m.
 Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4:48 a. m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 632, 5:16 p. m.
 Trains 22, 634, 635 and 636, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE
 Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G. T. R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7:00 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.

We Carry a Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
 GLENCOE
 Tinmith Plumber

WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO
 A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. MacKinnon, Principal, P. O. Box 66.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed in Glencoe Presbyterian church next Sunday at the morning service. Rev. Dr. McKellar of London will address the congregation at preparatory services to be held on Friday at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

In view of demobilization all correspondence addressed to troops overseas should be endorsed on the outer cover with the name and address of the sender in order that the communication may be returned in the event of its being undelivered.
 Rev. Wm. Lowe of Lucan preached in St. John's church on Sunday, having been sent here by the bishop to make a few days' canvass. Mr. Lowe was rector of Glencoe some thirty years ago. Mr. Charlton took Mr. Lowe's work in Lucan for Sunday.

The annual meeting of the Glencoe Patriotic Association will be held in the town hall on Tuesday evening, March 4th, at 8 o'clock. The advisability of organizing a branch of the Soldiers' Aid Commission of Ontario will be discussed at this meeting. A full attendance of citizens is requested.

James Grover, who bought the old Salvation Army barracks, was engaged taking down the building one week when it collapsed while he was at the top. Mr. Grover emerged from the debris little the worse, though much to the astonishment of those who witnessed the occurrence and expected to find him seriously hurt.

Glencoe firemen were called out a few nights ago to combat a fire which broke out in a Grand Trunk freight car on an eastbound train. The fire was a difficult one to get at, and after a vain attempt to extinguish it with the chemical apparatus, the car was unloaded of its merchandise and the water hose applied with success after the car was considerably damaged.

At the conclusion of the evening service in the Presbyterian church last Sunday an informal reception was held for Sergt. Tait and his bride. An address was read by A. B. McDonald and a memento was presented to Sergt. Tait by Joseph Grant in recognition of his services overseas. Afterwards the congregation stepped forward and gave hearty welcome to Mr. and Mrs. Tait.

The Glencoe-Thamesville sextet defeated the London hockey club by 5 goals to 4 at Glencoe on Wednesday night in a second-round intermediate O. H. A. game. But London's lead of four goals, obtained in a previous game, secured the round for them by a margin of three goals. About 300 people witnessed the Glencoe game, which was a clean one throughout. About 30 people came down from London but scarcely could get a look in.

W. W. Shaver of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, London, met the executive of the Glencoe Patriotic Association on Tuesday afternoon regarding plans for the returned soldiers. He urged the formation of a branch of the Soldiers' Aid Commission for Glencoe and the purchase of such an organization would be to look after the reception of the returning men, assisting them back to civilian life by employment or vocational training, and dealing with any complaints in regard to allowance, pensions, etc. The matter will be taken up at the annual meeting of the Patriotic Association on March 4th, when Mr. Shaver will be present and address the meeting.

SPECIAL NOTICES
 White fish and Pacific flat fish this week at George's.
 O. A. C. No. 21 seed barley for sale.—W. R. McEachern.
 For sale—five-year-old cow, just freshened.—Crawford Allan.
 Money to loan on farm property. Write to Box 34, Wardsville, Ont.
 Anyone having a turkey hen for sale please notify Mrs. D. A. Campbell.
 Chopping Saturdays as usual at old price. License No. 4543.—Frank I. Abbott.
 For sale—two desirable lots, south end of Main street. Apply to John McLean.
 Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar.
 For sale—a few Plymouth Rock pullets and some seed barley. Apply to E. Webster, Appin.
 For sale—sectional bookcase in quarter-cut oak; 4 sections. Enquire at The Transscript office.
 Furniture to rent for the season. For particulars apply to Joseph McClure, Bothwell, or lot 31, con. 8, Euphemia.
 "Indian" motorcycle for sale; price \$275; 14 h. p.; side car attached; good as new.—David Hardy, route 1, Melbourne.
 Wanted to rent—5 or more acres of land, with buildings, in neighborhood of Glencoe. Enquire at The Transscript office.
 Wanted—good live representative to handle Delco-Light system in Glencoe and vicinity. Write to M. C. Morgan, Kerwood.
 Lost—in Glencoe or on road to Pratt's Siding, a gold ring with hair setting, valued as keepsake. Reward at Transscript office.
 Wear your nicest smile but your poorest clothes to the poverty social at Appin, March 5th, and win one of the numerous prizes.
 Seed Grain for Sale.—Marquis spring wheat; barley, O. A. C. No. 21; early oats, and pease.—D. A. Coulthard, R. R. 1, Glencoe.
 For sale—1 set single harness, 1 second-hand cutter, 1 mail wagon wheels, a cheap driving horse. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Weaver.
 Don't forget the poverty social in the Appin Methodist church on Wednesday evening, March 5th. A splendid program will be given and lunch served. Admission 15c.
 An entertainment and box social will be given by the Sunday School at Ekfrid Station on Friday evening, March 14th. First-class talent is being secured for the occasion.
 Wanted—girl for housework, on farm near Glencoe; small family; good wages; power washer and churn; duties to commence first of April. Apply in writing to Box 110, Glencoe.

OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

The Wonderful Medicine, Made From Fruit Juices and Valuable Tonics.



MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ

29 St. Rose St., Montreal.
 "I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well. I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good. I read about 'Fruit-a-tives'; and tried them. After taking a few boxes, I am now entirely well. You have my permission to publish this letter, as I hope it will persuade other sufferers from Dyspepsia to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well."
 MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ.
 "Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made from fruit.
 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
 At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

For sale—pure bred Durham bull calf, 8 months old. Inspection invited.—E. V. Thorncroft, Appin.
 If you wish to see your old piano or organ in exchange on a new self-player piano or an up-to-date talking machine, drop a card to following address:—Daniel H. McKee, agent, Glencoe.

Call and see our new lines of shoes for men, women and children, in black and chocolate, leather soles and Neolin soles. The latest styles; a large assortment to choose from.—Chas. George.
 Big sale of sugar at Keith's Cash Store. A carload (300 bags) Redpath granulated sugar, special price \$11 a bag of one hundred pounds. Quick sale on. We need the money; you need the sugar. Cash with order. Don't miss this opportunity. You may have to pay more later on. \$10.75 for 5-bag lots.

The sweet musical tones of a violin can be heard on a Columbia graphophone at Colin Leitch's tailor shop, of Toscha Seidel, the Russian boy prodigy, who is now touring America. He is 19 years old and artists pronounce him the world's greatest violinist. He makes records exclusively for the Columbia Graphophone Co.

