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The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 48.--No. 3.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1919.

STIMULATES TRADE

Nothing stimulates trade so much as a good local paper bristling with live business announcements.

Whole No. 2449.

WANTED
15 cords of green hardwood, 16 inches long. Must be free from bad knots.—JOHN S. WALKER, Concession street, Glencoe.

FINAL WARNING
Information having been laid against certain young men, calling for their arrest and prosecution for molesting and abusing Clarke Blackwell, a citizen, the matter of so doing is being held in abeyance only on condition that such conduct is not repeated. Otherwise the High Constable for the County will be called upon to take action and deal with the offenders to the full extent of the law. Dated January 14, 1919.
A. J. WRIGHT,
Reeve of Glencoe.

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.

NOTICE
The annual meeting of the Oakland Cemetery Company will be held on Thursday, January 20th, 1919, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall, Glencoe. All plot holders are entitled to vote. A. B. McDONALD, Sec. Treas.

FOR SALE
The south half of lot number fifteen, 2nd range north of Longwoods Road, township of Ekfrid, consisting of 100 acres more or less. Inquire of M. A. Young, care of Transcript.

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, 89r2.

\$5,300—90 ACRES
Ekfrid, 1 mile from station and school, on gravel road, 3 miles from good village, good frame cottage, basement barn, well fenced, best of clay loam, not heavy. \$1,000 cash, balance at 5 per cent. Great buy.—T. A. FAULDS, London, Ont. 48-3

ANNUAL MEETING
The annual meeting of the members of the Moss & Ekfrid Agricultural Society will be held on Monday, Jan. 20th, 1919, at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Town Hall, Glencoe, to receive the report of the directors and for the election of officers for the ensuing year. A good attendance is requested.—A. B. GILLES, president; R. W. McKellar, secretary. 48-2

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

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
ALEX. MCNEIL,
Local Manager.

FARM FOR RENT
The south half of the south half of lot number sixteen, second range north of Longwoods Road, Ekfrid; 50 acres, with dwelling-house and good barn. Apply to Miss Harriet Young, Emerson, Man.

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

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

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

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

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869
Capital Authorized.....\$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000
Total Assets.....390,000,000
SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President
E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director
C. E. NEILL, General Manager
STUART STRATHY, Supervisor of Ontario Branches
321 Branches. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Savings Departments at all Branches.
Special attention given to business of Farmers.
Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager
Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardville, Dutton and Rodney

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

THE MOST ENTERPRISING AND PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS MEN OF TODAY ARE

ADVERTISERS

IT'S the successful business men that most communities want, for they not only benefit themselves but contribute largely towards the general prosperity of the place in which they live.

Today the mail-order houses are more on the alert than ever. They are taking advantage of every opportunity to lure the town and country trade their way, and to a large extent are meeting with success. To offset this the local merchant must be wide awake and equally active in his efforts to induce people to buy at home. With this point in view he should grasp every opportunity in his reach. Glencoe is more than fortunate in having a newspaper of its own second to none in the province and covering the local business man's field completely. **ARE YOU MAKING USE OF THIS OPPORTUNITY?**

COAL!

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

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

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

M. S. Leitch of Caradoc had the misfortune to fall and fracture his leg.

The Dominion Minister of Public Works says the cost of living will begin to decline next spring.

Coad Bros. threshed for P. D. McCallum, Dunwich, 125 bushels of all silk, the yield of 20 acres.

Chatham will put up a big fight to have the Longwoods Road designated for the provincial highway.

Miss Rose McPherson of Campbellton has been appointed on the visiting staff of Keewatin Continuation school.

Alex. J. McMillan, who has been conducting a dairy farm at Ingersoll for the past year, has returned to Dunwich.

The Imperial Life Assurance Company's annual report shows that 51 per cent, or \$365,393, of the total 1918 death claims were due to the influenza epidemic.

Mrs. James Cobban of Saskatoon, who has been visiting friends in Dunwich for several weeks, has returned, accompanied by Miss Jennie Carroll of Cowal.

A farmer east of Kingsville delivered a couple of loads of kiln-dried tobacco one day last week for which he received \$6,000, or at the rate of 65c per lb.

Given good weather, the 1919 wheat crop of this continent will be the greatest in history, with a possible harvest of 1,200,000,000 in the United States alone.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Holder of Dutton announce the engagement of their daughter, Marie, to Lorne Alexander of Middlemiss, the marriage to take place this month.

Mrs. Watson Young and little daughter returned to their home in Camrose, Alberta, last week after a four months' visit at the home of her father, J. W. Cameron, Strathroy.

A two-hourly motor truck service has been arranged between London and Lambeth, which place was cut off from the city when the L. & L. E. ceased operation some months ago.

Mrs. Elizabeth McPhail, succumbed to heart disease in St. Joseph's Hospital, London, on Wednesday. She was 55 years of age and was a resident of Alvinston.

Mrs. George Campbell of Bothwell received word that her youngest daughter, Mrs. Bert Bristow (nee Martha Little), had died suddenly at her home in Walkerville from Spanish influenza.

It is reported that owing to the mild weather at Edmonton in comparison with former years, many of the coal mines had shut down entirely, while others had laid off a large number of the miners.

During the Christmas season, Duncan McKinley, who carries the mail for route No. 7, from Alvinston, was made the recipient of a handsome fur coat and a well-filled purse by the patrons on the route.

Mary Laws, wife of Frederick Loosenore, died at the home of her sister, Mrs. Arthur Loosenore, lot 9, con. 6, Brook, recently aged 34 years and 2 months, after a lingering illness of about seven months.

Death visited the home of Peter Johnston, Bothwell, for the second time in two weeks, claiming his eldest son, aged 15 years. Mrs. Johnston died two weeks ago, leaving seven children. Another boy is very ill.

John McClary, the veteran stove manufacturer of London, has just celebrated his twentieth birthday. From a little tinshop started by himself and his brother in London 72 years ago the business has grown until it is now the largest of its kind in the British Empire.

Robert Logan of Crinan, one of the oldest residents of Dunwich township, died suddenly on Dec. 31st from a stroke of paralysis, aged 80 years. Deceased was born in Ireland and came to Canada when a boy. Besides his aged wife, ten children survive: Mrs. Ed. Pangborn, Rodney; Mrs. Harry Ray, Detroit; Mrs. Wm. Webb, Glencoe; George, Edward and Alfred, Crinan; David, Newbury, Wm. Detroit; Frank and Tom, who are overseas.

The town of Bothwell has hit upon a unique and very effective way of welcoming home its soldier boys. As they get off the train they look right down Main street, and on every corner are large arches covered with evergreens, and lighted at night with red, white and blue electric lights. From the centre arch a large red star shines, glowing and significant, from the middle of a green wreath. As one who has seen it says: "It is just beautiful. The decorations are durable, too, and will be left to welcome the boys as they come." A goodly number have gone overseas from Bothwell and its vicinity and Moraviantown, the Indian Reserve near Tecumseh's old battlefield.

William Hugheson of Colchester South is rejoicing over the finding of receipts for \$600, which prove that while acting as tax collector of his township in 1880 he turned over this amount of money to the county treasurer. At the time of terminating his office, 38 years ago, Hugheson was unable to account for the \$600, although he was sure he had turned it over. He made good the shortage, however, by placing a mortgage upon his little place. A few days ago, in going through an old desk, the missing receipts, now yellow with age, were found. Hugheson will probably ask the county to return him his \$600, which, with interest compounded for the 38 years, will give him considerably more than double what he paid.

TO ERECT MEMORIAL TABLET

The council of Ekfrid township at its first meeting on Monday last appointed a committee consisting of L. McTaggart, reeve, N. A. Galbraith, Peter McArthur and Chas. M. Macfie to proceed with the erection of a bronze memorial tablet to the memory of those who enlisted from the township and who sacrificed their lives in the late war, and also to have prepared a "Roll of Honor" containing the names of all who enlisted for service from the township or native sons of Ekfrid who served overseas. The tablet and roll of honor will be placed in the town hall, Appin. The committee will commence at once to secure the necessary names and information concerning the boys whom it is proposed to thus remember. (adv.)

WEDDED IN THE WEST

A wedding of local interest took place on Thursday, December 19th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Galbraith, Limerick, Sask., when their sister, Ethyle Minnie Squire, became the bride of Charles Hildrain Scott. Promptly at high noon the bridal party took their places beneath an arch, decorated with a white bell and streamers. The bride was becomingly gowned in white, with bridal veil and a corona of orange blossoms.

After the ceremony the guests repaired to the dining-room and enjoyed the luncheon, followed by toasts very ably given by several of the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Scott will reside on the groom's farm east of Limerick, and will be at home to their friends after February 1st.

NEW TREASURER OF MOSA

At the inaugural meeting of the Mosa township council for 1919, held at Glencoe on Monday, Dugald W. Gillies resigned the position of treasurer of the township and Harry Harvey of Woodgreen was appointed his successor. Officers elected were: W. H. Reycraft, collector; John A. Leitch, assessor, and Wm. C. Burdick and P. A. O'Malley, auditors.

At the close of the meeting Mr. Gillies, the retiring treasurer, was presented by the members of the council with a club bag, in appreciation of his satisfactory filling of the office for the past three years.

NEW FARMERS' CLUB

The farmers in the vicinity of Woodgreen met in the school room of S. S. No. 3 on Friday night for the purpose of organizing a farmers' club. The meeting was called to order by John C. Simpson elected as chairman and Richard Jackson as secretary.

Isaac Wattworth and Herbert M. Weekes, the president and secretary, respectively of Battle Hill Club, were called up as organizers. The meeting was well attended and twenty-one members joined the club, after which the election of officers took place as follows: President, Joseph Simpson; vice-president, Frank Fry; committee, Joseph L. Winger and Howard Wattworth; secretary-treasurer, Joseph Walker. The next meeting will be held in the school room on Friday evening, Jan. 24th.

CURLERS ARE ORGANIZED

Glencoe curlers met at the McKellar House, a few evenings ago and organized for the season with the following officers: J. C. Elliott, M.P.P. honorary president; P. E. Lumley, president; D. K. Keith, vice-president; James Poole, secretary-treasurer; rink committee—J. A. McLachlan, James Poole, C. E. Davidson. The use of the rink for skating and hockey purposes was awarded to J. Weaver at a rental of \$50.00 per season.

CUSTOMS SHOW INCREASE

Customs returns for the various ports in the Chatham district for the month of December aggregate \$82,476.76, which is a substantial increase of \$16,835.35 over the corresponding period of 1917. The following is a comparative list of the returns for the months of December, 1918 and 1917, respectively:

Chatham	1918	1917
.....	\$61,124.51	\$50,923.51
Ridgetown	949.05	1,474.94
Blenheim	1,788.53	2,067.05
Rondeau	16,256.09	10,412.85
Glencoe	1,010.77	776.18
Tilbury	1,306.60	480.27
Dresden	1.21	6.61
Total	\$82,476.76	\$65,641.41

BURNS' CHURCH RED CROSS

The following is the report of Burns' Church, Mosa, Red Cross Circle for the year 1918:

Total receipts from all sources, \$1,218.50; contribution for French relief, \$38.25; total expenditure for material, etc., \$1,097.78; balance on hand, \$82.47. The society made and sent overseas 440 grey flannel shirts, 501 pairs of socks and 2 pillows. Total value, \$1,605.50. Also 15 Christmas boxes, value \$37.50, for boys and girls.

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GLENCOE COUNCIL

At the first meeting of the town council for this year, held on Monday, the following members subscribed to the declaration of office:—D. Keith, J. E. Roome, W. A. Hagerty and P. E. Lumley.

On motion of Messrs. Hagerty and Lumley the clerk was instructed to pay for six subscriptions to the Municipal World for 1919.

On motion of Messrs. Hagerty and Roome a grant of ten dollars was given to the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto.

A communication from the council of the city of Galt re pensions to widows with families of small children left in want through loss of husbands by the world-wide epidemic was received, and on motion of Messrs. Roome and Keith the following resolution was passed, a copy of which is to be forwarded to Right Honorable Sir Robert Borden, Premier of the Dominion of Canada:—That whereas the council of the village of Glencoe view with deep interest the question of child welfare and widows' pensions, which vital matters have been still further accentuated by the terrible ravages of the recent epidemic, and whereas the whole subject is of vital importance to the national life of our great Dominion, for after all, the greatest asset to our country is not the material wealth but the preservation of child life for a high and noble state of citizenship. We therefore respectfully petition the Dominion Government to give to this matter the careful consideration that it deserves, and we believe it to be the duty of the state to pension widows with children, thus contributing to the well-being of Canadian citizenship.

W. D. Moss, on behalf of the electric light commission, requested that on account of the shortage of funds at present, caused by having received no revenue for the month of November and December's accounts not yet being paid, also the expenses of repairing the plant recently, that the commission be allowed to borrow from the Royal Bank for a short time money not to exceed five hundred dollars on the credit of the corporation. On motion of Messrs. Roome and Hagerty the request was granted.

On motion of Messrs. Roome and Keith the treasurer was authorized to accept from C. J. Mills some \$470 arrears of taxes on part lot 4, block C, Ekfrid survey.

On motion of Messrs. Roome and Hagerty the clerk was instructed to issue an order for the amount of taxes on the adjusted sale of the McMechan lot for the purpose of buying the said lot.

On motion of Messrs. Roome and Hagerty the following accounts were ordered paid:—C. George, registration of 12 births, 6 marriages and 14 deaths for 1918, \$6.40; B. A. Gordon, refund cement walks, expired 1917, \$6.45; Mary McAlpine, refund board of health, \$12.75; A. E. Sherrard, printing nomination cards and financial statements, \$23.50; E. T. Huston, permit for picture show, \$1; A. B. McDonald, permit for picture show, \$1; James Poole, permit for picture show, \$2.

On motion of Messrs. Hagerty and Keith the clerk and the treasurer were each granted an increase of \$25 in salary as requested.

The following officers were then appointed for the year:—John Walker, M. O. H.; J. E. Hull, member board of health; Neil Graham, member high school board; Dr. Ford, member public library board; James Poole, assessor; S. Thompson, townsman, janitor town hall, transient officer, sanitary inspector; P. Aldred, chief; Dr. McLachlan and Fred Gough, auditors; Wm. Gilbert, Robert Eddie and John Oldreive, fenceviewers; Wm. Tomlinson, poundkeeper.

Council adjourned to meet Feb. 3. CHARLES GEORGE, Clerk.

SUGAR BEETS PAY WELL

David Leitch, field man for this district in the sugar beet industry, says that the acreage that will be put in this crop the coming season will be about double that of 1918. The soil here is well adapted to sugar beets, as is shown by the fact that as high as \$150 an acre profit was realized by some of the growers last season.

DUNWICH APPOINTMENTS

Dunwich township council has appointed the following officers for 1919: W. A. Galbraith and Sam McFarlane, auditors; James Goodall and A. C. Turner, sanitary inspectors; D. W. Graham, assessor; Dr. W. J. Glassfield, medical officer of health; A. G. Duncan, member board of health; D. P. McCallum, caretaker township hall, Wallacetown.

FARMS SOLD

Dunwich, Jan. 14.—George Little of Campbellton has disposed of his farm being the north half of lot 6 in concession 3 to Arch. N. McWilliam for \$7,150.

James R. Cameron has purchased from Duncan McArthur the south half of lot 16 in concession 5 for \$5,000.

METCALFE ELECTION

The election for reeve was as follows:—

	Div. 1	2	3	4	5	Total
A. D. Campbell	7	2	24	19	48	100
R. Denning	58	53	30	27	18	186

The councillors were elected by acclamation. They are Angus McCallum, W. H. Hawken, Joseph Blain and George W. Denning.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

First Tuesday in the month meeting at 7.30 in the evening. Every meeting following Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2.30.

There will be no meeting in McRae Hall until after the ban is lifted. Send in all finished work to ship Friday.

THE FLU SITUATION

Glencoe Board of Health met yesterday and decided not to raise the ban on public gatherings for another week at least owing to some new cases of the epidemic having developed. While there have been several severe cases in town, the disease is getting pretty well under control and all the patients are making good progress towards recovery. It is expected that an announcement will be made in next week's Transcript as to the raising of the ban.

PATTERSON-MCLEAN

On Wednesday, January 1, a pretty wedding was solemnized at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel McLean, Ekfrid, when their eldest daughter, Catharine, was united in marriage to Donald Patterson of Appin. The ceremony was performed by Elder J. B. Slauson of St. Thomas, in the presence of only the immediate relatives.

Promptly at five o'clock, to the strains of Lohengrin's Bridal Chorus, played by the bride's sister, Miss Margaret McLean, the bridal party entered the drawing room and took their place beneath a beautiful evergreen arch. The bride, who was given away by her father, was daintily gowned in white chiffon tulle with tunic of georgette crepe with trimmings of silk fringe and seed pearls. She also wore a tulle veil, with bandeau of orange blossoms, and carried a shower bouquet of roses and maidenhair fern. Little Miss Margaret Stevenson, cousin of the bride, prettily attired in white silk with lace trimmings, acted as ring bearer, carrying the ring on an embroidered silk pillow. During the signing of the register Miss Isabel Patterson, cousin of the groom, sang very sweetly "O Garden of Love." The groom gave suitable gifts to his bride and her attendants.

After partaking of a sumptuous wedding dinner Mr. and Mrs. Patterson left for points east, the bride travelling in a suit of navy blue gabardine, with hat to match. On their return they will reside on the groom's farm near Appin.

The many and costly gifts of which they were recipients show the esteem in which the young couple are held.