The women of Glencoe and vicinity are invited to attend a meeting in the Methodist church on Wednesday afternoon, March 5, to hear Mrs. Bigelow, provincial field worker for the W. C. T. U., lecture on "Our Citizenship Outlook." As the franchise has been conferred upon the women of this country, it is very important for us all to be informed on the subject of our responsibilities to our country. Come to the Methodist church on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock and hear about it.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. Levi Smith was in Chatham on Saturday.
 —Mrs. Scott of London is the guest of Mrs. J. A. McKellar.
 —Fred Kreh of Owen Sound is visiting his cousin, Mrs. Gordon Reycraft.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Manson of Appin are guests at J. A. McKellar's this week.
 —Miss Heycraft is spending a week with her daughter, Mrs. Percy Little, Detroit.
 —Mr. and Mrs. George Hurdle spent the weekend with Mr. and Mrs. John Stevenson.
 —Miss Annie George of the London Collegiate spent the weekend at her home here.

—Mrs. Patterson of Alvinston spent a few days in Glencoe with her sister, Mrs. Hayter, during the week.
 —Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Anderson of Windsor spent a day last week with their daughter, Mrs. A. E. Sutherland.
 —Misses Drina McAlpine and Elizabeth Leitch of the London Normal spent the weekend at their respective homes.

—Lorne Wilson of Alberta, who is spending the winter with his brother at Lawrence, visited relatives in town last week.
 —Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Forbes of St. Catharines spent the weekend with Mrs. Forbes' sister, Mrs. John Stevenson.

—Mrs. Wm. Wehlmann is visiting her mother, Mrs. Logan, during the week, before leaving for Welland, to which place the family are moving.
 —Archie McKelvie and his sister, Nurse Florence McKelvie, have gone to Long Beach, California, to visit their uncle, John McKelvie.

—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson returned on Saturday from a month's visit with their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Ghent, Toronto. Mrs. Ghent accompanied them home and spent over Sunday in Glencoe.

Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
 Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

A CONVENTIONAL CASE.

And So the Eager Suitor Decides Not to Be Eccentric.

A proposal was imminent, and they both knew it. He talked politics for awhile, but that topic was soon exhausted. Finally he reached for her hand.

"Dearest!"
 She said nothing.
 "You know that I love you."
 More silence.
 "I want you to be my little wife."
 Her silence must have given him a slight chill. He switched off to practical talk.

"I got \$25 a week, Mabel, and I feel sure that you think well of me. How about it?"
 The girl looked at him steadfastly.

"George," said she, "I like you well enough, but I'm going to talk to you frankly. Listen. You want me to marry you on \$25 a week. I have no interest in the home. I play bridge for money. I smoke cigarettes. I require expensive clothes and continual excitement. I can't cook. I won't learn. I know very little that would be useful. Now, under these conditions do you still want me?"

The young man smiled indignantly. "Certainly I want you," he answered. "Why should I have a wife any different from so many other men's wives?" Philadelphia Record.

Outwitted.
 A well known surgeon was imparting some clinical instruction to half a dozen students who accompanied him in his rounds.

Pausing at the bedside of a doubtful case, he said:
 "Now, gentlemen, do you think this is or is not a case for operation?"
 One by one the students made their diagnosis, and all of them came to the conclusion that it was not.

"Well, gentlemen, you are all wrong," said the wielder of the scalpel, "and I shall operate tomorrow."
 "No, you won't!" exclaimed the patient as he rose in his bed. "Six to one is a good majority. Gimme my clothes."—London Tit-Bits.

Identified.
 Observing an unfamiliar shrub by a country roadside, a student of botany stopped to make an examination.

"Are you acquainted with this flower, young man?" he asked of a passing yokel.
 "Yep," the boy laconically answered. "To what family do you think it belongs?"

Indicating a nearby house with a pudgy thumb, the boy answered, "Hig gins."—Puck.

Failed.
 "Who's that worried man over at the third table?"
 "That is Bellison, the inventor of the hand saw, the wireless razor and many other marvelous scientific discoveries."

"Wonder what's bothering him?"
 "He can't invent an excuse with which to greet his wife when he gets home."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Not as Bad as She Thought.
 Mr. Flattie—How would you like to get into one of those diving suits they use for exploring the bottom of the ocean, dear?

Mrs. Flattie—I'd hate to be shut up in one of those things.
 "Oh, you wouldn't be shut up, dear. You know, they have speaking tubes attached to them."

Rub it in for Lame Back.—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

Now that women are no longer knitting sweaters, we fear a return of the dolly peril.

No better protection against worms can be got than Miller's Worm Powders. They consume worms and render the stomach and intestines untenable to them. They heal the surfaces that have become inflamed by the attacks of the parasites and serve to restore the strength of the child that has been undermined by the draughts that the worms have made upon it, and their operation is altogether health-giving.

Now that spring is here, winter is liable to set in.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense.—Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

DELCO-LIGHT
 The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
 Delco-Light on the farm means more time for productive work.

M. C. MORGAN, DEALER
 Kerwood, Ont.

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

Marmalade



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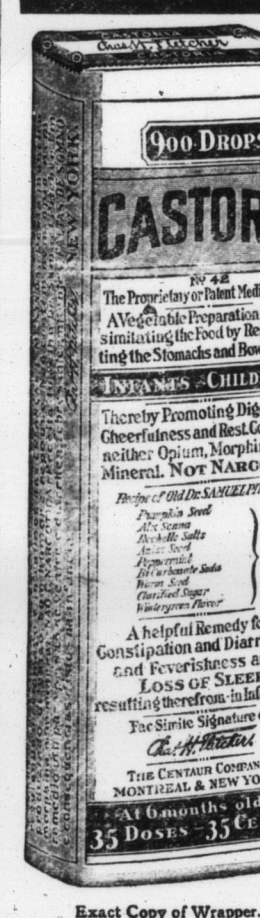
BIG CLEARING SALE OF WIRE FENCE

Full Gauge No. 9, beginning Saturday, March 1st, for 15 days only.

500 rods Fence 7480 - 56c per rod
 400 rods " 8470 - 61c per rod
 300 rods " 9570 - 67c per rod

ABOVE PRICES STRICTLY CASH.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON
 QUALITY SERVICE



CASTORIA
 For Infants and Children.
 Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**
 THE CENTURY COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

FIRST SERIES (1919)				Buy W-S-S Where You See This Sign
COST DURING — 1919 —				
JAN. \$4.00				
FEB. \$4.01				
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JUNE \$4.05				
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WHEN AFFIXED TO A WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATE AND SUBJECT TO THE CONDITIONS PRINTED THEREON		5	FIVE DOLLARS	5
WILL BE PAYABLE JAN. 1, 1923				

Read the Figures
 Notice how the cost—and the cash value—of the stamp advances each month until, on the 1st day of January, 1924, the Dominion of Canada is pledged to pay \$5.00 for each W.S.S.

ACTUAL SIZE OF W-S S

A Packet of— "SALADA"

Tea, will go further on infusion and give better satisfaction than any other Tea obtainable. . . .

Not a shadow of doubt about this. TRY IT!



Opening Canned Supplies.

Last summer and fall very large quantities of fruit and vegetables were put up for winter use at the cost of considerable time and money. During the cold weather we were able to enjoy the provision we made for winter needs and we must be careful that we use our supplies with discretion, and care for the containers so systematically that they will be ready for use another season.

Many an individual begins an undertaking with enthusiasm and continues it with intelligence, only to fall down, as it were, on the last quarter. This is true of the housewife. She started out to prevent wastage and to store her products properly for winter use. Having done this she is apt to feel that nothing else should be expected except the enjoyment of the good things she has put up.

Have you any distinct plan of procedure when you open your cans in the winter? If you haven't your work of opening next fall is going to be much more difficult and perhaps be attended by mysterious failures.

To begin with, fruits, vegetables and preserves should not be opened hit or miss, but selected with care so that the choicest may be reserved for special occasions and a variety given to the family in the daily menu. To this end the housewife needs a system regarding her canned products.

This may be a book kept in the store room from which she checks off each can as she uses it. Thus, in the vegetable section the page marked "Corn" shows that six quart cans were put up August 10, twelve quart cans August 16, eight quart cans August 24, ten pint cans September 1. It is the work of a moment to write in the book, "March 1, one quart can used," and so on, totalling the quart and pint cans removed from the store room so that a glance shows how many are left.

Or, if this is too much trouble, she can employ a method of arrangement on the shelves which enables her to see at a glance what she has. For this purpose narrow shelves, which only permit of rows one can deep are desirable. The old-fashioned swing shelf in the cellar was commendable but deceiving. Things packed away in the centre often became forgotten or could not be found just when needed. If such a broad shelf is still in use, divide it in sections, putting fruit or vegetables of a kind in a section by itself and mark that section on the edge so that a glance will locate anything.

Vegetables should be opened long enough in advance of their use to become acclimated. This restores some of the natural flavor and avoids a flat taste. Canned fruit is always better served very cold. Turn no more from the can of fruit than will be needed, and then return to the can for storage until wanted again.

When cans are emptied they should be scrubbed until they are thoroughly clean, using plenty of hot soap suds. They should then be scalded inside and out, for even a very little dried juice on the outside which has fermented is undesirable. Never put cans on until the jar is perfectly dry inside and be sure that cans and covers are properly mated and put together one by one as used. Many a quart of food has been lost because the cover has been put on a can on which it did not belong. It appeared all right, but the seal was imperfect. Store cans where they will be dry and cool. If a can is put away moist it will soon become musty, especially if covered, and then another canning time the product stored in that container is sure to spoil unless a second thorough cleansing and thorough sterilization is resorted to. Of course, cans should always be sterilized before being used—the very last thing.

If by any chance the contents of a can has fermented, that can must receive particular attention by being washed and boiled in a solution of soda, after which it should be scalded

in clear water and then dried. Paraffin, which comes from the tops of jelly tumblers or conserve jars, can be washed in soap and water, and the pieces melted together for future use. The advantage of melting it is that thorough heating renders it sterile and kills the germs which may have lurked in the pores. Besides it is easier to store it in one cake.

Of course, where tin is used for canning, food must never be left at all in the open can for fear of ptomaine poisoning. This is equally true of condensed milk or any other product put up with perfect sealing of tin. The great war has taught us economy in many ways. One of these, and by no means the least, is to do our work so thoroughly to-day that the results of future tasks will not be undermined. The work of gardening, preservation, and conservation may all be spoiled by careless handling at the time of using the supplies.

Little Heat Savers.

No matter how well a house is built the window sashes become loose and the exterior doors shriek in time. The joints around the sashes and the doors become wider for the cold winds to blow through, and you wonder why you cannot heat your home successfully.

The openings should have weather strips if you expect to get the best results from the heating plant. With that precaution the fuel bill will be cut down perceptibly, and you will have the comfort of a well-heated house.

There are patented metal weather strips made—the kind that are pushed into the sashes or the frames. These are more expensive than the others because they are covered by patents and require an experienced carpenter to fit them. But they are excellent both for wear and efficiency. You are not compelled to replace them, as is necessary with the cheaper kind.

SCHOOL GIRLS' SERVICE

Work of the Girls' Patriotic Union in the Old Country.

"The Girls' Patriotic Union" was formed in England in 1914 by girls attending private and public schools and the members have worked steadily ever since making bandages and Red Cross comforts, cutting and waste land, gathering blackberries for use in hospitals and for jam making. They collected garments for Serbian refugees and for men from torpedoed ships, organized entertainments for the wounded and took over the care of a number of prisoners of war. The Union has contributed \$5,000 to the Mercantile Marine Funds and is the donor of one wing of the Star and Garter House for which the Union contributed \$25,000. In addition many huts have been given to various groups of war workers and their latest scheme is to present a hut to the W.A.A.C.'s many of whom were public and private school girls.

All the money contributed by the girls was from their pocket money or earned outright and the time given to land work was taken from recreation periods. Herb gathering and herb growing have been taken up by these girls and the collection of old papers and bottles yielded quite an income. One of the schools presented the British Red Cross with an ambulance, earned by the donors. The glimpse of the personal element that permeates the finest realization of nationalism will not soon be lost on those patriotic girls. The next generation of Englishmen will be all the finer because these girls have done their duty to the utmost.

Good farmers use fertilizers for the permanent improvement of their soils. Poor farmers use them to get a little more to sell from their impoverished lands.

The Road to Understanding

BY
Eleanor H. Porter
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Houghton Mifflin Co.

Published by special arrangement with
Thos. Allen,
Toronto

CHAPTER I.—(Cont'd.)

Helen Barnett knew all about love. Had she not lived it in her school days? It had to do with flowers and music and angels. On the old porch back home—what was it that long-haired boy used to read to her? Oh, Tennyson. That was it.

And now it had come to her—love. Not that it was exactly unexpected; she had been waiting for her lover since she had put up her hair, of course. But to have him come like this—and such a lover! So rich—and he was such a grand, handsome young man, too! And she loved him. She loved him dearly. If only she dared say "yes!" No more poverty, no more loneliness, no more waiting at the back and call of some hated employer. Oh, if she only dared!

For one delicious moment Helen Barnett almost thought she did—dare. Then, bitterly, the thought of his position—and here—rolled in upon her. Whatever else the last two wretched years had done for her, it had left her no illusions. She had no doubts as to her reception at Burke Denby's friends and relatives. And again, whatever the last two years had done for her, they had not robbed her of her pride. And the Barnetts, away back in the Little Vermont town, had been very proud. To Helen Barnett now, therefore, the picture of herself as Burke Denby's wife, flouted and scorned upon by Burke Denby's friends, was intolerable. Frightened and heart-sick, she determined to beat a hasty retreat. It simply could not be. That was all. Very likely, anyway, Burke Denby had not been more than half in earnest himself.

The bell rang then again from the drawing room and Helen went down to get the children. In the hall she met Burke Denby, but she only shook her head in answer to his low "Helen, when may I see you?" and hurried by without a word, her face Denby's.

Three times again within the next twenty-four hours she pursued the same tactics, only to be brought up sharply at last against a peremptory "Helen, you shall let me talk to you a minute! Why do you persist in hiding behind those two rascally infants all the time, when you know that you have only to say the word, and you are as free as the wind?"