On Monday evening previous to their marriage Mrs. Patterson was presented by her neighbors with a nicely worded address and a handsome cabinet of silver.

CRINAN

Mr. and Mrs. D. C. McRae have returned from visiting their sons in London.

The W. M. S. met in the vestry on Wednesday, January 8th.

The annual congregational meeting of Argyle Presbyterian church, which was to be held on January 15th, has been postponed until the evening of Wednesday, January 22nd. The ladies of the congregation will serve refreshments.

James Archer has purchased the house on the old Stalker farm.

The Farmers' Club will meet in Markham's Hall tonight (Thursday). Orders will be taken for fence posts, flour and feed, fertilizer, etc. There will also be a discussion on the proposed provincial highway and the proposed increases in express rates. (adv.)

J. A. Matheson is attending a meeting of the executive of the West Elgin Organization of Farmers at Dutton today.

The Fleming mill is running at full blast. Will Simpson and Stanley McCutcheon are assisting Mr. Fleming.

Will Siddall has arrived home after spending the summer at Hagersville. Our village blacksmith is very busy on account of the Glencoe men having the flu.

At the trustee meeting Dan Trean was elected trustee and D. H. McRae auditor.

Pleased to know James McRae is our councillor.

Miss Della McIntyre was home for the holidays.

Webster Bros. have purchased a Chevrolet car.

The Carman men are busy boring on Robert Dymock's farm. They are down 125 feet.

Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Currie are recovering after a severe attack of flu.

ALLIES MUST COMPLETELY DEFEAT THE RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIKI

Danger of a World Revolution, Says Former Danish Minister Just Arrived in London From Russia.

A despatch from London says:—Mr. Scavenius, former Danish Minister, who has just arrived in London from Russia, interviewed by Reuters' correspondent, said that the situation in Russia was hopeless as long as the Allies took no steps to end Bolshevism, which was a real international danger and growing stronger every day, for the Bolsheviks were marvelous propagandists and were working in all countries with the object of causing a world revolution. He was sure the Bolsheviks would win in Germany unless the Allies took immediate steps to stop them by supplying the Germans with more food and sending a sufficient force to expel the Bolsheviks from Petrograd and Moscow. Such a force need not be big because the whole population was opposed to Bolshevism. As soon as the Bolsheviks were expelled from Petrograd and Moscow the whole movement would collapse. He was sure an arrangement could be made with Finland to send volunteers for this purpose. The great danger was that if Bolshevism won that Germany would join Russia and Europe would be without peace for a long time. That was why it was important to finish with Bolshevism immediately.

BRITAIN STILL A CREDITOR NATION

Motherland Not Weakened by More Than Two Thousand Millions.

A despatch from London says:—The Observer, which is well informed on financial subjects, publishes to-day a significant article on post-war international finance, which has direct interest for Canadians. After referring to the "recoverable assets" Britain has at command, the writer goes on to say: "Behind lie the problems of the sum that will ultimately be produced in repayment of our loan to Allies and dominions, and of the amount we shall get out of Germany against our bill for damages. All these uncertainties affect not only the question of how much the Government will have to raise every year in taxation, but also the larger problem of our position in international finance, and of our power to maintain our prestige and to control of the exchange."

Discussing the question of "How we stand now," the writer says: "We are, on paper, still very much a creditor country. The Chancellor boasted, with very just pride, in his budget speech last April, that all we had borrowed abroad during the war we had borrowed in order to lend to Allies, so that with regard to our own war cost we had been self-sufficient. The figures officially published, in so far as they can be understood, more than bear out this statement."

The article suggests that Great Britain should entirely wipe out her loans to her Allies, Russia, France, Italy, Belgium, Serbia, and others, "making a present to our late brothers in arms, much harder hit than we are, of their promises to pay."

"We do not seem to have weakened our international position to the extent of much more than 2,000 millions, by borrowing abroad and sales of securities," says the article, "and 2,000 millions is only half the sum that was usually accepted before the war as the amount of our overseas investments. So that we are still nearly half as much a creditor country as before the war, even after wiping out our loans to Allies. Relative, of course, the weakening is greater, because America and many neutrals have increased their wealth very rapidly during the war, while we have been losing; but there seems to be no reason for the view that we are no longer a creditor country, especially as we have another foreign account in our claim on Germany."

Germany Fails to Turn Over Huge Quantities of Guns

A despatch from London says:—Germany has fallen behind in the last month in turning over material required by the terms of the armistice. A checking to date shows a shortage of 685 heavy guns, 7,000 machine guns, 1,000 trench mortars, 600 air planes, 4,736 engines, 5,000 motor lorries and 420,000 railroad cars.

With the death of Mr. John Henry McLachlan, who died at St. Joseph's Hospital after an attack of heart trouble, the coterie of retired Prairie farmers who reside in Victoria loses one of its best known members.

SUITABLE MEMORIALS FOR THE EMPIRE DEAD

A despatch from London says:—At a meeting of the Imperial Graves Commission over which Right Hon. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary, presided, and at which all British overseas representatives were present, the chairman states that all overseas Governments had unreservedly agreed to bear their share of whatever expense was involved in worthily honoring the memory of their dead. The commission, therefore, was free to discharge its task in no ungrudging or niggardly spirit. The commission adopted the recommendation that the most suitable method of honoring those whose graves could not be found or identified would be to place a tablet, appropriately inscribed, in a cemetery near the spot where it is believed the men were killed. It is estimated that there will be at least a thousand cemeteries. The commission decided to ask the Indian Government to formulate proposals for the establishment of an agency in India for the care of British graves there. The commission also warmly thanked the Union of South Africa Government for its most generous offer to meet the entire cost of cemeteries and for the provision of memorials to officers and men of the Imperial forces dying within the Union.

BRITISH PEACE DELEGATES NAMED

Dominions to Appear at Conference as Small Nations.

A despatch from London says:—Premier Lloyd George, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer; A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and George Nicoll Barnes, Privy Councillor, have been appointed plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference by the British Cabinet, according to the Express and the Mail.

Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier of Canada; William Morris Hughes, Premier of Australia, and General Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa, will be colonial representatives, who will have seats when the congress takes up business of interest to the dominions they represent, it is said. According to the Express, an important decision was reached by the Cabinet in providing that the dominions will appear at the Peace Congress as small nations.

The delegates will go to Paris on Saturday for the purpose of attending sittings of the inter-allied conference.

SNOWSHOE 100 MILES TO ENLIST WITH CANADIANS

A despatch from London says:—Captain John MacGregor, of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, who was recently awarded the Victoria Cross, was a native of Cawdor, Nairnshire, Scotland, where his mother lives. At the outbreak of the war he snowshoed 100 miles to enlist. For leading the charge at Vimy Ridge in 1917 he received the D.C.M. and his commission, and in January of last year won the Military Cross and a captaincy for his determination and gallantry at Hill 70.

Marshal Foch Will Consent To Prolong The Armistice

A despatch from Basel says:—The North German Gazette of Berlin says that upon the request of Marshal Foch, allied and German plenipotentiaries will meet January 14 or 15, at Treves, to discuss a prolongation of the armistice. The Daily Chronicle urges the associated powers when renewing the armistice to stipulate for the right of occupation of any strategic position they may desire in order to preserve order and secure their own safety.

Grand Duchy of Luxembourg Proclaims Itself a Republic

Metz, Jan. 12.—Luxembourg was proclaimed a republic on Friday, when the Grand Duchess Marie retired from the capital, taking up quarters in a chateau nearby.

The Chamber held an excited meeting, the Clericals quitting the House in a body.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.20 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21 1/2; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17 1/2; No. 4 wheat, \$2.14 1/2; in store Fort William, not including tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 73 1/2; No. 3 C.W., 74; extra No. 1, feed, 75 1/2; No. 1 feed, 74 1/2, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.75; No. 4 yellow, \$1.70, January shipment.

Ontario corn, new crop—No. 2 white, 71 to 74; No. 3 white, 70 to 73, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2, do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3, do., \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 Spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.03 to \$2.10 f.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$2.00

Barley—Malt, new crop, 92 to 97c, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.30.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.54, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.35, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.25, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included. Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton.

Feed—No. 2, \$21.00 per ton, mixed \$19 to \$20 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$9.50 to \$10.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 55 to 56c; selected, storage, 58 to 60c; cartons, new laid, 75 to 78c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, 51 to 53c; prints, 53 to 55c; choice dairy prints, 45 to 47c; ordinary dairy prints, 38 to 40c; bakers', 30 to 33c; Oleomargarine (best grade), 32 to 34c.

Cheese—New, large, 27 1/2 to 28c; twins, 28 to 28 1/2; spring made, large, 28 1/2 to 29c; twins, 29 to 29 1/2.

Comb Honey—Choice, 16 oz., \$4.50 to \$5.00 per dozen; 12 oz., \$3.50 to \$4.00 per dozen.

Maple Syrup—In 5-gallon tins, \$3.25.

Provisions—Wholesale

Barrelled Meats—Pickled pork, \$48; mess pork, \$47.

Green Meats—Out of pickle, 1c less than smoked.

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32c to 33c; hams, medium, 38 to 39c; heavy, 30 to 31c; cooked hams, 51 to 52c; backs, plain, 40 to 47c; backs, boneless, 50 to 52c.

Breakfast bacon, 42 to 47c.

Cottages rolls, 35 to 36c.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in tons, 30c; in cases, 30 1/2c; clear bellies, 28 to 28 1/2c; fat common, \$3.25.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 29 1/2 to 30c; tubs, 30 to 30 1/2c; pails, 30 1/2 to 30 3/4c.

Shortening, tierces, 25 1/2 to 26 1/2c; tubs, 25 1/2 to 26c; pails, 26 to 26 1/2c; 1-lb. prints, 27 to 27 1/2c.

Montreal Markets

Montreal, Jan. 14.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed 90c. Flour—New standard grade, \$11.25 to \$11.35. Roll-oats—bags, 90 lbs., \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Bran, \$37.25. Shorts, \$42.25. Molasses, \$68.00 to \$70.00. Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$20.00 to \$21.00.

Cheese—Finest easterns, 24 to 25c. Butter—Choice creamery, 52 1/2 to 53 1/2c.

Eggs—Selected, 55 to 57c; No. 1 stock, 50c.

Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.70. Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$25.50 to \$26.00.

Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 31 to 32 1/2c.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.75 to \$12.50; do., good, \$11.00 to \$11.50; do., medium, \$10.00 to \$10.25; do., common, \$8.50 to \$8.80; bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do., medium, \$9.00 to \$9.50; do., rough, \$7.50 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$10.25 to \$10.75; do., good, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do., medium, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do., common, \$7.00 to \$7.75; stockers, \$8.00 to \$10.00; feeders, \$10.50 to \$11.50; canners, \$6.25 to \$6.50; milkers, good to choice, \$9.00 to \$10.00; do., common and med., \$6.50 to \$7.50; springers, \$9.00 to \$10.50; yearlings, \$13.00 to \$15.00; spring lambs, \$15.50 to \$16.50; calves, good to choice, \$16.00 to \$18.00; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.50 to \$18.75; do., weighed off cars, \$18.75 to \$19.00; do., f.o.b. country, points, \$18.25 to \$18.50.

Montreal, Jan. 14.—Choice steers, \$12 to \$13; good, \$10.50 to \$11.50; medium, \$9.50 to \$10; choice butcher bulls, \$9 to \$10; good, \$8.50; medium, \$7.50 to \$8. Choice butcher cows, \$9.50 to \$10.50; good, \$8 to \$9; medium, \$7 to \$7.50. Canners, cattle, \$5 to \$6. Sheep, \$9 to \$11; lambs, \$11 to \$14; milk-fed

calves, \$12 to \$15; grass-fed, \$6 to \$7. Choice select hogs, off cars, \$18 to \$18.50; others, according to quality, down to \$14.

IN A FRENCH HOSPITAL

500 Little Patients Victims of War and Hunnish Cruelty.

Through villages swarming with troops and packed with ordinance we arrived at an old caserne, which had been converted into the children's hospital of the district, says an American writer. It is in charge of one of the first of America's children specialists.

Here are 500 little patients. This barracks converted into a hospital is full of babies, the youngest being only six days old when I was there. Many of the children have no parents. Others have lost their mothers; their fathers are serving in the trenches. It is not always easy to find out how they came to be orphans; there are such plentiful chances of losing parents who live continually under shell fire. One little boy, on being asked where his mother was, replied gravely: "My mamma, she is men have read about in a lifetime. Many of them have been captured by and recaptured from the Huns. They have been in villages where the dead lay in piles and not even the women were spared. They have been present while indecencies were worked upon their mothers. They have seen men hanged, shot, bayoneted, and flung to roasts in burning houses. The pictures of all these things hang in their eyes. When they play it is out of politeness to the kind Americans, not because they derive any pleasure from it."

Night is the troublesome time. The children hide under their beds with terror. The nurses have to go the rounds continually. If the children would only cry, they would give relief. But instead they creep silently out from between the sheets and crouch against the floor like dumb animals! That is what they are when first they are brought in. Their most primitive instincts for the beginnings of cleanliness seem to have vanished. They have been fished out of caves, ruined dourts, broken houses. They are full of skin diseases as the beggar who sat outside eagles to lick their sores. They have lived on offal so long that they have the faces of the extremely aged. And their hatred! Directly you utter the word "boche" all the night-gowned figures sit up in their cots and curse. When they have done cursing of their own accord they sing the "Marseillaise."

GREATEST WAR-SHIP HANDED OVER

Superdreadnought and Flotilla of U-Boats Surrendered to Allies.

London, Jan. 12.—The German superdreadnought, Baden, has arrived in Scapa Flow and has been interred there with the other vessels of the German fleet. The surrender of this warship was demanded in place of the battle-cruiser Mackensen, which was not sufficiently completed to leave Germany.

The Baden is a vessel of about 27,000 tons, similar to the Queen Elizabeth class, mounting eight 15-inch guns and steaming nominally 23 knots.

Another flotilla of German submarines, numbering 16, is to leave Germany to-morrow for surrender to the allies.

There are still seven submarines in neutral waters which are about to be surrendered, and 44 U-boats in German ports which must be given up. One hundred and seventy are in various stages of building, but the majority of them are mere skeletons and further construction work on these vessels has been suspended.

Three Canadian Delegates At Inter-Allied Conferences

A despatch from Paris says:—La Liberty says it understands that Great Britain will have three special delegates for each of its Dominions, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The newspaper asks why the French protectorates of Morocco, Tunis and possibly Algeria, has no special representation.

People of Luxembourg Duchy Wary Republic Proclaimed

A despatch from Metz says:—A large crowd paraded before the Grand Ducal Palace in Luxembourg on Friday, requesting the abdication of the Grand Duchess and the proclamation of a republic. A committee on public safety has been appointed and quiet is being maintained everywhere in Luxembourg.

ARCHANGEL FORCE ATTAINED OBJECT

Prevented the Establishment of U-Boat Base in Arctic Ports.

London, Jan. 12.—British and American troops in and south of Archangel are now frozen in for the winter, but there is no anxiety about this force because they are well equipped with Arctic clothes and have plenty of food. Troops in Murmansk, however, are still accessible. Food shipped to Archangel during the period of occupation is sufficient for the troops as well as the population of 170,000 Russians in an area of 40,000 square miles which the British and American troops occupy in Northern Russia.

The food for the civil population was provided by the British, but the expense was defrayed by America. Great Britain, like America, is not sending any more troops to Northern Russia and in military quarters here it was said to-day that only a few 120 operators or a few doctors, if required, would go.

Small as the force is, it is contended that their occupation of this territory prevented the Germans establishing a submarine base in the ice-free Arctic ports, from which they expected to attack American transports.

Operating with the Anglo-American forces in the Archangel and Murmansk district are 8,000 Russians, Karelians and Finns. To abandon them, it is asserted, would be to leave them at the mercy of the Bolshevik forces. The present military strength of the Bolsheviks is as yet unknown, but great quantities of allied artillery ammunition, as well as guns and materials, left by the retreating Germans, fell into their hands. Many Russian officers have been driven to enlist because of hunger.

A force of 6,000 pro-ally Russians, operating with the Anglo-American forces, have been responsible, it is said, for preventing the Bolsheviks entering the rich Siberian areas.

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Third Division Not to be Sent Home Direct From France

London, Jan. 12.—The third division of the Canadian Corps, the first to be demobilized, will be brought to England before being returned to Canada, as at first intended. Arrangements have been made for a camp for this division here and the first of its units will leave for home early in February.

Copenhagen Says Fighting Has Been Resumed in Berlin

London, Jan. 12.—Fighting has been resumed in Berlin, according to advices received here to-night from Copenhagen. The Spartans are said to be still holding a portion of the Tagelblatt building. The Spartans can losses since the outbreak of the revolution are said to be about 1,300 persons killed.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

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

Victoria's ice skating arena, which has been closed for the past three years, is opened again.

Potatoes were dug from the Fraser Valley gardens in December, so mild was the weather.

Great damage is being done by bark beetles to the timber of British Columbia.

In the seven days between December 5th and 11th, five persons succumbed to automobile accidents at Vancouver.

Victoria schools, owing to the influenza epidemic, have again been closed, not to be re-opened until after the holidays.

A reconstruction league has been organized at Vancouver to consider housing problems, immigration, industries, and natural resources.

Lieut. James H. Hampton, of Port Hammond, who was last seen spinning down in flames from a height of 2,000 feet, is reported missing.