"But I must—that is—I can't say the word, Mr. Denby. Truly I can't!" His face fell a little. "What do you mean? You can't mean—you can't mean—you won't marry me?"

She threw a hurried look about her. He had drawn her into the curtain bay window of the upper hallway, as she was passing to the nursery.

"Yes, I mean—that," she panted, trying to release her arm from his grasp.

"Helen! Do you mean you don't care?" he demanded passionately.

"Yes, yes—that's what I mean," she smiled again at her arm.

"Helen, look at me. You can't look me straight in the eye and say you don't care!"

"Oh, yes, I can. I—I—The tell-tale color flooded her face. With a choking little breath she turned her head quite away.

"You do—yes, do! And you shall marry me!" breathed the youth, his lips almost brushing the soft hair against her ear.

"No, No, Mr. Denby, I can't—I can't!" With a supreme effort she wrenched herself free and fled down the hall.

If Helen Barnett thought this settled the matter, she ill-judged the nature of the man with whom she had to deal. Unlimited frosted cakes and shotguns had not taught Burke Denby to accept no for an answer—especially for an answer to something he had set his heart upon as he had this winning of Helen Barnett for his wife.

She loved him; he was sure of that. This fancied obstacle in the way that seemed so large in her eyes, he did not fear in the least. He rationally liked it. It added zest and excitement and would make his final triumph all the more near-coming and satisfying. He had only to convince Helen, of course, and the mere convincing would not be without its joy and compensation.

It was with really pleasurable excitement, therefore, that Burke Denby laid his plans and carried them to the triumphant finish of a carefully arranged tete-a-tete in the library, when he knew that they would have at least half an hour to themselves.

"There, I've got you now, you little wild thing!" he cried, closing the library door, and standing determinedly with his back to it, as she made a frightened move to go, at finding herself alone with him.

"But, Mr. Denby, I can't. I really must go," she palpitated.

"No, you can't go. I've had altogether too much trouble getting you here, and getting those blessed youngsters safely away with their mamma for a bit of a drive with my dad."

"Then you planned this?"

"I did." He was regarding her with half-quizzical, wholly fond eyes. "And I had you summoned to the library—but I was careful not to say who wanted you. Oh, Helen, Helen, how can you seek to avoid me like this, when you know how I love you?"

"There was only one tender moment in his voice and manner. He had taken both her hands in his.

"My name is 'Burke,' my love." His voice was whimsically light again. Very plainly Mr. Burke Denby was not appreciating the seriousness of the occasion.

She flushed and bit her lip. "I think it's real mean of you to—make it so hard for me!" she half sobbed.

With sudden passion he caught her in his arms.

"Hard? Hard? Then if it's hard, means you do love me. As if I'd give you up now! Helen, why do you torture me like this? Dearest, when will you marry me?"

She struggled feebly in his arms. "I told you never."

No answer.

"Helen, why not?" He loosened his grasp and held her off at arm's length.

"Because."

"Because what?"

Her eyes, frightened and pleading, searched his face. There was a tense moment of indecision. Then in a tragic burst it came.

"Maybe you think I—marry you, and be your wife, and have all your folks look down on you?"

"Look down on you?"

"Yes, because I'm not so swell and grand as they are. I'm only—"

With a quick cry he caught her to himself again, and laid a reproving finger on her lips.

"Hush! Don't you let me hear you say that again—those horrid words! You are you, yourself, the dearest, sweetest little woman that was ever made, and I love you, and I'm going to marry you. Look down on you, indeed! I'd like to see them try it!"

"But they will. I'm only a nurse-girl."

"Hush!" He almost shook her in his wrath. "I tell you, you are you—and that's all I want to know. And that's all anybody will want to know. I'm not in love with your ancestors, or with your relatives, or your friends. I don't love you because you are, or are not, a nurse-girl, or a school teacher, or a daughter of fashion. I even don't love you because your eyes are blue, or because your wonderful hair is like the softest of spun gold. It's just because you are you, sweetheart; and you, just you, are the whole wide world to me!"

"But—your father?"

"He will love you because I love you. Dad is my good friend, but he's been that. What I love, he'll love. You'll see."

"Do you think he really will?" A dawning hope was coming into her eyes.

"I'm sure he will. Why, dad is the other half of myself. Always, all the way up, dad has been like that. And everything I've wanted, he's always let me have."

She drew a tremendous breath of surrender.

"Well, of course, if I thought you all would love me."

"Wait, wait!" With his impulsive tip on her she had her answer, and there Burke Denby found his.

(To be continued.)

WHALES AND PORPOISES

The Blue Whale is the Largest Animal That Ever Lived.

Did you know that a porpoise was a whale? Well, it is—a small species of the tribe.

So likewise is a dolphin. Porpoises and dolphins are a good deal alike, but the latter name is given to those which have pointed snouts or beaks.

The porpoises have round heads. Once upon a time the whales were land animals. There was hundreds of thousands of years ago. Finding in the sea the kind of food they liked best, they became more and more aquatic, until finally they took to the water altogether, their anatomical structure undergoing modifications which adapted them to a marine existence.

A whale's nostrils do not open into the back of its mouth, but are connected directly with its windpipe. Thus it is enabled to swim with its mouth open while feeding, and does not choke.

It can hold its breath for forty-five minutes or an hour. Then it comes to the surface and the heated air contained in its lungs under pressure is expelled with a mighty exhalation into the colder outer air, where it condenses, forming a column of vapor.

The biggest baby of the world is the offspring of the blue whale. It may be as much as twenty-five feet long at birth, "tipping the scales" at eight tons. Some infants!

But then, you see, the blue whale is the largest animal in the world—the biggest animal, it is believed, that ever lived. Not even the most prodigious dinosaur of old equalled it in weight.

The Government Fisheries Bureau is advertising the merits of whale meat as food. It much resembles beef. On the Pacific coast it is being canned in large quantities. To encourage its use, the bureau has prepared a number of recipes which are recommended to the Canadian housekeeper. These include "stuffed roast whale," "whale steak en casserole," "fillet of whale with mushrooms," "whale a la mode," "whale pot roast," "whale croquettes," "whale pudding," and "whale pie."

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HUN DAMAGE TO BELGIUM TOO VAST TO BE ESTIMATED.

Industries Destroyed, Factories Razed, Machinery and Raw Materials Stolen, Coal Fields Pillaged.

Thus far it has been impossible to estimate the extent of damage caused in Belgium by the Germans or to fix, even approximately, the amount of indemnity which Belgium will demand from Germany.

In a majority of the factories which the Belgians were allowed to operate during German occupation, the plant remains, but everywhere all stocks of raw material have been entirely removed.

In the other factories, which the Belgians were not allowed to operate, there was a systematic removal of all the machinery, which was dismantled and sent to Germany. The names of the German manufacturers to whom the machinery was shipped have been ascertained.

Belgian industrial circles seem to be divided whether to attempt to recover the stolen machinery from Germany, now necessarily worn, or to buy new machines abroad and to make the Germans pay for them.

The Belgian coal fields in the region of Mons, Charleroi and Liege were operated by the Germans, who used Belgian coal as currency to obtain from Holland provisions, cattle and horses, while the Belgian population suffered from cold, coal rose in price to 400 or 500 francs a ton, and Belgians witnessed the spectacle of workmen weakened by privations forced to drag heavy carts loaded with coal, taking the place of the horses which the Germans had stolen.

Factories useless for Year and Half. The industrial region of Charleroi suffered severely at the hands of the Germans, who destroyed the machines which they did not take away, and removed all material of which they could not make use. A great amount of work will be necessary to clear up the

wreckage, and even if the stolen machinery or its equivalent is obtained, it will be impossible to resume production before the middle of next year. Nothing new remains of the establishment Thyse-Chateau, which annually turned out about 200,000 tons of steel. Sixty coke furnaces, four blast furnaces, four twenty-ton converters and six sets of flattening machines have been destroyed or sent beyond the Rhine.

Some of the steam engines were blown up and blast furnaces were destroyed by cutting down the supporting columns. The damage there amounts to several millions of francs.

It would be easier to enumerate what the Germans have left than to describe the ruin they have caused.

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BRITAIN'S PEER-LESS FIGHTERS

HAIG IS UNSTINTED IN PRAISE OF EMPIRE'S SOLDIERS

Despite Inventions in Every Phase of Warfare, the Infantry Remains the Backbone of the Defence.

On their return to the Fatherland the shattered remnants of the German army were hailed as victors. Not only did Berlin mobs acclaim them as such, making a great display of burning and banners and sending up of a tremendous chorus of "Hoos," but prominent Teutonic statesmen, who knew better, encouraged rather than attempted to dispel the self-deception of the populace. However, the Germans will, perhaps, have their eyes opened to the actual facts if they read the final dispatch by Sir Douglas Haig now published. It carries evidence up to the very latest victories of the British armies between April and the day on which the last shot was fired—the historic No. 11, 1918.

Field Marshal Haig's Report.

The clearness of the details submitted in the document, and the modest words employed by the Commander-in-Chief in his narrative should end once and for all the absurd belief, still apparently entertained by many Germans, that their army was marching home an undefeated host. Nothing, for instance, could be more explicit than the statement that in the fighting subsequent to Nov. 11 the British troops had broken the enemy's resistance beyond possibility of recovery and had forced on him a disorderly retreat along the whole front of the British armies. From this point the Germans were capable neither of accepting or refusing battle. Their troops were in a state of utter confusion, their railways were congested and disorganized, and they were losing huge quantities of material. In short, the enemy was thoroughly beaten, as Sir Douglas Haig makes plain in his declaration that "When the armistice was signed by the enemy his defensive powers had already been definitely destroyed. A continuance of hostilities could only have meant disaster to the German armies and the armed invasion of Germany."

And this startling transformation was wrought against an enemy who had the advantage both in numerical strength and strategic position. They had the famous Hindenburg and other elaborate entrenchments which were supposed by the German High Command to be impregnable. Yet the British soldiers blasted and fought their way through them, and their numbers were less than those of the forces opposed to them. Indeed, were the facts not set down in the official dispatch it would be hard to believe that the results which finally brought the Hun to their knees "were achieved by 59 fighting British divisions which, in the course of three months of battle, engaged and defeated 99 separate German divisions."

Have Set a New Standard.

No wonder Sir Douglas Haig is unstinted in his praise of the British soldier, and particularly of the British infantryman, who, despite the enormous development of mechanical invention in every phase of warfare, still "remains the backbone of defence and the spearhead of attack." Throughout history the British army has accomplished great deeds of valor and has won for itself traditions of which we were proud, but in these months of epic fighting which closed the great war the troops of the British Empire have, in the words of the Commander-in-Chief, who knows them so well, "created new traditions which are a challenge to the highest records of the past, and will be an inspiration to the generations who come after us." Higher testimony or better evidence cannot be cited.

PATRIOTS OF ENGLAND.

Women and Girls Made Toys and Harvested Flax at \$1.75 Per Week.

At the "Tribute Sale" held for the purpose of raising money to endow beds in the Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital in London lately one of the stalls was in charge of the land workers who sold toys made by the Women's Institutes in various English villages.

Over 600 girls from colleges and schools spent the last summer vacation harvesting flax in the west of England. They lived in a great camp pitched in a beautiful park. Board, lodging and a minimum wage of seven shillings was the concrete compensation received by these patriotic workers, but there is no means of measuring the mental and physical advantages gained. The workers belonged to the National Land Service Corps. The government workers signed for a year and wore a khaki uniform. Their wages were twenty-five shillings weekly of which eighteen went for board and lodgings in the nearby town. Winter work consists in deseeding the flax. The pods are used for the manufacture of linseed oil and cable, and the straw, after careful manipulation, yields the fibre which finally becomes linen cloth. The seed is saved for next season's sowing.

Soils and Crops

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding soil, seed, crops, etc. If your question is of general interest, it will be answered through this column. If it is of special interest, it will be answered by letter. Address: Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 75 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Alfalfa Versus Sweet Clover

During the last few years so much has been written in the agricultural press concerning sweet clover that, in many quarters, it has gained a reputation for superiority which, to say the least, is misleadingly exaggerated. A few unbiased remarks on its real value, especially in comparison with alfalfa, may therefore not be out of place.

The reputation for superiority which sweet clover has gained is to a very large degree due to the fact that it is able to do surprisingly well in naturally poor soil or worn-out land deficient in plant food, and in soil lacking in moisture to such an extent that neither red clover nor alfalfa can grow to satisfaction.

No one who has seen sweet clover flourish in places where, to use a common expression, "nothing else will grow," can deny that sweet clover might be employed at a remunerative crop on the type of land just referred to. However, it should be clearly understood that, though realizing the value of sweet clover as a revenue producer on poor soil, it by no means follows that sweet clover is better or even equal to other crops of its type, especially alfalfa, on superior to good land.

This should be clearly emphasized because many unscrupulous sweet clover enthusiasts have made the error of concluding, from the behavior of sweet clover on very poor land, that it is also of outstanding superiority on good land suitable for growing such crops as alfalfa. The sooner such a conception is corrected, the better.

If alfalfa can be grown with reasonable success, it surely will prove superior to sweet clover in practically all respects. Alfalfa, when once established, will last for a great number of years and will continue, without re-seeding, to yield crops of high quality year after year, whereas sweet clover, being a biennial plant, will have to be re-seeded every second year unless it is given a chance to mature seeds and thus automatically re-seed itself.

Alfalfa may be grown for pasture, hay, silage, and soiling, whereas sweet clover has a somewhat limited sphere of usefulness. Thus, sweet clover is not likely to make as good hay as alfalfa, neither can it be cured into good hay as easily as the latter.

As a forage crop, it is inferior to alfalfa in its ability to furnish nutritious pasture, but even as a pasture plant it is hardly equal to alfalfa where the latter can be grown successfully. As furthermore, sweet clover has some distinctly objectionable characteristics which are not found in alfalfa, for instance its peculiar flavor and its tendency to become a weed if not properly looked after, there is no valid reason why it should be grown in preference to alfalfa, if the latter can be grown with reasonable success.