Lieut. W. J. Kane, of Port Moody, while in Mesopotamia, met Howe, a Turkish prisoner there, whom he recognized as the proprietor of a fruit store in Vancouver.

Lance-Corporal W. J. Murdoch, a compositor on the Vancouver Daily World, has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery overseas.

Twice wounded and awarded the Military Medal, R. F. Perkins, of Port Kells, has now won his commission in the field, although not yet twenty years of age.

Development work on the Pitt Meadows Oil Wells, Ltd., is proceeding favorably. The official drill depth is 1,987.6 and the sand contained in the last samples looks promising.

That the death rate in Vancouver has been unusually high during the past two months is shown by the large number of applications for probate being filed.

Members of the Burnaby Council, the police commissioners and representatives of the municipal staff attended the funeral of the late chief constable, William Parkinson, at Edmonds, B.C.

Nursing Sister Gladys Carveth, a former Victoria nurse, has recently returned from overseas and is now attached to the staff at Shaughnessy Heights Military Hospital, Vancouver.

Chief Batiste George, of the Inkamp Reserve, is probably the largest subscriber among the Indians of Canada to the Victory Loan, having invested \$21,000 of his own savings.

Mr. D. Hardy, postmaster at Campbell River, succumbed to Spanish influenza.

Word has been received at New Westminster that Lieutenant J. W. H. Crispin, of that city, has lost both legs and the right eye when wounded in France.

Everett W. Hogan has been appointed chief inspector of the soil and crop division of the Department of Agriculture, B.C.

The production of spruce in British Columbia for airplanes will be curtailed owing to the signing of the armistice.

The Arrow Lakes District having doubled its number of subscribers and trebled its Victory Loan over last year, has won nine crowns.

Lieut. Roland Thompson and Lieut. Hugh Thompson (brothers) of Vernon, B.C., have both been awarded the Military Cross overseas.

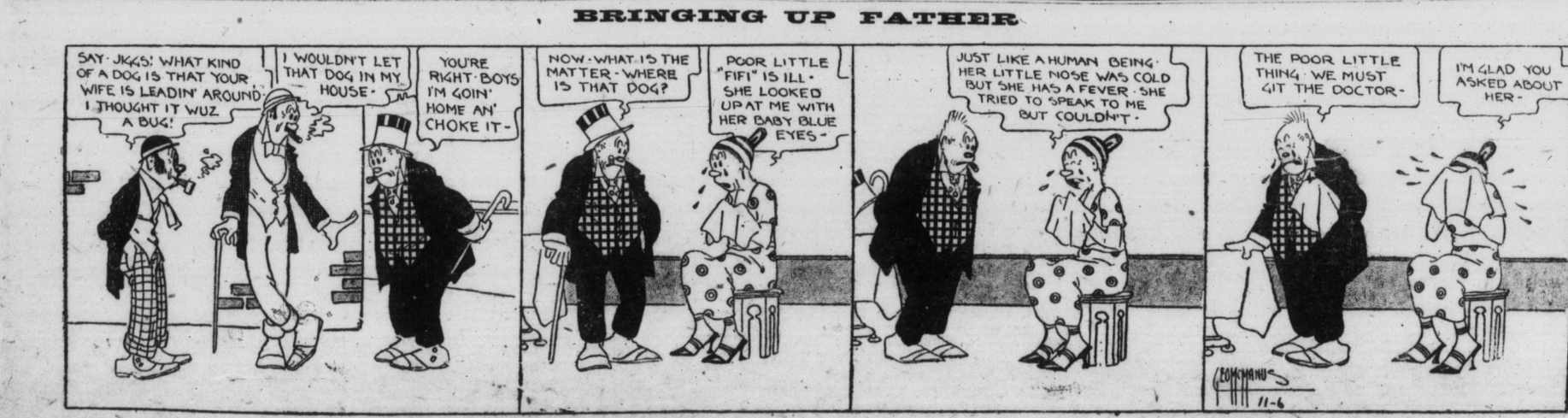
Flight Lieutenant Darrell Teopoten, Vancouver, is the latest of the R.A.F. aces, and has won distinction as a patrol leader on the Italian front.

The Mine-Straw Sea

The sinking of the British warship Cassandra by a mine is another illustration of the danger from this source to which vessels will be exposed for some time to come. After the Russo-Japanese war disasters of the kind occurred now and then for a number of years. Conditions may easily be worse now, for the Germans, in planting the mines, disregarded all the rules. It was determined at The Hague that no belligerent should "lay unanchored automatic contact mines except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after those who laid them have lost control of them," or should "lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings." Germany charged Great Britain with sowing the waters of the North Sea with mines. But Great Britain took every precaution to see that merchant ships kept to the safe lanes. The operations of the German minelayers were absolutely indiscriminate, as the losses in merchant tonnage showed. The Allied navies will have their work cut out for them for some time in hunting down and destroying these menaces to navigation.

BRITAIN ACQUIRES ORDNANCE STORES

A despatch from London says:—Canadian ordnance stores on this side have been sold to the Imperial authorities under an arrangement insuring that the Canadian Government should receive 100 per cent. on all new equipment.



CANADIAN RECORD AUG. 8 TO NOV. 11

BRIEF SUMMARY OF EFFORT IN LAST 3 MONTHS OF WAR

**Captured More Than 150 Small Towns
and Freed Over 300,000 French
and Belgian Civilians.**

The following despatch is forwarded from the office of Sir E. Kemp, Canadian Overseas Minister of Militia, by Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian Overseas.

Western Front:
Canadian troops have furnished a curious coincidence in British military history. The first troops to enter Mons the day the armistice was signed were those of the 42nd Royal Highlanders of Canada, which battalion, through the parent regiment, the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, is affiliated with the famous Black Watch. On August 23, 1914, the last British battalion to leave Mons was the 42nd Highlanders, the Scottish Black Watch.

Captured 34,000 Germans.
From August 8 to November 11, the date the armistice was declared, the Canadian Corps captured 34,000 prisoners, 750 artillery guns of all calibres, 3,500 machine guns, hundreds of trench mortars, and huge quantities of all kinds of material.

In the last three months of the war the corps advanced in depth to a distance of 95 miles, covering an area of approximately 450 square miles. The principal towns captured by the Canadians in that time were Cambrai and Le Cateau on Oct. 9; Denain, Oct. 20; Valenciennes, Nov. 2; Mons, Nov. 2. At least 150 smaller towns and villages were captured in addition to those larger centres, which released from German domination over 300,000 French and Belgian civilians.

The three outstanding battles fought by the Canadian Corps since August, 1918, were: Amiens, which began Aug. 8; Arras, on Aug. 26; and Cambrai, Sept. 27. In these three battles, and in the advance from Cambrai to Mons through Valenciennes, the Canadian Corps engaged and identified a total of fifty-seven German divisions, several of whom were so badly defeated as to render them useless as fighting organizations.

At Amiens we advanced in less than two weeks a depth of 15 miles. At Arras and Cambrai the depth of penetration into the enemy lines was 25 miles, and from Cambrai to Mons 55 miles. At Amiens we captured 12,000 prisoners; Arras, 10,000; Cambrai, 7,174; and from Cambrai to Mons, 2,836.

On the Last Day of War.

On the morning of the 11th, at four o'clock, the 42nd Battalion (the Montreal Kitties), the P.C.L.I., R.C.R.'s and the 4th Battalion of the Seventh Brigade, attacked at Mons. The city was actually captured by the 42nd Battalion and the Princess Pat's, and the R.C.R.'s also had some troops enter the city. By eleven o'clock, the time the armistice came into effect, we had established a line five kilometres east of the city, so that in nine days the Canadians advanced thirty miles.

On the afternoon of the 11th, Lieut. General Sir Arthur Currie and his staff made a triumphant entry into Mons, and were welcomed by thousands of civilians in a most demonstrative way. General Currie presented to the city a Canadian flag tied to a lance, which now has a prominent place in the council chamber of the city hall. The bodyguard of the Corps Commander was a section of the 5th Imperial Lancers, all of whom wore the Mons Ribbon and were among the last to leave the city on August 23, 1914.

It was at Mons that the British began fighting in the war and it was there the war ended. Throughout all the advance invaluable assistance was given by the Canadian Railway Troops and the Canadian Forestry Corps, whose work was extremely difficult owing to the devastation and destruction caused to railway tracks, bridges and roads.

The Power of Speed.

The destruction wrought by the bursting of a flywheel in an electric light plant in New Rockford, N.D., U.S.A., recently, indicates vividly the disastrous results which may follow failure to control the speed of an engine. The engine in question was of the Corliss type, and for some undiscovered reason the governor failed to work. The speed of the flywheel which normally was 100 revolutions per minute, was increased to many times that number. Eventually the big casting burst, and fragments were hurled many hundred feet in all directions. The engine room and the machinery it contained were completely wrecked, except a small generator which, almost miraculously, was unharmed. A great hole was torn in one of the brick walls, and a piece of the wheel, weighing about 450 pounds, was thrown high in the air. It landed in front of a furniture store 500 feet from the power plant, burying itself deep in the concrete sidewalk. The enterprising furniture merchant hastened to paint an advertisement on the side of the fragment.

A PRISONERS PIL-GRIM'S PROGRESS

NO ONE WILL READ UNMOVED THIS STORY

The Long, Ragged, Starved, But Undaunted Procession of Prisoners Returning From Germany.

A long, limping procession of tattered figures, dressed in the oddest collection of old rags and bits of uniform, supporting one another, leaning on clumsy sticks cut from the hedgerows—such is the sight that meets the British Army in every road by which it pursues its victorious march into Germany, writes a British officer in the early days of peace. These sad and suffering figures are the prisoners of war whom the Germans, in the panic of their ruin and defeat, hastily released from captivity, and turned out without food or adequate clothing upon the high road to make the best of their way back to the Allied lines.

Of all the Allied prisoners of war, I think the French—to judge by their appearance—were the least ill-treated. They, like the rest, are thin—for thinness seems to be universal amongst the dwellers in Germany to-day—but their faces do not reveal the signs of a systematized course of brutality as do the faces of our men, whilst for the most part they have preserved their uniforms intact.

The Road to Germany.

The picture of the bands of returning prisoners will, I believe, remain indelibly fixed on the minds of all who have taken part in the victorious march into Germany. The setting is the broad, tree-lined chaussées. The line of marching battalions spruce and clean and fit, with transport in good shape, and strong, well-groomed horses, fills the right hand of the highway; on the left, coming from the opposite direction, defiles an endless procession of civilians pushing little hand-carts piled high with their belongings, and surmounted by the Belgian flag, interspersed by these little groups of prisoners of war.

Sheer Inhumanity.

The hunched look in the eyes of many of these men tells the whole story of the system which the Allied armies set out to smash, and have smashed. I will not horrify you with the repetition of the stories you have read in such ghastly detail in the British official report on the treatment of our prisoners of war in Germany, the brutality of the guards and their superior officers, the lack of food, even of the disgusting quality provided, the long hours of forced labor, often under shell fire. But what we must insist on—and it appears in the statements of almost all the prisoners—is the sheer inhumanity of the German attitude towards their British victims.

If it were inconvenient to start rationing a party of prisoners on a certain day, the party would simply be confined without food or water until such time as the rationing of the prisoners became convenient. There was apparently no recognition even of such an elementary principle as that you must feed the animal which is to work for you. "Necessity knows no law," says the German, and if there is no food for prisoners—if the transport, for instance, is required more urgently for ammunition—then the prisoners may starve. And starve they did, and die of exposure and neglect and under-nourishment, so that it seems probable that the fortunate ones who are making their way back to happiness and liberty have



The Popular Choice

People of culture
taste and refinement
are keen for
health, simplicity
and contentment.
Thousands of these
people choose the
cereal drink

INSTANT POSTUM

as their table beverage
in place of
tea or coffee.

Healthful
Economical
Delicious

escaped death on the principle of the survival of the fittest. The strong have come through the ordeal; the weak, one fears, succumbed.

The Spirit of Britain.

But for all one's deep compassion with their sufferings, one cannot contemplate these prisoners of ours without a feeling of elation. However much the Germans tried to torment their body, they utterly failed to crush their spirit. It is time that a public tribute were paid to the magnificent staunchness of soul, the unshakable self-respect of the British soldier in captivity. There is no doubt, that his proud refusal to knuckle down to his oppressor angered the Germans, and led them to redouble their efforts to break his pride.

But the German failed—failed as egregiously as he has done in every psychological problem he has tackled in this war. And so, for all their wasted looks, for all their poisonous rags, these prisoners of war have the bearing of free men. They salute publicly, and look one straight in the face when they are addressed. As a party of British prisoners of war were tramping back through Namur the other day, some German soldiers left a marching column and ran towards them offering them cigarettes and food. One and all the prisoners declined the gift. "We wouldn't be havin' anything to do with them!" said the Irish sergeant who told the story. What a contrast to the lickenside servility of the Boche in captivity.

A Debt Repaid.

Our prisoners unanimously testify to the kindness shown to them by civilians in Belgium. The peasants dared blows from the rifles of the guard, and risked heavy fines, to press bread into the hands of the prisoners marching through the villages. And on their long tramp through Belgium on their way to the Allied lines after their liberation, the prisoners depended entirely on the food and clothing freely given them by the Belgians in the towns and villages through which they passed.

The Boche treated his prisoners as a bad-minded rustic would not treat his cattle. He had treated them monstrously to the end of the chapter. He has not even sought to lessen the exemplary retribution which the Allies are coining to exact from him by making adequate provision for the re-education of the prisoners of war. He has just turned them adrift, the well and the sick alike, and left them to shift for themselves.

And when the German people are called to account for their inhuman treatment of their prisoners of war this last act of callousness must not be forgotten.

JAPAN'S POPULATION

**Production of Rice Has Not Kept
Pace With Increased Birth Rate.**

The shortage in the supply of foodstuffs in Japan has caused the extraordinarily high price of rice and other food, says the Japan Advertiser. It is true that the production of rice has been making more or less increase has not been at such a rate as to keep pace with the steadily growing population. Moreover, the yield of rice is at the mercy of the elements and in a country like Japan, which is subject to frequent visitations of typhoons at the most critical period of the crop, the precarious nature of the agricultural industry may be imagined. In this connection, continues the Advertiser, it will be interesting to note the tremendous rate at which Japan's population is increasing. Until a few years ago the rate of increase was a little more than 500,000, but last year's increase is put at close upon 800,000. According to official statistics just published the total number of the Japanese population on December 31, 1917, was returned at 57,998,373, which were distributed into 10,241,851 dwellings at the rate of 5.7 per dwelling. Compared with the census taken at the end of 1916 the population showed an increase of 799,096, and there can be no doubt that Japan should be seriously exercised by the food problem if its population continues to increase at such a rate. It may be added that the figures are exclusive of the Japanese or Japanese subjects in Korea, Formosa and Karafuto, who may be said to be self-supporting as far as their food supply is concerned.

RIVETLESS SHIP.

**Largest Electrically Welded Craft
Built in Britain.**

There has been much discussion of late about the feasibility of building electrically welded steamships and thereby avoiding the time and expense consumed in riveting. From England comes word of the completion of a rivetless 276-ton barge, supposedly the largest electrically-welded craft so far produced. It is 125 ft. over all, and 16 ft. of beam. The hull is rectangular in section amidships—only the bilge plates being curved. All water-tight joints as far as the latter are concerned are continuously welded on both sides, while those thereafter are tack-welded on one side. The process permitted an estimated saving of from 25 to 40 per cent in time and 10 per cent in material. The expense of welding amounted to \$1,500, \$890 of which went for electrodes. In normal times this item would be less by about 60 per cent. Another experimental barge, with certain parts riveted and others welded, is to be built.

The Weekly Fashions



A very practical little apron indeed is this one which slips on over the head and fastens under the arm. McCall Pattern No. 8682, Girl's Apron. In 6 sizes, 2 to 12 years. Price, 15 cents. Transfer Design No. 591. Price, 10 cents.



This new design has the effect of a corset on the shoulder and at the underarm. McCall Pattern No. 8712 Ladies' Dress. In 4 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

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

It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the other discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers. Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezone, which will cost very little, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

PEAT AS FUEL

**It Also Has Many Other Interesting
and Useful Qualities.**

Peat is coal in the making. It furnishes a perfectly good fuel. During the eighteenth century, when the forests of northern Europe had been to a great extent cleared away (coal being not yet in general use), peat was the main dependence of the rural population.

It is said that a ton of paper can be manufactured from peat at a cost of \$20, leaving a satisfactory margin of profit.

In France some very beautiful textile fabrics, resembling Scotch tweeds and camel's hair cloth, are woven from peat fibre. They can be bleached to snowy whiteness and will take any dye.

One of the most interesting uses of peat is for packing and preserving perishable foods, such as fruits, vegetables, butter and eggs. Even meats and fish have been shipped for great distances in peat fibre, arriving in perfect condition, thanks to the peculiar preservative qualities of the material.

A marble boiled in milk, porridge, custards, etc., will automatically do the stirring as the liquid cooks and so prevent burning.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

PRINTERS' PIE.

Some Interesting War-time Samples of Typographical Errors.

The grim and often sorrowful details that war news brings home to most of us are now and again unwittingly lit up by the mistakes of the compositor. These typographical errors are termed "printer's pie." Sometimes the omission of a single letter makes quite a startling change from what is really meant, as, for example, in this new view of the Hun's humanity: "The newest Gothas carry bombs of a ton weight, but the German machines that aid hospitals in France continue to use smallish bombs." This one from a Sheffield paper seems much nearer the truth: "Three bombs were dropped upon an ammunition train and a direct hit obtained. The train contained 15,000 bells." To which our airman appears to have obliged by adding an extra one.

The unintentional alteration of a letter also works wonders, as in the case where "Mr. —" wept through the Gallipoli campaign and was awarded the Military Cross, or where more German frightfulness is suggested by the statement that "Hindenburg sent a large number of bug guns to General Broderick," or, again, in the somewhat startling notice from a "Death" column in another newspaper—"In loving memory of our dear son. He nobly answered his country's call, he gave his wife for one and all."

The origin of many such items may not always be laid at the door of the compositor, but often are the product of one who wrote them. In many of them our trials and tribulations arising from the war make their appearance. When the milk difficulty cropped up in Dublin the Lord Mayor delivered himself in these terms: "It would be a crying evil to leave the poor people without milk. It would be a wise thing if the Corporation would take the bull by the horns and deal with the matter."

It was a Glasgow paper that wrote on the coal question thus: "One wise virgin, the father of a large family, has laid in several piles of wood against the coming of coal-rationing time," whilst a University Journal threw cold water on the musical abilities of our fighting men by announcing that "a capital military band will discourage music throughout the afternoon."

Complaints about the inadequate grants to soldiers' dependants caused a Yorkshire correspondent to remark, "I hope that if the Government grant an increase to soldiers' wives, they will increase the wives of soldiers all round." Even the Times adds its quota with this: "The Canadian force is wearing the smile that won't come off. The nature of the ground is entirely favorable to such an operation."

The opinion has often been expressed that the best German is a dead one, but I think it has been left for a Birmingham paper to tell us of those who have been "permanently" killed, which one would think should satisfy the most anti-German amongst us.

The food question is hardly a subject for mirth at present, but one can secretly resist a smile when we are told that "the markets are empty, and the prices of such things as remain are impossibly high."

An old Latin saying got a new turn in an advertisement which lately appeared in a leading London paper as follows: "Buy at £5 War Bond. He gives quid who gives twice." The most up-to-date one deals with recent war successes, and describes our moderation in the display of national feeling in this little sentence, "if this were Germany, the bells would be rung thrice over to-day's splendid news."

STUFF FOR MAKING PAPER.

**Can be Manufactured of Almost Any
Vegetable Substance.**

Clippings from the collar factories contribute importantly to the supply of raw material for making high-grade paper. It is just an instance of waste-elimination.

Asbestos makes an excellent paper, which, being fireproof, might recommend itself highly for deeds and other valuable documents. But, unfortunately, no process has been discovered by which paper of this material can be made that has a smooth, hard surface to take ink from a pen without blurring.

The inventor who solves this puzzle has a fortune awaiting him. There will never be a real paper famine, because paper can be made out of almost anything vegetable. It has been manufactured from banana leaves, pineapple leaves, beanstalks, cabbage-stalks, cat-tails, hay, thistle-down and even mummy wrappings.

Sugarcane refuse makes good paper: cotton stalks likewise. Of these materials incalculable quantities are thrown away annually. Rice straw and flax stalks are available for the same purpose; also the wild hemp that grows over vast areas in the South-west.

Wheat straw, rice straw, oat straw and barley straw make first-class newspaper and printing paper.

There are always plenty of rags for making high-grade papers. Why, then, all the recent fuss and rising prices? No reason at all except that we have not yet learned to utilize the available raw-materials, which, once turned to proper account, will render it unnecessary to draw upon the forests for pulp.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

Copper is said to be the metal first known to man and used in the arts.

1892E No. 3-19

CHARACTER OF THE LATE CZAR

Psychological Makeup of the Last Emperor of the Russias.

As a result of an interview with the Czar, as well as from various other sources, Charles Greene Cumston, M. D., privat-docent at the University of Geneva and Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine of London, etc., has given us the following sketch which will no doubt prove of interest: "The most marked trait of the Czar was his absolute lack of will power. Personally insufficient to govern so great a country, Nicholas II was also an egoist and suspicious of all things and persons. Weak of character, the Czar was both a fatalist and a mystic, and when affairs of court or state did not go well he believed he was abandoned by God. This always increasing conviction since the Manchurian War paralyzed all his initiative and annihilated the little will power which he still possessed. All foreigners who approached him in 1916 gathered this impression. It explains the ease with which Nicholas II abandoned his power and the absolute absence of any effort on his part to recover possession of it. When the revolution of the people arose the Czar regarded it as the judgment of God upon him and his people and he accepted it as a divine decision and as an expiation and an atonement for his earthly errors, and it is undoubtedly true that he died in this spirit of internal sanctity."

I believe that when history shall be written Nicholas II will be looked upon with pity and with sympathy rather than otherwise. Only time will tell.

Keep Your Health TO-NIGHT TRY

Minard's Liniment

for that Cold and Tired Feeling.
Get Well, Keep Well.
—Kill Spanish Flu
by using the OLD RELIABLE.
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO. LTD.
Vermont, N.S.

Might Be Improved.

"What do you think of the army as far as you have gone?" inquired a sergeant of a newly arrived recruit at camp.

"I may like it after a while, but just now I think there is too much drilling and fussing around between meals," was the reply.

MONEY ORDERS.

Dominion Express Money Orders are on sale in five thousand offices throughout Canada.

The ham will not dry out and get hard if you fry out some of the fat and let it become hard. Then spread it over the cut end of the ham about a half-inch thick. This will exclude the air. Scrape off the fat before slicing the ham and afterward spread it on again as before.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

British employers who are paying less than the minimum wages have been warned that they will be proceeded against by the Government.

According to government figures, the number of hens in Holland has decreased from 8,000,000 to 3,000,000 in two years.

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup"—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. At drug stores.

Thin Endy Hair or Thick and Healthy?

A scalp cared for by Cuticura usually means thick, glossy hair. Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap are excellent. Precede shampoos by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair or skin.

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

HIRST'S

PAIN EXTERMINATOR

Pain? Hirst's will stop it!

Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other painful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us.

HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

Hotel Del Coronado

Coronado Beach, California

Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports throughout the Winter months.

POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING,
FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING

Write for Winter Folder and Golf Program.

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

1892E No. 3-19

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER
and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Increased capital \$1,000. Will go for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 24, Windsor 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. de Witte Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.
Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write for free leaflet. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

About Boys.

Show me the boy who never threw a stone at someone's cat; Or never hurled a snowball swifly at someone's high silk hat. Who never ran away from school, To seek the swimming hole; Or slyly from a neighbor's yard Green apples never stole.

Show me the boy who never broke

A pane of window glass; Who never disobeyed the sign, That says "Keep off the grass," Who never did a thousand things That grieves us sore to tell; And I'll show you a little boy Who must be far from well.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

It is estimated that the money required to settle all the soldiers who desire to go on to the land in the State of Victoria, Australia, will probably amount to \$7,000,000.

ASTHMA

INSTANTLY RELIEVED WITH

ASTHMADOR

OR MONEY REFUNDED. ASK ANY DRUGGIST
or write Lyman-Knox Co., Montreal, P.Q. Price 65c.

KNOCKS OUT PAIN

THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the

World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief.

Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's

Liniment
Kills Pain

50c, 60c, \$1.25

Thin Endy Hair or Thick and Healthy?

A scalp cared for by Cuticura usually means thick, glossy hair. Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap are excellent. Precede shampoos by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation of the scalp. Nothing better for the complexion, hair or skin.

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Sample Each Free by

January Clearing Sale AT J. N. CURRIE & CO'S STORE

A Chance to Pick Up Many Desirable
Lines at Special Sale Prices

We Buy No Job Lots of Inferior Goods Just to Make a Sale.

Every article on sale is from our regular stock. Lines we are discontinuing to buy on account of style changes or lines broken in sales.

Many Lines Are One-third to One-half Off Today's Values

Handkerchiefs from our Christmas display, some very slightly soiled—50c quality for 35c; 35c quality for 25c; 25c quality for 15c; 20c quality for 15c.

Fancy Dresden Ribbon, reg. 65c and 75c, sale price 39c.

Boudoir Caps from Christmas sale, reg. 85c, clearing at 55c.

Men's Linen Collars, discontinued lines, reg. 20c and 25c, for 5c each.

Men's Hook-on Silk Ties, reg. 35c to 50c, for 25c.

Men's Jersey Gloves and Mitts, wool lined, warm and dressy, reg. \$1 and \$1.25, sale price 85c.

Men's Shirts, in best selling lines, size 14, reg. value today \$2, sale price \$1.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, Perrin make, broken lines, reg. \$2.25 and \$2.50, sale price \$1.50.

Men's All Wool Sox, reg. 60c and 75c, sale price 50c.

Women's Full-fashioned Saxony Wool Cashmere Hose, city prices to- day \$1.25 and \$1.50, our price \$1.

Misses' and Children's All Wool Cashmere Hose, all sizes 4 1/2 to 8 1/2, prices 45c to 90c, all at about present mill prices.

Broken lines Cashmere Hose at clearing prices, saving one-third.

Clearing out Winter Caps for Men and Boys, just when required.

A few Fur Ruffs at less than half price.

Men's Fur Felt English Hats, reg. \$2.50 and \$3, clearing at \$1.50.

A pile of very slightly soiled Wool Underwear, one-third off to clear.

Boys' Scotch Knit Union Underwear clearing at 39c each garment.

Men's Work Gloves, one finger, reg. 75c, clearing at 45c.

Those wishing to do their spring sewing during the winter months can find very special values in Sheetings, Shirtings, Denims, Galateas, Nainsooks, Pillow Cotton, Towelling, Linen, etc., all at about today's mill price. Flannelettes at less than today's wholesale prices, because they were bought one and two years ago.

By Comparison of Values You Can Best Judge
Our increasing trade is the result.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses 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 Jobbing Department has 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, JANUARY 16, 1919

"The summer of 1919 will see the return of food prices to natural levels, even if the pendulum does not begin a swing that will carry it to the other extreme. At any rate food prices are as high now as they are going to be and there is almost a certainty of sharp declines as soon as the 1919 crops become available." This statement was made to a New York Journal of Commerce representative the other day by one who has been very high in the councils of the United States Food Administration, and who speaks not only with authority, but with a knowledge of facts, gained by a peculiarly intimate association with the food problem as the Government has tried to solve it. Incidentally considerable light was thrown on the alleged necessity for the 1919 wheat guaranty, and it was frankly admitted that it is likely to cost the government a billion dollars. The loss will represent about a dollar a bushel as wheat is bringing only about \$1.25 per bushel in Europe and with next year's crop on the market the price may go to \$1 or lower. The same authority expressed the opinion that hogs will take a turn downward probably before summer, and that there will be a decline in the price of labor.

Among the organizations operating among the troops, both at home and abroad, to improve their social condition and ameliorate the hardships of war, the Salvation Army was the first in the field, and it is the last to make an appeal for public donations. This organization, which operates in sixty-three countries and speaks forty languages, is launching a campaign to raise throughout the Dominion one million dollars to carry on the work among the troops and to help to get them back into civil employment. It has adopted the slogan "First to Aid—Last to Appeal," referring to the fact that the Salvation Army had its officers and soldiers in Belgium on the heels of Lord French's army, that is, on the 18th day of August, 1914, just

fourteen days after the declaration of war, and has stayed with the game till the last without asking the public to make a special donation for the expenses of the campaign.

The Canadian public, which is to be asked to give a million dollars for the Salvation Army's war and reconstruction work, is entitled to know what claim the Salvation Army has for monetary assistance. In the first place the Army has spent \$2,000,000 in war activities. Here is a summary of the operations of the Army directly connected with the war.

Forty rest rooms, equipped with papers, magazines, writing materials, etc. These are for the use of soldiers.

Forty-five motor ambulances in France, manned by Salvationists.

Ninety-six hotels for use of soldiers and sailors. These are located in France, England and Canada. The Army plans a wide extension of hotels in Canada.

One hundred and ninety-seven huts at soldiers' camps. These are used for religious and social gatherings, and at these huts the fighting men are able to buy what extras they require in the nature of cats at the very lowest rates.

Two hundred and ninety-eight war orphans cared for.

W.S.S. pay 4 1/2 per cent. compounded half-yearly.

It is reported in Ottawa that some at least of high tariff interests are willing to compromise with the farmers and the other low tariff advocates to the extent of consenting to the removal of the 7 1/2 per cent. war-time increase and continuing the duty free farm tractors together with the lowering of the duty on agricultural implements to 12 1/2 per cent.

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 7th day of February, 1919, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, over Wardensville No. 2 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen at blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Wardensville and Newburg, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. E. H. FISHER, Post Office Inspector, London, 27th December, 1918.

WESTERN
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L.S. McAllum, Prin. P. O. Box 99

THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate."

The questions asked by A. E. Aldred in your issue of December 26th concerning the proposed provincial highway are very timely, and if answered by a number of people who are not directly interested in such a highway they would likely be very acceptable to the different governments that finally have to assume the responsibility if such a highway is constructed. We in the Western part of the province of Ontario have heard considerable about this proposed highway, owing to the two factions at London and St. Thomas putting forth their arguments for their choice of routes, etc. Personally, I don't know whether the government at Toronto has pledged itself to construct such a highway through the province or whether this agitation is just a feeler, so I take this opportunity to write a few lines, assuming that suggestions or friendly advice are always acceptable to those who are the custodians of the revenues of the province and responsible for the provincial indebtedness accrued during their term in office. I am an advocate of better roads, but if I was asked to record my vote for or against a provincial highway I would have to vote against it at the present time, for the reason that I cannot see how it is going to benefit, to any material extent, the productiveness of this province, and it seems that we must look to our soils' production to meet the war and other indebtedness. To bring the matter nearer home, or making a more local application of it, I would rather have the chief roads leading to our village, town or city markets macadamized, even if it cost several thousand per mile, than to build a concrete highway from one city to another at a cost of \$25,000 to \$35,000 per mile. While my system of roads would cover more miles perhaps than the (direct route) concrete road, I would feel that my system of roads was being used for both business and pleasure, while the provincial highway would be used largely for pleasure. It may be argued that automobile licenses will largely cover the cost of this highway, but the automobile licenses are needed today to pay for damage the automobiles are doing upon the side lines and concessions everywhere. If the proposed highway is built in competition with the railways, the railway companies will again demand another increase in freight, express and passenger rates, and they cannot be compelled to operate at a loss. In conclusion let me say that I think the government will serve the country's interests best if they postpone the building of a concrete highway until more of our local highways are put into condition fit for general traffic, (which can be paid for largely by auto licenses) and until after the war reconstruction has been got off to a good start and business becomes normal. By that time the country may be prospering to such an extent that it wouldn't feel a few million-dollar highway. We have four good railway lines from East to West—what we need are highways connecting the farms with the railways.

R. H. HARDING, Middlesex Co., Ont.

MACHINES SAVE LABOR

Work of Efficient Gas Engine in House and Barn.

How Early Winter Pruning May Be Done Without Injury — Winter Rhubarb Is Delicious and May Be Grown by All.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

SAVING labor in stable and home, by the use of machinery, is one of the great economic problems engaging the attention of farmers to-day. Through the use of machinery they can produce even more, at less cost, than in years past, when labor was plentiful, and tolerably cheap.

Probably never before in the history of the farming world have so many farm problems been solved by a single piece of machinery as has now been accomplished by the gasoline engine. In the stable it can be employed to advantage in grinding feed for the stock. It can cut feed and ensilage. It can pump water for the house and stable whenever one pleases; a hydrant on the lawn, and in the stock yards to which a hose may be attached for washing the buggy, sprinkling the lawn, flushing pens and stable and for other purposes, is a source of much satisfaction, pleasure and comfort. By means of a line shaft a gas engine may operate many labor-saving machines at the same time. It can run the grindstone, root pulper, faning mill, cream separator, churn, sheep shears, horse clippers, rotary curry-comb and the milking machine, with which it is possible to milk two cows in about six minutes, including the time required for changing and setting. Further assistance may be had by attaching the power for refrigeration and for circulating milk over a cooling surface—a practical necessity.

No longer need the preparation of whitewash and its application with a brush be consigned to warmer regions, for the engine can pump the mixture from a tank or barrel through a hose attached to a spraying outfit. It is possible to pump it two hundred feet. When the job is done the hose should be cleared out by having fresh water pumped through it. The gasoline engine solves for the farmer the problems of comfort in the house, safety in the stables, and a great deal of drudgery generally.—Prof. John Evans, O. A. College, Guelph.

Light Fall Pruning Is Safe.

Light pruning in fall is permissible, but heavy pruning is dangerous and likely to result in serious damage from winter killing, especially if the succeeding winter is severe. The injury is caused by drying out of the cut area and may be prevented by covering all wounds of any size with a good covering of paint made from pure lead and oil. Do not use prepared paints as these contain injurious benzine or turpentine driers. To make an effective covering it will be necessary to give not less than two coats, because one coat will not prevent checking and drying of green wood. Coal tar makes an excellent wound covering and is easily applied. This matter of covering wounds made in fall or early winter is frequently slighted by orchard men, but the writer has seen such serious damage result from neglect of this precaution that he feels justified in warning fruit growers with regard to the practice. In experimental trials in the college apple orchard, varieties so hardy as Duchess of Oldenburg, Wolf River, Snow and Scott's Winter have suffered very serious injury following November pruning with the cuts left unprotected. The wounds dry out around the edges and by spring the dead area is greatly enlarged, frequently extending down the trunk or branch for a foot or more. The dead bark comes away later, leaving a large dead area, detrimental to the parts above and certain also to decay later.—Prof. J. W. Crow, O. A. College, Guelph.