However, on land too poor to grow alfalfa, sweet clover may be used either as a forage crop or as a green manure crop for the purpose of improving the fertility of the soil.

Selecting the Breeding Pen

It is time that preparations were under way for the breeding season. The male bird or birds that are to be used for breeding should have been selected before this, and be in prime condition. Great care ought to be exercised in the selection of the male. He is more than half the flock. He alone may mean success or failure.

It is also important to use only the best females. Do not breed from the whole flock. Take those only from which good type and vigorous chicks may be expected.

The breeding males—vigorous, well grown cockerels, the sons of high-

producing females, should be used as they are more reliable as breeders than aged cocks. This does not mean that cock birds should not be used. They should, but only those cock birds that have shown their vigor and ability to produce strong, high-producing stock.

The females—These males should be mated not to the whole flock but to selected hens and to strong, well-grown pullets that have shown by their winter's performance that they have the high-laying character.

When the pullets are put into their winter quarters in the fall, close tab should be kept on them, and note made of those that start to lay early and are persistent in production. If trap-nests are used, select those birds that make the highest records provided they are suitable in other respects, that is, if they conform to the requirements of the breed.

External marks—If trap-nests are not used, dependence will have to be placed on external indications of production for selection.

When a pullet of a yellow-skinned variety such as the Leghorn, Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte or Rhode Island Red starts to lay, her legs and beak will be rich-colored as well as her skin. As laying progresses she uses up the surplus fat in the body, and the various parts begin to fade. These changes take place in the following order. The vent rapidly fades, so that a pale vent indicates that the bird is laying. The eye-rings, that is, the inner edges of the eyelids, bleach out a trifle more slowly than the vent. The carotels of Leghorns and similar white-bodied birds bleach out a little more slowly than the eye-rings so that a bleached carotels means a little longer or greater production than a bleached vent or eyelid.

The next change is in the beak. Beginning at the base the color gradually disappears until it finally leaves the front part of the upper beak. A bleached beak means heavy production for at least the past four to six weeks. The shanks are the slowest to bleach out so that bleached shanks may be taken as an indication that the bird has been laying for a considerable time.

In the absence of trap-nests, therefore, select those females of suitable type that show by their faded shanks that they have been producing heavily during the winter season. If these birds are in laying condition, the vent will be large and moist, the abdomen dilated so that the pelvic arches will be well spread, and the keel forced away from the pelvic arch so as to give capacity. The abdomen will be soft and pliable.

The hens that will have been reserved for breeders will be either those that have good trap-nest records or that were selected in the fall by appearance. These will have been vigorous, alert, active birds that have been late in moulting, that have bleached out shanks and that show the various characteristics previously mentioned.

The Number of Females—The number of females to allow to a male, will depend on the conditions under which they are kept. For breeds of the general purpose type such as Rocks or Wyandottes, in confinement, eight to twelve females will be enough, and Leghorns, twelve to fifteen females for each male. On free range the number may be increased fifteen to twenty-five for the heavier breeds and twenty to thirty for the Leghorns.

Feed well—Be sure to supply an abundance of green food and make the birds exercise freely for their scratching grains. Do not feed over-stimulating feeds. See that with the good feed there are fresh air, lots of sunshine, and sanitary conditions.

able as possible, and that means it should not be unnecessarily cold. One poultry keeper has found that the use of artificial heat in his poultry house (enough to keep the temperature between forty and fifty degrees) enables him to get more eggs during the season of high prices, without in any way injuring the flock.

Electric power has been applied to the shearing of sheep on one Australian sheep farm. An Australian 2-year-old Guernsey is credited with providing 8,245 lbs. of 6 per cent. milk while running on natural pasture.

A mighty timber famine is coming down upon us. It is bad enough now, but what will it be 20 years hence? The digestive system of the pig does not lend itself to such a variety of feeds as can be given to cattle. While a certain amount of bulk food can be profitably supplied, the greater part of the ration must necessarily consist of concentrates.

In the spring of 1917 there were 514,140 gophers destroyed by Saskatchewan school children who took part in the gopher-killing campaign, while last spring no less than 864,246 were destroyed. The cost to the Government was a little over \$700.

Your Peace Garden

Even though the war is over, it is still very necessary to continue your Back-Yard Garden, as the whole world is short of food, and will be for some time to come.

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"WHY MY TRACTOR HAS COME TO STAY"

A Successful Scotchman Finds His Iron Horse a Practical Saver of Time, Men, Money, Acreage and Teams.

By Mark McClure

The tractor itself is such an important step toward bigger and better things in agriculture, and there is so much misunderstanding, not to mention prejudice, about it, that I believe it is to the interest of all farmers for some practical man of the soil to come forward with his actual tractor experience.

Let me say right now, as strongly as I can say it, that the tractor has come to stay on my farm, because it is a practical success. It was bought as a matter of economy—forced economy, you might say, because of the labor situation. But it is a good investment anyhow, we find, shortage or no shortage. In the last two years my tractor has enabled me to eliminate a third of my men and 50 per cent. of my horses. Not only that, but it made possible the cropping of 40 more acres than I had been cropping, and increased my personal efficiency from 50 to 100 per cent.

I said 40 per cent. of my horses had been eliminated by the tractor. The others I still have, and am going to keep. An all-power farm may be practical if it is small. I don't know. But it has been my experience that on a place of 250 to 300 acres or more, there are several reasons for keeping some horses on hand. Even if I had a tractor which would do all the work, I have two or three machines and plenty of repairs, or repairs were readily accessible, I would keep a limited number of horses.

But that is no argument against the tractor. When the tractor people get their service stations organized throughout the country as efficiently as the automobile people have got theirs, I can see where the tractor might serve a much greater proportion of farm needs than it serves today. Meantime the tractor has a very definite place on my farm, anyhow.

I have 280 acres, 245 of which are cultivated and cropped each year. There is one man and myself as man power, a tractor, and eight horses as a means of doing the work. Last year we used eight horses, but this year we plan to use only six.

I bought my tractor two years ago. In the first place, I did it because I wanted less help; but the principal reason was to get my work done on time. I am a grain farmer, having only a few hogs, which I use to husk part of my corn. It is necessary, therefore, that my work be done on time, for a crop to be harvested will not wait; neither can we put off seeding very long.

My tractor pulls three bottoms. I expect it will be serviceable for two years longer at least, although it has been found that the average life of a tractor is eight years, using it on a basis of forty-five days a year. But we use ours pretty hard, because there

is much for it to do, and we like it. In the fall and spring the tractor is especially valuable to me. We can do our seeding any time, with my man working the tractor and I behind him with a drill. To my mind the greater value of the tractor lies in its speed in accomplishing things, rather than the economy of operation as compared with horse power.

However, during the last two years it has been my experience that a tractor is cheaper than horses, because of the high cost of grain for feeding. I never kept any accurate records as to the cost of operation with either kind of power, but I know my tractor has enabled me to eliminate a third of my men and a team of horses.

If on a given day I were to compare the cost of feeding a team and the cost of operating a tractor—that is, gas and oil—considering the amount and quality of work done by both, I would have to have a big balance in its favor.

In planting corn the tractor double-disks and drags the ground, while four horses attached to a planter will hardly keep up with the machine. Last spring I remember one day the man started a little ahead of me with the tractor, getting the ground in shape, and he finished a good half-day ahead of me.

Take the working up of the fall wheat seed bed, for instance. The tractor plowed, disked four times, dragged, and rolled the ground in good time. To do this work in the same time with horse and man power, I would have to have two men and two teams working a little faster than it is possible to drive horses which are being worked hard.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to Health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 75 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Night Terrors.

Children frequently have night terrors. They awake in vague, wild alarm, one or two hours after going to sleep. The child screams in agony, clings to its mother, but apparently fails to recognize anyone, and cannot be at once quieted and reassured. After a few minutes the excitement spontaneously subsides and the child returns to sleep, without recollecting the attack in the morning. During the frenzied terror, it may run from the room or climb upon the furniture, in a wild attempt to escape. Often the cries imply a fear of being caught by some one they fear, or by wild animals.

Questions and Answers.

Mrs. V. H.—Have read in your column about a mother saying her baby sleeps so well. I wish I could say the same of mine. He is 8 1/2 months old and keeps me awake 2 to 3 hours at a time, generally from 11 to 2. There are times when I have not enough milk for him. He gets about 3 bottles a day besides my own milk. All the same he is healthy, strong and full of life.

Answer—Probably hungry. Better wake him now, although it is about a fortnight before bedtime time. S. A.—How may milk be the means of transmitting the germs of typhoid fever?

Answer—Usually from the use of infected water in washing the milk cans and bottles, or from the failure to sterilize bottles that have been contaminated by contact with a typhoid patient. Workers in and about dairies who are typhoid carriers, or who are working typhoid sufferers, may also transfer to the milk, from their unclean hands, the typhoid bacillus, the germ of that disease.

L. S.—Why is yeast so often used by physicians? 2. What effect has it on the body?

Answer—1. I am not aware that it is often used. It is efficient as an antiseptic and in a poultice. Physicians of authority declare it an excellent remedy for boils. An ordinary cake, as bought at the grocer's, is divided into three parts, one of which is taken three times a day. 2. As a ferment in bread or spirituous liquors.

off, and repeat two or three times. Press out the water, add the salt, and set away a short time; then work a second time, print and make into molds.

When the cream foams and becomes frothy it is usually because it has been kept too long and at too warm a temperature, or it may be that it needs a good starter. In that case go to a creamery or a neighbor who churns often, and who you know makes good butter, and get a pint or quart of ripened cream. Add this to your cream; stir it well and frequently in a warm temperature, and it ought to give no trouble when you churn.

If it swells too much and will not come, the cream is usually too cold. Be careful in adding hot water. The better plan is to try it with a thermometer before you begin and have it right at first, then you will not have this trouble.

Summer usage is, as a rule, the most economical method of feed to help out short pastures. It is wise to keep a reserve for midsummer and autumn.

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ANYONE BUT AMY

"Another cup gone! O, Amy, you reckless, wretched creature! Now we've not enough to go round that match!"

"Well, you needn't be so tragic about it, Prue; and anyway, it wasn't my fault. The old thing's been cracked for ages, and its time had come—it simply went to pieces in my hand."

"Quite simply—after you'd knocked it against the faucet. It naturally would," said Prue, dryly.

Sally and May, busy putting back glass and china on the shelves of the cosy club living room, after the tea, laughed and exchanged a meaning look.

"Why, Prue, of course it wasn't Amy's fault!" said Sally, with over-emphasized earnestness. "How could you think it for a minute?"

"No, of course it wasn't," added May sweetly. "Most likely it was no one's fault at all; but if it was anyone's, it certainly was anyone but Amy!"

That night, as Amy brushed her hair before the glass, there was a worried frown between her brows. A broken teacup more or less did not matter much, but there had been something in the girls' tone that did matter. They were joking, of course, but it was something she did not like—something different; almost as if they had been talking of some one else—of a girl much less popular, and yet admired than Amy Alston.

Both the miserable cup! If Sally or May had broken a dozen cups, she would have sympathized with them; she would not have made injudicious remarks. What did May mean with her hateful "Anyone but Amy!" She had never considered herself as infallible.

Amy paused with head bent sideways midway of a brush stroke down her smooth, brown locks. There had been that last of cake that was burned—but that never would have happened if Sally had not called her off to consult her about something quite unnecessary. She had hurried back as quick as she could; and they could use most of it, by cutting off the bottom and one corner. She brushed again, hard. Sally ought to have known better. Cake required a person's whole attention!

"Anyone but Amy!" To be sure, the time she forgot to snap off the store room light, and it was on for three days, until the next meeting, she had pointed out that, if Isabel had gone the rounds carefully before locking up, it could not have happened; and if the girl who had the key was not responsible for going the rounds, who was? Why, Isabel had acknowledged that she ought to have made sure about every light, even though she did not know anyone had been to the store room. No! Isabel never tried to squirm out of a hole. She accepted consequences.

Just there Amy laid down her brush and sternly addressed the rosy young face confronting her in the glass.

"My child," she told it, "you've always considered yourself a pretty good sort, and in particular an all-round, good comrade. Let's hope you are. But there's one thing you've got to learn thoroughly and right away, and that's the art of owning up. You'd be decent enough to take the blame for anything big, I honestly believe, if you deserved it; but it's mean and disagreeable to try to slip out of small responsibilities."

"Now, my dear, you can't drop the best club salad bowl to-morrow and nobly and spectacularly confess the crime, as you'd like to do, because the bowl can't be spared; but you can and will buy six new penitential teacups and present them to the club, to make good with interest for the one you smashed—yes, smashed! That is the word you'll use, and you won't even hint that it was cracked! After this, every blunder, fault and accident for which you are responsible is yours, and yours only; you won't let anyone else claim a share, if she wants to! Not anyone but Amy!"

Tap Your Sugar Maples

Only about 50 per cent. of the trees in the average sugar bush are tapped. Even in the Eastern townships of Quebec, where the maple industry is perhaps best developed, only 50 to 100 trees per acre are tapped. The ideal sugar bush should have about 200 trees per acre producing. There were only about 55,000 producers of maple sugar, ad syrup in 1917. Though last year the number increased somewhat. In the decade of 1881 to 1901 an average production of 22,500,000 pounds was reached. At present prices this crop would be worth about \$50,000,000. Eastern Canada has an immense natural resource in her maple trees, most of which have never been tapped. How many trees are you going to tap this year?

The most economical basis for a dairy ration is a liberal supply of clover or alfalfa, and a supply of corn silage.

Not all dogs, but the ownerless, worthless dogs which make sheep-raising an uncertain venture, are the enemies of the sheepman.

Pig-breeds who have used the self-feeding slat that a self-fed pig will make a "hog" of himself more quickly and at less expense than if hand-fed.