How Winter Rhubarb Is Produced.

The production of rhubarb in winter has become of considerable value among gardeners. It is easy to do if certain methods are followed. If one is making a permanent business of rhubarb forcing, it is necessary, each year to set out a new bed, as plants once forced are of no further value. In the spring large roots should be dug, split in one bud sections and replaced in rich moist ground. During the growing season they are kept cultivated and free from weeds. In the fall they are covered with manure. Next spring a second bed is planted as before. That fall a large part of the first bed is taken up, leaving sufficient to replant another bed the next spring. The roots are taken up the last thing in the fall before the hard freezing weather comes and are placed in piles in a shed where they can easily be got at during the winter but will remain frozen. Early in December take in a sufficient number of roots, place these bud side up on the floor of a warm cellar—about 68 degrees or 70 degrees—and cover with an inch of sand. Be sure to fill in all interspaces. Keep this sand moist. About a week later the buds will begin to swell and in from four to six weeks, depending upon the heat of the room—the cooler and slower growth starts—you should have rhubarb ready. After these roots are exhausted throw them away and put in more. If a constant supply is required make a new bed every two or three weeks during the winter. Be sure to keep all the front dimmed. Put burlaps of brown paper over the windows to give the bright pink color so much desired.—A. H. MacLennan, B.S.A., Ontario Vegetable Specialist.

The Salvation Army Million Dollar Fund

MAIL YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO ONE OF THE TREASURERS BELOW,
OR TO COMMISSIONER RICHARDS, 20 ALBERT ST., TORONTO

We MUST provide for the need of the Soldier and his family!

It is absolutely necessary to ensure certain safeguards and comforts to our boys over there and over here, so that they may be re-established in Canada, strong in body and soul, contented that we at home have stood by them to the finish. What sacrifice can we make for the boys who were prepared to sacrifice everything for us?

What the Salvation Army Has Done

It has provided comforts for fighting men since the twelfth day of the War. Hundreds of thousands of parcels of food and clothing for the boys. Tens of thousands of beds in Hostels in daily use in France, England and Canada. 197 Huts for Soldiers. 1,200 uniformed workers. 45 ambulances. Thousands of War widows cared for. Looked after soldiers' families. Helped to preserve the home ties. Given the MOTHER touch to lonely men.

What Remains to be Done

Keep the Hostels open and open more, so that every returning soldier can get a clean bed and wholesome meals at a price he can afford to pay.

Provide comforts and safeguards for our boys, advancing into Germany, as well as those coming home and needing a place to eat and sleep, in Halifax, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, London, Chatham, Winnipeg or Vancouver.

Guide and assist soldiers' families, especially the widows and orphans.

Soldiers Home



Coming Campaign

January

19th to 25th

The Salvation Army is equipped and organized to take care of the soldiers' URGENT AND PERSONAL needs—needs that are imperative. It has never made a general appeal for funds to carry on this work until now. Give and give liberally. If you are not certain that your contribution will be taken up by a canvasser, send it direct to the Hon. Treasurer, Sir Edmund Walker, Toronto—subscriptions will be acknowledged.

"God loveth a cheerful giver"

SALVATION ARMY MILLION DOLLAR FUND COMMITTEE

Headquarters:

Treasurer Toronto and Ontario:
SIR EDMUND WALKER
Toronto

Treasurer New Brunswick:
JAMES M. CHRISTIE
Bank of Commerce, St. John, N.B.

Treasurer Nova Scotia:
DONALD MacGILLIVRAY
Bank of Commerce, Halifax, N.S.

January Shoe Sale



GREAT SLAUGHTER \$6,000 WORTH OF STOCK

This must go at less than cost. A general clean-up on all stock on hand. Do not miss this chance. Our policy: "The quantity makes the dollar."

SALE STARTS JANUARY 9 AT 9 A. M.

Modern Shoe Store

GLENCOE

PHONE 103

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS
Opposite Royal Bank Building

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

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

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

Keith's Cash Store

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

P. D. KEITH

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to
London and intermediate points, 8:37 a. m.;
No. 14, express, local points to London, 1:29 p.
m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Mon-
day, 8:05 p. m.; No. 18, local, from Toronto,
Tuesday, 8:40 p. m.
Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express,
1:30 a. m.; No. 15, Detroit express, 1:30 p. m.;
No. 17, local mail and express, 6:32 p. m.; No. 19,
International Limited, from Toronto and east
for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.
Nov. 11, 15 and 18, Sundays included.
Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 302, mixed, local points to St.
Thomas, 8:55 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:40 p. m.;
way freight, 4:30 p. m.
Westbound—No. 301, express, 12:30 p. m.; No.
303, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glen-
coe, 2:30 p. m.; way freight, 3:25 a. m.
Nov. 2 and 3, Sundays included.
Kingscourt Branch.
Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc.,
connecting for Saginaw Tunnel and points west—
No. 361, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 363, passenger,
8:40 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a.
m.; No. 364, mixed, 4:15 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 634, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672,
West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.
Mail received—London and East, 8 a. m.;
G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.
Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m.
and 8:30 p. m.

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

Tired
eyes
cause
sick-
ness

Because the eyes tire easily,
some folks say they are not well.
In most such cases there is eyestrain.
Neglected eyestrain is sure to
produce sickness.
Be wise.
Have your eyes examined.
Know their exact condition from
an expert.
Consultation free.

C. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER OPTICIAN
Marriage Licenses Issued

J. M. ANDERSON

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

J. M. Anderson
Tinsmith Phone 75

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between
MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining-car Service.

Sleeping Cars on night trains and
Parlor Cars on principal day trains.

Full information from any Grand
Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning,
District Passenger Agent, Toronto.
C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; tele-
phone No. 5.

Had His Doubts
Teacher—Do you know that George
Washington never told a lie?
Boy—No, sir; I only heard it.
25 cents buys a Thrift Stamp.

Sam Burchell of Watford broke his
arm while cracking his car.
There will be three eclipses in 1919,
two of the sun and one of the moon,
but this part of the world won't see
much of them. Good Friday comes
on April 18th. Dominion Day falls on
Tuesday and Christmas on Thursday.
There will be five Sundays in March,
June, August and November. Feb-
ruary has 28 days.

The annual meeting of the Ontario
Motor League will be held in Toronto
on January 20, when it is expected an
announcement will be made by the
Hon. Finlay McDermid, Minister of
Public Works and Highways, on the
highways construction work to be un-
dertaken by the Ontario Government
during the coming year.

Martha Collier died from pleuro-
pneumonia at Victoria Hospital, Lon-
don, on January 5th, and the remains
were interred at Mount Pleasant cem-
etery, London, on Tuesday, January
7th. Miss Collier lived for eleven
years with Miss Gordon at Glencoe
and had many friends here. After
Miss Gordon's death last week, she
lived in London, where she lived up to the
time of her death.

By the courtesy of the author, we
are in possession of "The Cow Punch-
er," an interesting novel by Robert J.
C. Stead, portraying western life and
ideals. The story is wholesome to a
degree and is sprinkled with gems of
philosophy and moralizing which are
not tedious to the most superficial
reader and which are a refreshing
draught to the more serious minded.
We recommend "The Cow Puncher"
as an addition to any library.

Francis Chambers writing from Bit-
tern Lake, Alberta, to renew his sub-
scription to The Transcript says:—
We are having a very mild winter.
The last few days have been like
spring. The coldest day was New
Year's when it was 12 below zero.

There has been but little snow and
that is going fast—a good thing, as
feed is scarce. No flu in this im-
mediate vicinity, but B. M. Johnston,
who was formerly in the hardware
business at Newbury and now of Ed-
monton, lost his daughter, Mrs. Smith,
from the flu on January 5th.

Glencoe hockey team had their first
game at the O. H. A. series on Mon-
day night at Tillsonburg, with the
team of that town. This was the
first time the Glencoe boys had their
skates on this season, yet they suc-
ceeded in holding their opponents
down to a tie with a score of 5 to 5.

A return game will likely be played
in St. Thomas on Friday night. Glen-
coe was lined up as follows:—Goal,
Purdin; 1. defence, Dobie; 2. defence,
Hamilton; centre, W. J. Strachan;
3. wing, Payne; sub, Luckham;
Referee, J. Stevenson, Glencoe.

Trumpeter George M. Grant, writ-
ing from England to his parents, Mr.
and Mrs. Joseph Grant, Glencoe, en-
closes a copy of the notice of the
Canadian troops in England on
Christmas Day. The boys evidently
fared well, having for breakfast—
rolled oats, scrambled eggs and bac-
on, bread, butter and coffee, and for
dinner—roast turkey and dressing,
apple sauce, cabbage, potatoes,
English plum pudding with vanilla
sauce, cheese, bread, for supper—
cold roast beef, ham and turkey, po-
tato salad, blanc mange and jam,
mince pie, bread, butter, tea.

Dr. James Hurley has been ap-
pointed house physician of the City
and County Hospital at Denver, Col-
orado, and is in charge of the med-
ical administration of the hospital.
Dr. Hurley was graduated from the
Denver University last spring. In a
letter to his parents, Mr. and Mrs.
Jacob Hurley of Cass City, Mich., for-
merly of Glencoe, he says he is ex-
tremely happy in his work and is
looking forward with pleasure upon
his life's work.

Mr. and Mrs. Hurley are now in
St. Thomas, where he is in service at the front for
eight days when the armistice was
declared.

The will of the late James Webster
Butler, for many years prominent in
London insurance business, who died
in Los Angeles, Cal., recently, has
been entered for probate. It disposes
of an estate totalling \$37,865.40, which
is made up of \$27,031.55 in money se-
cured on mortgages, \$6,542.42 in bank
and other stocks and \$4,191.17 cash on
deposit. The will directs that \$30,000
of the estate be held in trust by the
Toronto General Trusts Corporation,
executors, and the income from this
paid to the brother of the deceased,
John C. Butler of London, during his
lifetime, and at his death to his child-
ren, Kathleen, Norine, Julia and
Richard E. Butler and Muriel J. Pope,
until the youngest of these reaches
the age of 30 years, when the prin-
cipal is to be divided among them equal-
ly.

House and two lots in Appin for
sale. House contains, furnace, elec-
tric lights, etc. Apply to George La-
mont, Appin.
47tf
John Earskin, a well-known farmer
of Danwich, died at the home of his
sister, Mrs. W. Thompson, Dutton, on
Saturday evening.
On Sunday afternoon George Mar-
tel shot a full grown timber wolf in
the bush in Bosanquet, a few miles
north of Thorford.

Arthur Davenport, Glencoe's star
hockey player, is with the London In-
termediates this season and is giving
a good account of himself.

Mrs. James Riddell, who formerly
resided near Glencoe in Ekfrid town-
ship, died about two months ago in
San Francisco, California.

There was a short session of the
division court at Glencoe on Tuesday
of last week. Only one case was on
the docket, and that of little interest.
The marriage took place in the Epis-
tolic church, Wallaceburg, on Jan. 4,
of Miss Florence Nightingale and
Clarence Norsworthy, son of Mr. and
Mrs. George Norsworthy of Alvinston.

A machine has been invented by a
Scotchman that prepares fax for man-
ufacture within a few hours after it
has been pulled from the ground, in-
stead of taking days or even weeks as
usual.

Sarnia hockey team, which was
grouped with Glencoe and Thames-
ville in the Northern League schedule,
has withdrawn on account of not be-
ing able to secure proper material for
hockey to play against the fast Glen-
coe six.

The Misses Grant gave a skating
party to a number of their friends on
Wednesday evening. After enjoying
the ice at the mill pond in the early
part of the evening other amusements
occupied the time at the house, where
lunch was served.

H. I. Johnston received word on
Sunday of the serious illness of his
brother, Lloyd Johnston of Gobles.
Mr. and Mrs. Johnston left on Sunday
for Gobles, arriving shortly after Mr.
Johnston's brother had passed away.
The funeral was held on Wednesday
afternoon.

Very few Kent county farmers have
sold their beans this season as the
buyers cannot handle them. Some of
the buyers have, it is reported, over
\$20,000 worth of last year's beans in
their storerooms. Farmers are be-
coming anxious over the bean ques-
tion, as nearly every one has from 100
to 250 bushels on hand.

J. E. Evans, photographer, of Port
Rowan, is in town for a few days only
for the purpose of taking pictures of
family groups, etc. If you want any
work done in his line, drop a post
card to him, addressed Glencoe post
office, and he will be pleased to call
with samples and prices. Fifteen
years' experience; all work guaran-
teed.
49-1

When Holloway's Corn Cure is ap-
plied to a corn, it kills the
root and the callus comes out
without injury to the flesh.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

J. A. McLachlan was in St. Thom-
as for a few days this week.

Lieut. Croden of London was the
guest of J. A. McLachlan on Sat-
urday.

Miss Christina Sutherland is tak-
ing a course at Chatham Business Col-
lege.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sutherland
are spending a couple of weeks in In-
dianapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Singleton
and province. They spent the week end
in Brantford.

Hugh McCall of Forest spent a
few days at the home of his cousin,
Dan. A. McCall.

Charles Strachan has returned
home after visiting relatives in Port
Elgin and Guelph.

Mrs. C. E. Davidson and two chil-
dren are visiting her mother, Mrs.
McDougall, Chatham, who is ill.

Mrs. John Hick attended the fu-
neral of the late Miss Martha Collier
at London on Tuesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Allen and
daughter Kathleen of Toronto spent
last week at Andrew Gardiner's, vis-
iting Mr. Allen's sister.

Miss Jean McLachlan and Miss
Florence Keith of the Normal school,
London, spent the week end with the
Misses Vair of St. Thomas.

Rev. Dr. Ford spent the Christ-
mas and New Year holidays with his
brother, Rev. Mr. Ford of Goderich,
and returned home last week.

Mrs. J. J. Russell and daughter and
Mrs. Dorland and daughter of Guelph
and Miss Crowe of Port Elgin are the
guests of their sister, Mrs. W. J.
Strachan.

Oscar Howard of Edmonton
spent a few days here this week vis-
iting old friends. Mr. Howard is now
a traveller for P. Burns & Co., pro-
visioners, of Calgary, and covers a
wide stretch of territory in the West-
ern provinces. This brings him into
touch quite frequently with former
Glencoe people now residing in the
West, of whom he has nothing but
good things to report.

AUCTION SALES

On north half lot 1, range 1 north
Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, on Satur-
day, Jan. 18th, 1919, at 1:30 sharp—
1 bay Clyde gelding, weight 1,600 lbs.,
1 black mare 5 years old, sired by
Royal George; 1 bay mare rising 3
years, sired by Lord Harry; 1 bay
Clyde gelding rising 3 years old; 1
foal sired by Lacodrome; 1 cow
freeshedded lately; 1 cow due to calve
in April; 1 cow giving milk; 1 fat
cow; 1 choice two-year-old steer; 1
choice one-year-old steer; 1 choice
one-year-old heifer; 4 spring calves;
1 young calf; 3 shoats; 1 Chatham
wagon, nearly new; 1 set 2½-inch
sloop sleighs, new; 1 set knee sleighs;
1 hay rack, new; 1 stock rack; 1
Brantford top buggy, new; 1 open
buggy; 1 Ford Wood blinder; 1
Frost & Wood mower; 1 Frost &
Wood horse rake; 1 Massey-Harris
mower; 1 Massey-Harris horse rake;
1 Massey-Harris disc harrow; 1 Mas-
sey-Harris hay loader; 1 cutter;
walking plow; 1 seed drill; 1 culti-
vator; 1 scuffer; 1 cutting box; 1
fanning mill; 1 set scales; 1 corn
planter; 2 oat boxes; work bench;
cathook; forks, shovels, etc.; chick-
en coops; quantity of 2-inch plank;
1 set double heavy harness; 1 set
single light harness; 1 team breech-
ing, new; quantity of mixed hay; 100
shock corn; large stock of straw to
be fed on farm; 250 bus. mixed oats
and barley; 500 bus. O.A.C. No. 72
oats; 5 bus. red clover seed; 5 bags
seed potatoes; 1 Massey-Harris cream
separator; 1 baseburner; 1 cook stove;
kitchen sideboard; table and 6 chairs.
John M. Borthwick, proprietor; Mc-
Taggart & McIntyre, auctioneers.

People should get into the habit of
investing some of their change in
thrift stamps. If this is done, a lot
of loose money will thus be saved.

MEMORIAL TO FALLEN HEROES

A meeting was held in S. S. No. 9,
Mosa, on the afternoon of Dec. 20th,
to unveil the pictures of Lieut. Dun-
can A. McGregor and Willis McIn-
tyre, who gave their lives for free-
dom's cause. Lieut. McGregor was a
son of Gregor McGregor, formerly of
this place, now of the Canadian West.
John C. Butler of London, during his
lifetime, and at his death to his child-
ren, Kathleen, Norine, Julia and
Richard E. Butler and Muriel J. Pope,
until the youngest of these reaches
the age of 30 years, when the prin-
cipal is to be divided among them equal-
ly.

SPECIAL NOTICES

New milch cow for sale.—Hugh Mc-
Cutcheon.

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

Granulated sugar for sale without
restrictions. Good butter and fresh
eggs taken, at W. A. Currie's.

Flour and feed for sale at store cor-
ner of Main and McKellar streets.—J.
D. McKellar.
23tf

For sale—White Cap Dent seed
corn, \$3 per bushel. Offer good until
February.—B. Glasgow.
49

Received this week a fresh ship-
ment of naval oranges, cakes and fan-
cy groceries.—W. A. Currie.