N.B. SEED POTATOES

Roses, Hebrons, Cobblers, Delaware, Green Mountains and Silver Dollars. Strict attention here or small orders.

F. L. ESTAROOK & CO.
(Dealers in Hay, Potatoes & Produce)
SACKVILLE, N.B.

A TREMENDOUS RETIRING SALE

MAYHEW'S ENTIRE STOCK INVOLVED

E. MAYHEW & SON RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

Having decided to go out of business owing to ill health of E. Mayhew, sr., we will sell our entire stock at less price than goods could be bought today from the manufacturing or wholesale houses. Everything must be sold within 15 days.

A STUPENDOUS SALE

LOOK!

READ!

GET IN ACTION!

Sale starts Saturday, March 1st, at 9 a. m.

Come with the crowds to E. Mayhew & Son's Departmental Store, Glencoe. Everything is going---our enormous stock of Dry Goods, Shoes, Groceries, Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats and Caps, Millinery, Window Shades, Curtain Poles, Rubbers, Oil Cloths, Linoleums and Wall Paper. We are going to clear out our entire stock and that means we stop at nothing to attain our object. Everything is going at some price. Every price guaranteed correct. Bring this paper with you. **IMPORTANT NOTICE**---We are making the biggest preparations that were ever made for a sale in these parts. Our reputation is behind every transaction. Look how prices, regardless of today's cost, are slashed for fast selling.

Ladies' Coats, all wool material, worth \$10.00, clearing price \$3.98.
Ladies' Coats, extra material, worth \$12.00, sale price \$5.98.
Ladies' Coats, fine cloth, in black or colored, worth \$15.00, to clear for \$7.48.
Children's Coats, good quality, worth \$10.00, for \$6.75.
Coats' 200-yard Spool Cotton, 2 for 15c.
One big table of Remnants to be cleared out regardless of cost.
One lot of Black Fancy Dress Goods, selling now at \$1.00 and \$1.25, all to be cleared at 48c.

MEN'S WEAR

Huge clearance of Men's Overalls and Smocks, all high grade union-made garments, going at \$1.98.
Men's Balbriggan Underwear, worth 85c, for 48c.
Men's Balbriggan Combinations, reg. \$1.75 per suit, for \$1.18.
Men's Heavy Wool Fleece Underwear, reg. \$1.50, for 98c.
Men's Heavy Scotch Knit Underwear, worth \$2.25, for \$1.45.
Men's Heavy Sweaters, reg. \$4.00, for \$2.98.
Men's Home Knit Wool Mitts, reg. 60c, sale price 35c.

SPECIALS IN GROCERIES

Corn Flakes.....12 1/2c per pkg.
Good Red Salmon.....per can, 25c
Lemon, Orange and Citron Peel.....25c per lb.
9 1/2 lbs. Redpath's Granulated Sugar, for.....\$1.00

Dome Fasteners, all sizes, sold everywhere at 10c, for 5c doz.
Wide Corduroy and Brocaded Velveteen, selling now at \$1.00 and \$1.25, sale price 49c.
Good Corsets, reg. price \$1.50, for 98c.
Fownes' White Kid Gloves, every pair guaranteed, worth \$2.75, sale price \$1.75.

EGGS AND BUTTER TAKEN SAME AS CASH

NOW FOR THE GREATEST SHOE SALE IN THE HISTORY OF GLENCOE

1,000 pairs of Women's, Boys', Girls' and Men's Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps and Slippers. Take home a year's supply while the chance is yours. There will not be another opportunity like this in many moons.

At \$2.68 are some of the very daintiest Shoes imaginable for women. These shoes are regular \$4.50; for \$2.68. A lot of extra bargains in the \$1.98 bunk. Shoes worth always up to \$5.00.
Women's regular \$7.00 nine-inch top Vici Kid, extra special style, for \$4.95.
Women's Dainty Slippers and Oxfords at \$1.29.

Women's Rubbers---one line to be cleared out at 68c.
Misses' Special Box Calf, reg. \$2.25, for \$1.29.
Misses' Fine Dongola Kid, patent leather tips, lace and button, for \$1.43.
Girls' Box Calf Blucher, \$1.59.
Girls' Fine Dongola Kid with low Cuban heel, reg. \$2.75, for \$1.65.

Men's Fine Gunmetal and Box Calf Blucher, reg. \$4.50, for \$2.78.
Men's smart English last, best quality, reg. \$7.50, for \$5.50.
Men's Nifty Patent Leathers, \$3.95.
Men's Heavy Tan Blucher, \$3.39.
Men's Heavy Black Chrome, guaranteed waterproof, \$4.40.
Men's Heavy Split Blucher, reg. \$4.25, for \$2.50.

Men's Extra Special All Tan Blucher, reg. \$5.50, for \$3.95.
Men's Stylish Oxford, button or lace, reg. \$5.00 and \$6.00, for \$3.50.
Youths' Heavy Box Calf, reg. \$3.00, for \$1.95.
Boys' Heavy Calf, reg. \$3.75, for \$2.55.
Boys' Fine Box Calf for \$2.00.
Boys' Fine Patent Colt Blucher, reg. \$5.00, for \$3.40.

Good chance to buy SILKS

36-inch wide Paillette Silk, good quality, many different colors, reg. \$2.25, sale price \$1.45.
36-inch wide Silk Poplins, all colors, reg. price \$2.00, for \$1.63.
36-inch wide extra good quality Black Silk, guaranteed, reg. \$3.00, for \$1.95.
20-inch Heavy Black Silk, reg. \$1.50, for 88c.

MILLINERY

Flowers, Feathers, Shapes, Trimmed Hats, etc., all to go in this sale at a terrific sacrifice.

WALL PAPER

Our large stock of paper thrown on the market at 50 per cent. less than regular prices. Don't wait until spring when you can make such a saving.

Terrific slaughter of MEN'S CLOTHING

MEN'S ODD TROUSERS
English Worsted Pants, reg. \$6.50, for \$3.90.
Worsted Pants, all the best styles, reg. \$7.00, for \$4.19.
Blue Serge Pants, guaranteed, reg. \$8.00, for \$5.95.
Men's and Boys' SUITS and OVERCOATS
Men's Blue and Black Worsted Serge Suits, reg. price \$27.00, sale price \$19.50.

Men's Pure English Worsted Suits, fancy patterns, reg. \$30.00, sale price \$21.50.
Young Men's Snappy Suits, high waist seam, just in for spring---\$19.00, \$25.00, \$30.00 and \$35.00.
Men's Heavy Ulster Overcoats, brown and grey, reg. \$18.00, \$20.00 and \$25.00, sale price \$12.50, \$14.95 and \$18.95.
Men's Good Heavy Ulster and Belted Overcoats in all the newest plaids, reg. \$28.00, for \$21.68.
Boys' Overcoats in nice fancy tweeds, belted, sizes 32, 33, 34 and 35, reg. \$10.00 and \$12.50, for \$6.95 and \$9.45.

E. MAYHEW & SON