A second-hand violin and a case in
good condition, also a second-hand
organ with good tone, for sale, rea-
sonably and on easy terms. Enquire
of Daniel H. McRae, agent, Glencoe.

Records suitable for different makes
of talking machines for sale, also
needles, at Colin Leitch's tailor shop.
Scotch song books containing words
and music of about 75 old Scotch
songs.

Given free with three dollars' worth
of mixed groceries—one quart sealer
of preserved pitted cherries, at W. A.
Currie's, central grocery.

Buy Thrift Stamps.

January Clearance Sale

January is the readjustment or clearance period for the Winter season, so
all clearance lines at special reduced prices, low enough to bring about a
quick clearance. But do not get the idea that this sale is the forerunner
of lower price levels in the near future. It is certain that prices will be
even higher next Fall than prices have been this present season.



Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits.

Some heavy Ulsters for driving, worth \$20.00, for
\$14.95. French Belters for young men, \$15.00,
\$18.95 and \$25.00. Men's nifty Suits, sale price
\$15.00 to \$22.00. Boys' Overcoats at great re-
ductions; prices from \$4.50.

Hats and Caps all at sale prices.

Men, save money by getting your Mackinaw
Rubbers and Sox here.

Underwear at reduced prices.

January clearances offer big savings on needed
apparel.

Boys' Mackinaw Rubbers and Sox.

Boys' and Girls' all wool Worsted Hosiery, 69c.

Ladies, save money by securing your Furs now. All reduced 25 per cent.

Men's Sweater Coats, heavy, sale price from \$2.98.
Men's and Women's Shoes, Rubbers and Over-
shoes at big reductions.

The balance of Ladies' Coats to be cleared out at
exactly half price; \$10.00 coats for \$5.00, \$12.00
coats for \$6.00; \$15.00 coats for \$7.50.

For this week only

there will be a sale of Fancy Dishes, Toys,
Candies, etc.

E. MAYHEW & SON

BUY War-Savings Stamps

On Sale at all
MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES
BANKS AND

WHEREVER
THIS SIGN
IS
DISPLAYED

BUY War-Savings Stamps for \$4.00 each, place
them on the Certificate, which will be given to
you; have your Stamps registered against loss,
free of charge at any Money-Order Post Office; and on the first
day of 1924, Canada will pay you \$5.00 each for your stamps.

As an aid to the purchase of W.S.S. you can buy THRIFT
Stamps for 25 cents each. Sixteen of these Thrift Stamps on a
Thrift Card will be exchanged for a W.S.S. Thrift Stamp do
not bear interest. Their virtue is that they enable you to
apply every 25 cents you can save towards the purchase of a
Government, interest-bearing security.

"If high rates of interest must be paid on Government borrow-
ings it is but right that every man, woman, and child should
have the opportunity to earn this interest."—Sir Thomas White.

\$5.00 for \$4.00

NOTICE

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

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.

J. F. MacRAE

Garage and Machine Shop
BOTHWELL

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

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and
Power Plant

Operates a vacuum cleaner—the
modern and sanitary way to sweep



M. C. MORGAN DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

J. B. COUGH & SON

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

Not the Meanest Man

By C. Courtenay Savage

PART II.

The following morning Mrs. Thompson remained in bed until she had finished breakfast. Nettie refused to allow her near the kitchen.

"You heard what the doctor said about resting?" Nettie asked.

"I don't want to rest but somehow I feel that he is right. I'm getting old, Nettie. I think I realized it for the first time this morning."

That afternoon Nettie harnessed one of the horses and took Mrs. Thompson to call on the Lumbards. They stayed more than two hours. Mrs. Lumbard showing John's mother the house with all its modern equipment. When they started home, Mrs. Thompson's eyes were brighter as if what she had seen had given her a broader outlook on life.

"That's a very comfortable porch," was the only comment she made. "I think I could take more rest if I had a place as nice as that."

"That evening after the supper dishes were washed, Nettie went to the barn in search of John. She was determined to speak to him on this matter even if she had to leave his home as a consequence."

"Mr. Thompson," she began her narrative with no introduction. "I want you to give me fifty dollars."

"Fifty dollars?" he said quickly.

"Yes. Your mother has to spend several hours a day resting and she needs clean, bright surroundings to take her mind from herself. I shall take the money over to Mr. Lombard and ask her as a favor to go to Rockland and buy three wicker chairs, some cushions and a rug like those she has. They're for the porch. Then I want you to let one of the hired men paint the porch to gowrow and clean up the front yard, bath and all."

John looked at her with wide, staring eyes.

"But my mother—" he commenced.

Nettie cut his words short. "The doctor told us both what rest and pleasant surroundings would do for her and it must be done. If you haven't the money, the house can't have a cheque? If you won't give me the money, I—I think I'll have to use my own."

She turned and looked out the big doorway, idly watching a passing automobile. For several minutes there was silence. When she looked again at the man she imagined she despised, knowledge that overwhelmed her consciousness and into her heart came a rushing in of love.

Two years had coursed their way down John Thompson's sun-tanned cheeks.

"Nettie! Nettie! You believed it too!" He placed his hand on her shoulder and looked into her eyes.

"I'm not the meanest man, Nettie, even if they say so. Here in my barn I have every modern equipment while my home is old and habby. It isn't my wish to have it so. I don't want my mother in the kitchen doing a hired girl's work."

"She and Father were poor for years—but very, very happy. When riches came to her. Mother was afraid to change her manner of living. She felt that if she were to have luxuries, happiness might not come with them. She had always been happy at her work—she wanted to stay that way. When I wanted to put running water in the house, Mother objected. When I begged her to get a hired girl, she laughed and told me that she was still able to do her own work. She's been in a rut all these years and is afraid to get out. Can't you help her? Don't ask Mr. Lombard to buy the furniture. Take Mother and let her buy it herself."

"Would she help? Together they went over each detail of the new house. Nettie made a dozen practical suggestions, carried away with the enthusiasm with which John described his home."

During the next few days Mrs. Thompson was frankly annoyed. Purposely in her hearing, Nettie complained about the lack of facilities. Gradually, however, after she had heard Nettie wonder many times how it would be possible to work year after year in such a manner without becoming too tired to live, Mrs. Thompson, for the first time in her life, looked back over her toil-filled years and questioned if she had not been doing unnecessary work.

"Nettie," she said suddenly one evening, "I've been wondering if it would make a lot of work to put running water into the house."

"Of course it wouldn't," John answered before the girl could speak. "What if it did, if it would make you more comfortable?"

Gradually, very gradually, Nettie and John swung the conversation to the point where not only running water was being considered but also a new stove and bathroom.

"If necessary, you and Nettie could take a trip while the work was being done and I could get a woman to do the housework," John suggested.

"A trip? No. Thank you heartily. I'll stay here and see they do it properly. It's my kitchen they're fixing over. But that idea of getting a woman to help with the work isn't bad, for I really am tired and I don't want Nettie to work. She's here to rest."

Nettie urged that the work be done at once, for even if John built the house he planned on the rise of ground a quarter of a mile away, the old farmhouse could be used as a tenant house and needed repairs.

John was quick to see the argument. The new work was finished in less than two weeks' time and Mrs. Thompson admitted that she was more comfortable than ever before. By a word here and a word there, John and Nettie sounded Mrs. Thompson on the prospect of a new home.

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A PARADISE FOR BIRDS

Palestine Abounds in Features of Scientific and Religious Interest.

Swarms of European birds visit Palestine in winter and many breed there. The cranes, as in Dante's fine line, still pass in winter, "trailing their long-drawn line across the sky," and in the spring the voice of the turtle is heard in the land.

The Holy Land is appropriately a stronghold of the pigeon family; turtle doves are found, the wood pigeon comes in myriads in winter, and the common pigeon, the true dove of Scripture, is still abundant, both wild and tame, throughout the country.

As a contrast to these, "every raven after his kind," the crow tribe of several species is in abundance, and birds of prey, from the great griffin culture, the "eagle" of Scripture, to the sparrowhawk, are a feature of the country.

In the deep tropical Jordan valley we find a sort of aviary of real tropical birds, which found there a refuge from the last glacial epoch—the lovely little sunbird, or "dewich" hummingbird, the land-feeding white-breasted kingfisher and a species of gregarious thrush.

On the coast is found the great Indian fishing owl, and among the rocks of Marsaba the monks have found the orange-winged blackbird, which is really a starling of African type, as much out of its latitude as the hyrax. One of the birds peculiar to Palestine is the pygmy Mobite sparrow, which lives in reed beds, is one of the rarest birds in the world.

Reptiles abound, and even the Nile crocodile, the leviathan of the Bible, lingered long enough to give Tristram the chance of obtaining a specimen nearly 12 feet long, while in addition to the African cobra, we find the grass snake among the harmless species, and the wicked little horned viper lies in wait, as in olden times, to bite the heels of the horse.

As for the fish, they are as abundant and varied as ever, and it is interesting to note that the Sea of Galilee is still packed with them, and that the commonest kinds are of an African family, an interesting illustration of the scientific interest which unites with the religious to make Palestine among the most interesting of all countries.

SIGNED IN GOLD BOOK

Two Canadian Officers Had Signal Honor on Entry Into Mons.

Writing to his mother, who resides in Toronto, on Nov. 16th, Signaller R. T. Sears, 42nd Battalion (Montreal Highlanders), says: "No doubt you will have read about the taking of Mons. I am pleased to say our battalion was the captor, and naturally I was in the little stunt. We came into the outskirts of the town at 2:30 in the morning. Not a move going on except old Fritz firing a few gasping shells. Daylight brought with it a wonderful reception. Our officer with another and four other fellows and myself started out at daybreak to the city square. The people ran out of their houses, and at times I had four or five hanging round my neck, kissing me, and bringing out tea and coffee. When we reached the square they flung open the doors of the town hall and in we went, just with our trench clothes on, and right into the council chamber, where we were received by the mayor and all the city authorities. The two officers signed their names in the big gold book of the town, the first for four years. Then I went back and ran a telephone line into the town hall, on which was received the first news of the finish of the war."

"I looked all over for a suitable Christmas present for you, but there is absolutely nothing. Whatever stock they did get, the Boche took."

Tattooed Eagle on Face.

Pte. Wm. J. Breen, who was wounded at Cambrai, writing to his home in Toronto, from Orpington Hospital, tells of the excellent progress he is making in recovering from machine gun wounds. He says: "There are few Imperials in the ward. One poor fellow here was a prisoner in Germany. They tattooed a big eagle on his face. It looks awful, and under his skin the grinning 'Gott Strafe die Engländer.' They are going to take it off and graft new skin in its place."

More U. S. Settlers.

As shown by the report of the Department of the Interior on Immigration for the fiscal year 1917, the number of settlers from the United States who entered Canada at western points of entry during the year shows an increase of about 100 per cent. compared with the previous year.

BUILT "TRAIN SHEDS" IN WATER

GERMANS TRIED TO ROOF THEM
OCEAN.

Had Submarines in Concrete Sheds. But Had to Abandon Them Because of British Bombardment.

The Germans built great "train sheds" in the water to shelter their submarines at Bruges, Belgium, from bombs dropped from the air.

The sheds have concrete roofs 11 feet thick, and are of massive proportions. From early in 1917 until the Huns were forced to abandon Bruges altogether, 4,000 workmen were employed in building the great sheds for the undersea boats.

Hundreds of concrete pillars, each two feet thick and 25 feet high, supported the heavy roof. Eight of the sheds had been completed and the ninth was being built when the Germans decided to run along home.

In the very early days of the war the Germans clearly planned the harbors of Zebrugge and Ostend as permanent bases and repair stations for their submarines. The original boats being built at Hoboken works, near Antwerp. The first large repair works appear to have been situated at the Atelier de la Marine at Ostend, but it is probable that the docks at Bruges, which are connected with Zebrugge by a ship canal, were being developed at an early period of the war.

British Bombing Campaign.

Largely owing to offensive naval operations off the Belgian coast, assisted by aircraft, the two harbors became exceedingly unhealthy shelters for such comparatively fragile craft as submarines, and after the bombardment of May, 1916, the great floating docks at Ostend were towed around to Zebrugge, and so up to Bruges.

Following up this initial victory, with great vigor, British airmen commenced, in January, 1917, an intensive bombing campaign, directed chiefly against the docks at Bruges, the lock-gates and harbor at Zebrugge, and the ship canal itself, which was, of course, the only outlet by which the submarines could gain access to the sea.

Some idea of the severity of these attacks may be gained from the fact that no fewer than 6,123 bombs were dropped upon Bruges docks alone, while a similarly large number were dropped upon Zebrugge and Ostend.

Apart from the immense and continuing damage caused to the Mole, sidings, quays, railways and shipping at Zebrugge, the lock-gates themselves—a singularly difficult target to hit, even from a low height—were kept practically always under repair. Indeed, on several occasions, as the result of direct hits by British airmen, one of the gates had to be removed by immense floating cranes, and a spare gate fitted, the damaged gate being towed laboriously to Bruges for repair in drydock.

Germans Had to Move.

Owing to the great damage which was caused by the Germans on their evacuation of the docks, it is difficult to differentiate between their deliberate work and the destruction resulting from the terrific bombing from the air during the last few months of the war. Information from various sources, however, makes it abundantly clear that the enemy's decision to give up the port of Bruges, as a repair base for submarines, was in the main due to his inability to defend it against the increasingly powerful attacks from the air.

The biggest explosion ever experienced in Bruges was caused by British airmen at La Brooise works, May 31, 1918. The concussion was felt all over the city, and the flames lit up the sky for many miles around. It is said that the explosion wrought so much destruction of valuable machinery that work was never properly resumed in these extensive factories.

The Raven's Warning.

Tradition has it that all the calamities which dog the footsteps of the ill-fated Austrian Royal family are foreshadowed by the appearance of a raven.

When the Archduke Maximilian departed for Mexico and execution—a raven followed him on the path; and when the Archduchess Christina left for her unhappy life in Spain a raven hovered over the carriage.

A whole flight of ravens is said to have hovered over the crowning of the late Francis Joseph, and one of the ill-omened birds dashed a peach from the hand of the Empress Elizabeth the day before she was murdered at Geneva.

More U. S. Settlers.

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Forty Ways to Save Food

Here are forty ways in which housewives may save food:—Eliminate the fourth meal. Practice the gospel of the clean plate.

Add to this gospel the gospel of the watched garbage pail. No matter how saving you have been you must be more vigilant. By careful buying.

1—Look over the food in your pantry and ice box before you go market. Plan to use foods on hand before buying more.

2—Do not buy more fruits, vegetables and perishable foods than you can use within a short time.

3—Buy seasonable foods because your family needs them, and because their use means the saving of staples which can be shipped.

4—Take home everything you buy. Do not leave meat bones or trimmings for the butcher. Bones can be used in soups. Fats can be rendered out. Fish trimmings can be used for chowder.

5—Sort fruits and vegetables, and use the imperfect ones first, so that they will not spoil, and then have to be thrown out.

6—Do not allow vegetables to wilt. 7—Keep milk in a cool place so it will not sour.

8—Remove meat from paper and keep in a cool place. 9—Keep butter or fat in a covered container to prevent absorption of odors and flavors.

10—Keep tea, coffee and spices in covered tins so they will not lose their strength. 11—Keep your bread box clean and dried so that bread will not become mouldy.

12—Do not burn food. 13—Make everything you cook taste good so that it will be eaten and relished.

14—Scraps out mixing bowls and cooking utensils, so that good food is not left to go into the dish water. 15—Empty entirely such things as milk bottles, tin cans and paper bags. Do not leave bits of food to be thrown away.

16—Save water in which rice and vegetables have been cooked and use for soups. 17—Use outside leaves of cabbage and lettuce for "shredded" salads, soups, or "stuffed" leaves.

18—Use apple parings and cores for apple jelly or for vinegar. 19—Dry celery leaves and parsley and save for seasonings.

20—Use sour milk in baking and for cottage cheese or salad dressing. 21—Make peaches of fruit and vegetable chutney.

22—Try out chicken fat and other fat trimmings for use in cooking. 23—Strain and save all drippings. 24—Try to cook only the amount of food needed for a meal, unless you wish more for a special purpose.

When Food is on the Table.

25—Cut the bread at the table so there will be no extra slices to be "used" somehow. 26—Serve small portions and allow second helpings.

27—Give a person opportunity to say whether food shall be served to him or not. Do not serve any one food which he does not like and will not eat.

28—In serving meat, do not serve fat which will not be eaten. Cut it off and leave it on serving plate, to be tried out later for cooking. Save steak bones or serving plate. 29—Serve smaller amounts of salad dressing.

After The Meal.

30—Save small amounts of meat for sandwiches or to season vegetables or casserole dishes. 31—Save left over vegetables for salads, soups or seasonings.

32—Save fruit juices for ices, gelatin desserts or puddings. 33—Save liquids from vegetables for soups. 34—Save crumbs from bread board. 35—Save left over biscuits, muffins or bits of bread. Dry and make crumbs for baking or for scalloped dishes.

36—Save cake crumbs for puddings or dark cake. 37—Cook soft eggs until hard and use in salads, sandwiches or with potatoes. 38—Save cold cereals for thickening soups, for puddings, muffins, bread, or to be sliced when cold and sautéed.

39—Save bits of fruit for fruit salad or mixed fruit desserts. 40—Put away all left overs carefully so as to prevent spoilage.

Your Storeroom.

Have your store room as far from the furnace as possible, and see that it has at least one window. The window should be easy to open and shut, and for proper ventilation it should be closed during the day in warm weather and opened at night. In cold weather it should be opened during the day and closed at night. Collect your boxes, barrels, crates and bins and clean them well. They should not be put on the floor, but raised on slats so that air can

Brave Tars Fight AS SHIP EXPLODES

CREW OF DUNRAVEN BATTLES U-BOAT TILL AID COMES

Submarine Quits on Approach of British and American Destroyers, Who Rescue the Wounded.

The loss of the British decoy ship Dunraven in a desperate battle with a German submarine, the story of which has now been made public by the British Admiralty, constitutes one of the most daring and heroic episodes of the anti-submarine war. With their vessel ablaze, the boxes of cordite and shells exploding every few minutes, the after-gun crew stuck to their guns until the magazine exploded and blew them and their gun into the air. Meanwhile the battle with the submarine was fiercely waged.

This action took place in August, 1917. The vessel was one of the decoys which was commanded by Capt. Gordon Campbell, who had previously won the Victoria Cross by heroic and successful work in decoying submarines to their destruction. In her role of an armed British merchant ship, the Dunraven was zigzagging her course in the lanes hunted by the submarines when a U-boat opened fire upon her at 5,000 yards. The Dunraven returned the fire with her merchant ship gun and reduced her speed to enable the Hun to overtake her. To coax him on wireless signals were sent out reading, "Help! Come quickly! Submarine chasing and shelling me."

U-Boat Steams Up Closely.

Finally, when the submarine's shells began falling, the Dunraven stopped and the usual "panic party" abandoned. The Dunraven was then on fire aft and the submarine closed in to a distance of 400 yards, but was partly obscured from view by dense clouds of smoke issuing from the Dunraven's stern.

Although he knew that the magazine must explode if he waited, and that a gun and a gun's crew lay concealed over the magazine, Captain Campbell reserved his fire until the submarine had passed clear of the smoke. A moment later there was a heavy explosion and the Dunraven's gun and its crew were blown into the air. The concussion started the fire gongs at the remaining gun positions. The screens hiding the guns were dropped and the only gun that could be brought to bear opened fire. The submarine commenced to submerge. Knowing that a torpedo would surely follow, Capt. Campbell had all the wounded brought up and concealed in cabins. The after part of the Dunraven was a mass of flame, but the crew fought the fire with hose, while wireless signals were sent out warning all other vessels to keep below the horizon so as not to interrupt the final phase of the fight.

Twenty minutes later another torpedo struck the ship aft the engine room. Another "panic party" was sent away in the boat, leaving the ship apparently abandoned with the British flag flying and her guns unmasked, but Captain Campbell and a handful of officers and men had remained on board and lay hidden for nearly an hour while the submarine commander held off watching the burning ship through his periscope.

Shelled for Twenty Minutes.

During all that time boxes of cordite and shells were exploding every few minutes and the fire was blazing furiously. Eventually the submarine emerged astern where no guns could be brought to bear upon her, and shelled the Dunraven for twenty minutes. The U-boat then steamed past the ship 150 yards off and Campbell fired one of his torpedoes at her but missed by a few inches. A second torpedo also missed. The submarine was planning to jump overboard and leave one gun crew for a final attempt to sink the U-boat when British and American destroyers arrived on the scene. The Dunraven's wounded were transferred, her gunners recalled and the fire extinguished. The Dunraven, in a sinking condition was taken in tow, but the weather grew worse and on the following morning she sank with her officers flying.

The Czechs and Slovaks.

The Czechs and Slovaks are in effect the same race, with only slight difference in language, and political division between them was erected only in 1967, when to divide the energies of the people, the Slovaks were put under Hungarian rule. The Czechs and Slovaks have for many years chafed under and resisted Austrian and Hungarian rule. The Czechs inhabit Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia, crown lands of the Austrian empire lying between Austria proper and the south of the German empire. The Slovaks live in the upper region of Hungary, adjoining the Czechs to the east and southeast. The Czechs are one of the most highly civilized people in the world and economically the most prosperous of the Austrian empire.

Our mistakes contribute much to the wisdom of others.

Soils and Crops

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

FITTING COWS FOR LACTATION

All mammals, when in proper environment and under normal conditions, naturally take on flesh during pregnancy, the reserve being used in milk production when the young is born. As we expect a dairy cow to give much more milk than her calf requires it is only reasonable that she should be in extra good condition of flesh at calving time. A further consideration is the procuring of strong, well-nourished calves which cannot be expected from poorly-nourished cows. Grain fed during the dry period has been found to give greater returns than the same amount of grain fed after calving, these returns being in the form of a more vigorous calf and increased milk production. To have the cows in proper condition of flesh, one of the first requisites is to give them sufficient rest between lactation periods. The cow that is milked up to within two or three weeks of calving may pile up quite a record for that year but she will surely fall off in the next lactation period. Each cow should have from six to eight weeks of a rest period.

The feeding of the cow during this period will depend upon her condition when dried off. If she is in good condition of flesh then very little more than a maintenance ration is necessary, but the feeder should watch that she does not lose her thrifty condition. If she has become thin and run down then a liberal ration should be allowed. The character of the ration need not differ materially from that fed to the milch cows. Pasture, supplemented by silage or soiling crops in summer and roots or silage and legume hay in winter should be sufficient for the cow in good condition. Those in poorer condition should receive grain in addition up to six or seven pounds per day if necessary. It is important at all times that dairy cows receive a laxative ration but particularly so just at calving time. To this end, the grain ration should consist of such laxative feeds as wheat bran and oil cake together with either ground oats, barley, or corn, preferably the former, in equal parts. For every 100 pounds of the above grain mixture there should be added 1 pound each of ground rock phosphate, charcoal and common salt. The salt is a necessity in the ration while the other ingredients act as a tonic. Cows not receiving the grain should be fed some of this tonic mixture separately, or the last day or two before calving the regular ration should be replaced by bran alone which should be fed up to calving time and for a few days afterwards.

To ensure the best results from the above method of fitting the cow for her lactation period she should be allowed plenty of exercise. Running with the milch cows in summer and being turned out in the barnyard for an hour or two daily in winter will meet requirements in this regard. This exercise will be found to do away with many of the calving and udder troubles experienced with cows.

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Horse Service

There used to be a signboard set up behind the British lines at the front, which read:

"Kindness to animals; 500 horses are lamed weekly by nails dropped on roads and horse lines by cooks carrying firewood with nails left in. Please remove the nails." A comment on this notice draws attention to "Tommy's" love of animals, which is in direct contrast to the spirit shown by the Germans, who have during the war given many instances of their nature by torturing the animals in their hands.

A man who will intentionally keep any animal in misery, more especially a horse, may well be called nothing more or less than a German, which is the worst that can be said of anything. Instances of unreasoned cruelty to animals are, however, too common and one of these is the neglect of the horse's feet.

In the case of the work horse, and that includes any horse that has to travel on the road or do heavy work on a farm, particular attention should be given to the matter of shoeing, which should be repeated at such short intervals as to obviate the possibility of the foot overlapping the shoe, breaking away from the clinches or pressing upon the bars so as to give an excuse for the formation of corns. A good healthy foot will grow so rapidly in many cases as to necessitate shoeing at the end of three weeks, though on soft ground the horse may stand to go a week longer. Soft-going, however, does not remove the danger of corns.

Loose stones should never be neglected, and the rule of picking out the horse's feet every morning is followed the animal will at least start the day right, then, if on his making his first false step the feet are examined again it may be found that he has picked up a stone, or possibly a nail, while traveling. If the trouble is due to a stone this should be removed at once, and no bad effect may result, but in case of a nail in the hoof an examination of the extent of the injury should be made, and if it is great precaution against further trouble must be taken even if it means taking the horse out of work at once.

The horse is a good deal of a Spartan, and too often the opinion is held by his driver that he is out of pain because he goes evenly after traveling a few yards, when he has shown lameness on first leaving the stable. It is true that many minor troubles of the horse's hump to exercise, but it is better to make sure that early morning lameness is not due to fever of the feet, which often occurs in the case of a well-fed, under-worked horse, and should be treated by poulticing and the giving of a dose of physic.

Other foot troubles that are sometimes overlooked for too long are Thrush, which is brought on by stand-

ing in wet or dirt and by bad shoeing; contracted feet, which can be improved by shoeing and attention to the coronet, and sand crack, which should be guarded against by seeing that the shoeing-smith does not do any rasping on the outside walls of the foot after the shoe is laid on. Finally, all sharp-pointed metal, hoop iron, etc., should be kept from all places where the horse is likely to go. In following this instruction the horse's master may also save himself an uncomfortable experience.

Food Control Corner

An enormous deficiency in the stock of food animals in the principal European countries has occurred. In the past four years of war, during which period production was necessarily hampered, while consumption by the armies probably more than made up for the decreased consumption of the civilian population. The fighting men had to have plenty of meat.

The estimated decrease in European live stock since the war, not counting Russia, Austria-Hungary and the Balkans, is made up as follows:

Cattle	28,080,000
Sheep	45,500,000
Hogs	32,425,000
Total	115,005,000

Last census Canada's total live stock numbered as follows:

Cattle	6,528,113
Sheep	2,174,300
Hogs	3,634,778
Total	12,335,191

In other words the decrease in Europe is nearly ten times the total live stock population of Canada, counting only those leading countries from which figures are available. Britain's imports as based on normal figures are:

Beef	1,077,154,000 lbs.
Pork	1,261,082,032 lbs.
Butter	452,795,264 lbs.
Eggs	190,850,520 doz.

Canada, in the year ending in the fall of 1918, exported:

Beef	104,710,813 lbs.
Pork	149,934,593 lbs.
Butter	6,785,466 lbs.
Eggs	3,861,389 doz.

Prevents Eggs From Cracking. When boiling eggs wet the shells thoroughly in cold water before dropping in the boiling water and they will not crack.

During the past four years of warfare 1,645,000 actual pounds net weight of high grade fruit products, including jams, jellies and canned fruits have been prepared at Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station and donated by the Ontario Government to the Canadian Military hospitals overseas.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

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

Enlarged Glands in the Neck. Many inquiries have come to this department concerning this very common trouble, common enough at any period of life but particularly so during childhood.

A child with such a collection of glands was called scrofulous in former times before the influence of bacteria in causing disease was known and understood.

We now know that they are generally, or at least very often, due to the influence of the tubercle bacillus and that the tissues in general of those who suffer with them are weak and of poor resisting power, but it does not follow by any means that pulmonary tuberculosis will necessarily develop in such cases.

These glands are a part of the lymphatic system and are normally dense and firm in structure serving as a kind of filter for the materials which may be separated from the lymph stream on its way to join the blood current.

It is not strange that bacteria which may be retained in them in the course of this filtering process should cause disease.

The lymphatic glands on either side of the neck are very numerous and a single one of them may become diseased and enlarged, or an entire chain of them on either side or both sides.

They may resemble a string of beads or they may become distinct masses or tumors.

There may be no very great degree of swelling at the surface but the enlargement of individuals or groups of glands may extend deeply into the tissues of the neck.

The enlargement may begin in childhood and progress slowly until adult life and then it is possible that it may gradually subside.

This is particularly the case when the person affected has good care and treatment and leads a normal life.

In other cases there occur acute attacks of inflammation, the inflamed gland or glands suppurate and undergo the history which is common to abscesses in other portions of the body.

When the inflammation subsides

the swollen gland may remain inactive and perhaps do little harm unless inflammation is re-excited by some disturbing cause.

In many cases the abscess breaks through the skin and discharges its contents, but instead of healing promptly as other abscesses often do, it may continue to discharge and remain an open sore for an indefinite period.

This disease is very often associated with disease of the tonsils and bacteria are very often directly transferred from the tonsils to the lymphatic glands in the neck with subsequent disease in these glands.

When children suffer from enlarged and troublesome tonsils it is very important to examine the neck and see if there are not also enlarged lymphatic glands.

The removal of diseased tonsils will sometimes be followed by disappearance of swollen glands in the neck.

It can be laid down as a rule that enlarged glands in the neck, particularly in children, mean poor nutrition and that in such cases there is an urgent call for an abundance of simple food, especially milk, outdoor life, sleep, cod-liver-oil and iodine.

A child who is thus diseased should be taken out of school, removed to the country and encouraged to play out of doors in the sunshine as much as possible. A child with discharging glands, that is with running sores in the neck, should have such sores dressed and cleaned daily in addition to the care which is given to his diet and habits.

When there is acute inflammation in these glands and they are very painful they must be opened and treated as abscesses elsewhere are treated.

After they are opened it is often necessary to scrape the interior and remove any diseased tissues which would retard the healing process.

Not all enlarged glands require removal; good judgment is required in deciding when an operation is necessary and how extensive it should be.

LITTLE CHILDREN ON THE FARM

By N. F. Milborn

Much is said and written about making farm life attractive to young people, but there are few persons who realize that the training of our future farmers and farmers' wives must begin in early childhood.

One of the principal reasons for dissatisfaction and unrest among country folk is that older persons have the habit of talking much about the hardships of a farmer's life, inveighing against the weather, fretting over loss of animals, failure of crops, etc. This constant complaining creates a very harmful atmosphere. In consulting several city dwellers, who are working in different occupations, as to why they have left homes in the country, they have almost universally declared it was because their fathers constantly complained about the hard work, etc. Nothing was ever said about the absolute security the farming people have against want, the independence of being one's own boss, the joys of Nature, the beauty of the woods and hills in changing seasons, and the interest of the growing animals and crops!

The value of fresh air, pure, wholesome food, plenty of room outdoors for play or exercise, tranquility of mind and communion with Nature, in raising a family of children, far outweighs any advantages of education, chances for making money, or amusement facilities which are found in the crowded, busy city.

Why not impress these things upon the plastic, attentive minds of children? It pays to cultivate the habit of cheerfulness, hopefulness and patience in any situation of life. In dealing with the uncontrollable forces of Nature, the farmer should hold fast to reason and philosophy and never grumble.

Answer Questions Carefully. The country child is born into a world of love, wonder and delight. As soon as he can express himself in speech, he finds a thousand questions to ask. Of course, children should not be allowed to chatter unceasingly, and must be taught not to interrupt persons when they are busy, but the conservative, far-sighted parents will realize the importance of a right start, and educate the dawning powers of the child.

Healthy children are full of unused energy and vim. They enjoy either household or outdoor work if it is made easy and interesting.

Many parents never ask a child to do a bit of work, until they actually need the child's help. Then the untrained, inexperienced little one is awkward and unwilling.

It is the part of wisdom and due to the child, to teach him how to work, how to use his hands and his strength, to inculcate habits of useful industry while it is still young and immature. Of course, the tiny efforts are of no value, but the mother and father will reap great benefits in years to come, and it will have the advantage of capability and efficiency in manhood or womanhood.

As soon as a child can toddle about the house, the mother should teach it orderly habits and usefulness, by telling it kindly to pick up its own toys and put them in a box or basket, should allow it to carry small articles from room to room for her, and pick up chips for the kitchen fire. The dear little one will be happy to think it is "helping mother."

Children should be taught to be self-helpful and to help others. A child of three or four years will be proud to partially wash and dress itself and then help wait on the baby; to bring towels and soap for washing, to help dress, buttoning its apron, lacing its shoes, etc.

At this age, a child can have a small broom and dustcloth and assist in tidying up the rooms. When mother washes dishes, it can wipe teaspoons, pans, and saucer, and put them in place on the table. One factful mother makes household tasks a round of games for the little helpers. They play being automobiles while carrying dishes from kitchen table to cupboard, play being brownies or fairies and make beds, sweep hearths, dust furniture, etc.

Singing familiar songs while working lightens all labor.

Of course, young children should never be allowed to carry heavy loads, or work at tasks until fatigued. "Just a little" of several different duties is the best way to train them.

Out-of-doors children love to follow a kind father about, and if controlled properly need never be in the way. The sharp ears and bright eyes will learn much of agricultural methods and store up useful knowledge.

Country children should be given small garden tools and allowed to have miniature truck and flower beds of their own.

Boys should be given a few essential tools, as nails, hammer, saw, etc. They will soon learn to mend small breaks in fences, make chicken coops, dove cotes, rabbit traps, etc.

All children love animals. Pet dogs, cats, chickens, ducks, tame rabbits, squirrels, etc., are sources of never-fading delight. The habit of regularly caring for pets, bringing them food and water at appointed times, supplying them with fresh straw, etc., is valuable training for children.

Dangerous pitfalls should never be permitted on a farm, and the fences should be secure against roving cattle. This ensures peace of mind for the mother without constant recourse to "Don'ts," which are very difficult for an active, enterprising child to remember.

It is very easy to keep a young child quietly entertained. A pile of clean corn-cobs will afford occupation and amusement. It can learn to make walls, log houses, fortresses, fences, etc. Corn-cobs can be dressed in scraps of calico to make dolls for little girls. Odd-shaped gourds will serve as different kinds of animals. Acorn cups can be doll dishes, and hickory-nuts serve as heads for dolls made of corn-husks. There is an infinite store of treasures to be found in the woods and fields. Moss and wild flowers can be transplanted and made into fairy gardens. Bright pebbles or queerly shaped stones can make tiny rockeries.

Parents should purchase books telling about plants and animals and thus be able to answer a child's pertinent questions about Nature's wonders.

Co-Operate With Teacher

Of course, all ambitious parents take an interest in the progress of their children in school. Father and mother should consider it a duty to lay aside their own reading or sewing in the evening to help the little ones with their studies. It is worth while to revive one's knowledge of arithmetic and grammar and keep in touch with new school methods.

All sorts of home occupations and innocent amusements should be encouraged by parents.

If the mother and father can join in candy-making, popping corn, cracking nuts, playing checkers, singing choruses around the piano, reading aloud and telling stories, they will be laying up stores of happy memories and rivet the chains that bind the children to country life and the old home farm.

On account of their isolated situation, many country lads and lassies are oppressed with a sense of bashfulness and awkwardness, when meeting strangers.

There is no need of this peculiarity, however. Careful, kindly, home training will eradicate such tendencies and give ease of manner and proper speech.

I have known of two families of agricultural people who were deservedly popular and much admired because of their cordial, courteous behavior.

Both of these families were descended from several generations of country dwellers. In each home, from the days of infancy, the little ones were shown the correct way to express themselves in speech, proper table habits, polite forms of greeting, etc.

There is nothing more pleasing than to hear a little child say "Thank you" or "Excuse me" readily and naturally. A timid little tot should be led by the hand to visitors and told to say, "Good morning."

Cheerful morning greetings should be exchanged in the home. In a household where hospitality abounds, the children have ample opportunity to become accustomed to well-bred social conduct.

There is no better preparation for success in life than a foundation of self-respect and good manners.

Physical culture tends to eliminate muscular awkwardness. Simple gymnastics can be practiced at home as well as at school. Turning poles, dumb bells, Indian clubs, trapezes, swings, etc., can be made and boys will greatly enjoy cultivating their strength and muscular control in the big barn on rainy days.

Let Them Invite Playmates

One wise mother as soon as her children are old enough to go to school, allows them to invite one or two schoolmates to spend the afternoon or entire day on pleasant Saturdays. Each child has its regular tasks every day. On Saturday these are quickly accomplished in anticipation of the company. When there is extra work, the little girl guests must think it great fun to help wash dishes and churn butter, while the boys help husk corn, or weed in the garden. A plain country dinner is served at noon, and before the children leave for home, a simple, wholesome lunch of bread and butter and a glass of milk is given to each one of the hungry, happy band.

In the country, the Sabbath still retains its primal significance as a day of peace and rest. Little ones enjoy the ride to church, the meeting of friends and relatives, the cheering, inspiring songs and instruction in the Sunday School.

Familial visiting in the winter time, walks in the woods and fields in summer, the singing of sacred songs around the piano in the evening, close the beautiful day.

The true spirit of religion in which our forefathers established the government of our country, is fostered in country life to-day. Family prayers, study of the Scriptures, reading sermons by celebrated writers, or stories with a moral purpose, teach the usefulness, beauty and happiness of an inward, spiritual life, and surround the children with noble, uplifting influences.

Do not throw away the silk from the discarded umbrella. It will make excellent linings for your hats.

LEAVING THINGS FOR CICELY

At the door of Ellen's room Cicely stopped for one fleeting moment. It was as if a lovely little violet but-terfly flashed on its way.

"I'm going over to Madge's," Cicely announced. "We're going to make candies for the lawn party. Don't do my room; I'll do it to-morrow," and without waiting for an answer she was down the stairs and running across the lawn.

Cousin Jane, who had come for a visit a few days before, glanced at Ellen; but Ellen did not notice. She was watching the little violet butterfly.

"Are you?" Cousin Jane asked casually, "going to leave Cicely's room for her?"

Ellen's head came round at that. "Of course not!" she said indignantly.

"Didn't Cicely mean 'What she said?' Cousin Jane asked.

"Of course she means it! What in the 'world do you mean, Cousin Jane?"

"I was just thinking, I've been here five days, and in those five days I've heard Cicely tell you seven times to leave something for her to do, and each time you had done it before she came home. So I wondered."

But she has so many outside interests, and I love to do the work—truly, I do. Surely it's efficiency for me to do the thing I can do best and leave Cicely free to do the things I couldn't possibly do."

Ellen's soft voice sounded triumphant; certainly Cousin Jane could not refute that argument.

"I wasn't thinking of efficiency—that's quite another question; though there's nothing so splendidly efficient as a finely disciplined character. But I was speaking about Cicely's truthfulness."

"Cicely's truthfulness!" In Ellen's voice there was a note of alarm, almost indeed of horror.

"Is it truthful to say a thing when you don't mean it? What would Cicely say if you should leave the things for her to do after all?"

"She wouldn't say anything. She'd do them," Ellen tried to put confidence into her voice, but even to herself it betrayed weakness.

"Are you willing to put it to the test?" Cousin Jane persisted.

Ellen hesitated; then, realizing that her hesitation was a confession, she lifted her head resolutely. "Certainly I am," she declared.

It was a very uncomfortable day. Cicely did not appear until late in the afternoon, and Ellen and Cousin Jane had luncheon alone. Ellen tried to be pleasant, but she felt that when Cicely finally came and ran up to her room, Ellen fairly turned white. The next second Cicely came tumbling back.

"Ellen!" she cried. "What's the matter? Are you sick?"

Ellen shook her head dumbly.

In a flash Cicely, dimpling, whirled upon Cousin Jane. "Then," she declared, "it's a sermon without words, and Cousin Jane's hand is in it! All right! I plead guilty. As if I could for a hundred sermons as long as Ellen isn't sick! You beloved old Nell—such a scare you gave me!"

Across Cicely's pretty head Ellen sent Cousin Jane a triumphant glance. But Cousin Jane's smile was inscrutable.

Poultry

The pelvic arch at the rear of a chicken's skeleton is composed of four bones—two above and two below the abdominal cavity. These are so arranged that when felt in the living bird they appear to be two bones instead of four. These bones are properly called the pelvic bones. They change their position and become wide apart when the hen is laying or is about ready to lay, and shrink together when the hen stops laying, when she becomes broody or is going through the molting period. These changes in the position of the pelvic bones may be easily determined by handling the hen and gently pressing her body a little above the vent where the ends of the pelvic bones will be felt, varying from an inch or less to two inches, and even more, apart. Generally speaking, the hens having the widest spread of pelvic bones when laying are considered the best layers, but this is only one favorable indication among several. On the other hand, a young vigorous, loafing hen that appears to be in good laying condition and still her pelvic bones continue to remain the width of only one or two fingers apart can be considered a failure as a layer.

It is a good plan to make something of a study of the conformation of your hens when they can be conveniently handled when on the roost. By feeling the hen's bodies carefully all over and finding the difference in the conformation of the best and poorest layers, you can get to be a very good judge of what a first-class layer should be, even if you examine the hens in the dark.

In some parts of Jamaica it is not unusual to see green roosters. You can curl an ostrich feather satisfactorily if you sprinkle it with salt and shake it in front of a hot fire or over the radiator.

The Newbury CASH STORE

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Pure Grain Chop
Feed Flour
Shorts and Bran
5 Roses Flour

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The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1919

NEWBURY

Miss Ida Haggitt left on Friday for London where she will remain indefinitely.

Mrs. James Anderson and daughters, Isabel and Gertrude, of Detroit are visiting Mrs. John T. Armstrong and Mrs. Dan Livingston.

A meeting in the interests of the school fair was held on Wednesday last. We had a splendid fair last year and after all accounts were settled a surplus of \$32 remains, which is most gratifying to the committee and the public in general who all helped to bring about this splendid success. The winners of the grand total prize were—Miss Alberta Armstrong; boys, Will McCready. The following officers were elected for 1919:—President, A. Holman; 1st vice, Miss Chasely; 2nd vice, Miss Be Fennell; treasurer, G. L. Murdoch; secretary, J. G. Bayne; executive committee, members of school board; auditors, D. Stalker and C. T. Dobbyn.

We are getting a good start this year and if each and all lend a hand the fair of 1919 should beat even the splendid records of the past.

John Brennan, James Coleman and Vincent Curran were in London on Saturday receiving their discharge from the army.

D. J. Batsner spent last week in Des Moines, Iowa, and Detroit.

The first meeting of the 1919 council was held Monday night, with all present. Officers for the year appointed were C. Tucker, clerk; D. Stalker, treasurer; C. A. Blain, assessor; G. Clemens and E. Connelly, auditors; Dr. A. P. Owens, medical health officer; J. P. McVicar, V. S. board of health, with reeve and clerk; B. F. Jeffery, caretaker town hall, nuisance inspector, black knot inspector and truant officer; P. McEae, C. Fennell, E. Connelly, fenceviewers; Wm. H. Jeffery, pound-keeper; C. Fennell, sheep valuator. A resolution was passed that, when the reeve receives word of the home-coming of a returned soldier the village bells are to be rung, such to be a notice for each and everyone to bring their flag and go to the train to meet the soldier, then march to the town hall where an address of welcome will be read. It is intended when all the boys get home to have a public banquet. We might add, now that we know what to do, let us one and all turn out and give the lad who has been serving his king and country a right royal welcome.

Just as we were writing our notes for this column we received the sad news of the death in Edmonton of Lila, daughter of B. M. Johnston—a victim of influenza. Deceased was married about three years ago and leaves two children, one about a month old. Much sympathy for the bereaved family will be felt by hosts of friends in this locality.

NORTH NEWBURY

Rev. R. G. McKay of Alvinston has returned home after attending the funeral of his brother.

Will Plaine and sister Jean visited their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Armstrong, on Tuesday.

Mrs. James Anderson and children have returned to their home in Detroit after spending the New Year's holidays with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Morrison of Brooke called on Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Munroe and Mr. and Mrs. Robert McArthur of Ennisville on Sunday.

Misses Lizzie and Mary McDougald of Euphemia are very ill with the flu. Mr. and Mrs. John Leitch are improving after the flu.

Charlie Joyce and Joseph LaFerty were Alvinston visitors on Saturday. James Moran, Jr., has returned after spending some weeks in Wallaceburg.

KILMARTIN

Mrs. Robertson is in London attending her daughter Jean, who is seriously ill.

Mrs. Mary McLarty of Walkerville is visiting Mrs. John Secord.

Burns' church, Missa, will be closed for the next two Sundays owing to the prevalence of influenza in the district.

Mr. and Mrs. Colin Walker of Brooke spent the week with their daughter, Mrs. D. Secord.

Born on December 20th, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Dan Dewar, Milly, Sask., twins—a boy and a girl.

On sale everywhere—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a liniment or as an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

MELBOURNE

The friends of Mrs. W. G. Robinson were sorry to learn of the sudden death of her brother, John Watson of Mount Carmel, on Friday evening, 3rd inst. Mr. Watson was 38 years of age and in good health. He ran his car over to Mount Brydges and after returning from his trip he ran the water out of the radiator of the car and was starting the engine to warm the car when he dropped dead. He is survived by his widow and two children, his father and mother, one brother and one sister.

Rev. Mr. Vance preached in Mid-temiss on Sunday evening, 5th inst., to a good congregation.

Mr. Ted Hagerty of the Canadian West is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. Carruthers.

We are pleased to see Miss Eva Parr in the store again after her illness.

Mrs. Parr is visiting her daughter at Kimball.

Max Parr has returned to Toronto to continue his studies at the University.

We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Peter McNabb is ill.

Miss B. C. Buchanan, who has been quite ill, is improving slowly.

Mr. Hutt has returned from a business trip to Detroit.

Miss Jean McNeill is clerking in Mr. Parr's store for a short time.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Parr were sorry to hear of the loss of their daughter, Mrs. Arthur Staples of Kimball, who died a few days ago. Mr. and Mrs. Parr and family have the sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

Mrs. Staples leaves to mourn her loss a loving husband, father, mother, three sisters, Misses Eva and Anna at home and Mrs. Muckle of Blenheim, and four brothers, one at Inwood, Harold who has been and is still overseas, Floyd who is also in the army, and Maxwell who received his discharge from military service recently and is now attending the university in Toronto.

We are pleased to welcome Isaac Stevenson and son Ernest back to our village again after a few months' visit with the former's son, Oswald, in Vancouver.

Memorial services will be held in the Methodist church on Sunday evening next for Willie Newman, who gave his life for his country in France.

We understand that Mrs. Charlie Prentice, who has been ill from the effects of a stroke, is improving slowly.

Mrs. Earl Beattie, who underwent an operation a few days ago at her home, is improving.

William Beattie of the Canadian West is visiting his sons here for the winter.

Mrs. Annett, who has been in ill health for some weeks, is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have returned home after a visit with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Watson of Mount Carmel.

Services were held in both the Methodist and Presbyterian churches here on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Vance, pastor of the Methodist church, was in his own pulpit. Robert Campbell preached in the Presbyterian church in the absence of the minister, Rev. P. Jamieson.

U. Griffiths of Stratford is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. George Richards.

WARDSVILLE

The schools and churches have reopened here. Just two families have the flu in this village.

Miss Dessie Purdy has resigned her school at Tupperville, and Miss Minnie Randles has taken her place.

A union missionary meeting was held in the Presbyterian church, when addresses were given by Mrs. Malcolm of the Presbyterian church, Mrs. Murphy of the Anglican, Mrs. Brimston of the Methodist, and Mrs. Mahan. The latter is from the West, and has been doing missionary work there for the last seven years.

The addresses were good, touching on the vital questions of the day. The attendance was good.

A quiet wedding took place at the home of John Bilton on New Year's night, when Miss Daney Gertrude Miller was united in marriage to Stanley Turk of Aldborough.

A pleasing event took place on New Year's Day when Miss Ella Sheppard became the bride of J. V. Farnham.

H. Brimston, mail courier of R. R. No. 1, Wardsville, wishes to thank his many friends on the route for their kindness and gifts during the holidays.

At the last meeting of the quarterly official board of the Wardsville and Cashmere circuit of the Methodist church, the salary of Rev. Selby Jefferson was advanced another hundred dollars. Last year it was raised two hundred dollars. This shows that the Methodist farming folk have some sense of proportion and cannot bear to have all the increase on their own side without sharing some of it with their pastor. The circuit met with a great and almost irreparable loss in the death of Mr. Purdy, long time treasurer of the church.

Miss Quigley, Miss Lillian Sheppard, Miss Oread Sheppard, Miss N. Jackson and Miss Elva Brimston have returned to their schools.

Mrs. Roberts, who is visiting her son at Toledo, still continues very ill.

The W. M. S. of the Methodist church met at Mrs. Jackson's and surprised Mrs. Jackson by making her a life member of the society.

Mrs. C. B. Sheppard and son Will have returned to their home here. Will is looking fine after his overseas experience.

Miss Hilda Blott has returned to Chatham.

Miss Mabel Milner has returned to Detroit.

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

DANGER LURKS IN EVERY ONE OF US

We Are As Full of Deadly Poisons As A Germ Laboratory.

AUTO-INTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

"FRUIT-A-LIVES" Absolutely Prevents This Dangerous Condition.

The chief cause of poor health is our neglect of the bowels. Waste matter, instead of passing from the lower intestine regularly every day, is allowed to remain there, generating poisons which are absorbed by the blood.

In other words, a person who is habitually constipated, is poisoning himself. We know now that Auto-intoxication, due to non-action of the bowels, is directly responsible for serious Kidney and Bladder Troubles; that it upsets the Stomach, causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Sleeplessness; that chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Pain In The Back, are relieved as soon as the bowels become regular; and that Pimples, Rash, Eczema and other Skin Affections disappear when "Fruit-a-lives" are taken to correct Constipation.

"Fruit-a-lives" will protect you against Auto-intoxication because this wonderful fruit medicine acts directly on all the eliminating organs. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

APPIN

Harry Gammel of Brimley, Mich. is visiting his brother-in-law, Duncan Campbell.

Ewart Munro has returned home after spending two weeks with his grandparents at Kilmarin.

The flu is being checked. Only two new cases were reported last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dannie Galbraith attended the funeral of her father, Mr. Glenfield, at Jarvis last week.

R. E. C. McDonald intends building an elevator in the early spring.

Mrs. Catherine Lindsay of Inwood is with her niece, Mrs. D. A. Patterson, who has been ill with the flu but is able to be around again.

STRATHBURN

No. 1 school is open again, the teacher, Miss Jackson, having recovered from her illness.

A great number of teams are hauling logs from the Dykes farm to Glencoe.

The flu has again broken out at Major Grover's. Two of his children are quite sick. Every man Major had engaged this fall had the flu.

A large number of Mr. Fleming's neighbors gathered at the mill last week and raised the smokestack for him.

George Weekes and family are recovering from their illness.

A great many cars are going over the Longwoods Road.

George Cottle entertained Mr. and Mrs. H. McRae and family and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan R. McRae to an oyster supper at the home of Squire McKenzie on Thursday. A very enjoyable time was spent.

Asthma brings misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them.

Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you know as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

MIDDLEMISS

At present our town is rid of the flu. Mrs. A. Wilson, who has been in Victoria Hospital undergoing an operation, is home again, feeling much improved.

J. A. McDonald has leased a portion of his storehouse to Wm. Patrick, who has put in a chopping outfit.

The G. T. R. have put some of the material on the ground for a new station here and it is expected that the work will be commenced shortly.

C. H. Lucas delivered a fine team of horses in London on Saturday, for which he received a good price.

Douglas Campbell shipped a carload of old rails to London last week, the first of this class of fuel to be shipped from this district.

One of the sons of Angus Murray had a narrow escape from death when a horse which he was leading turned and kicked him in the forehead, crushing the forehead in and cutting a long skin wound. Dr. Turner was called and put in several stitches, and says it is a miracle that the boy is living.

Fuel continues to be very scarce. A few loads of green soft wood, 16 inches long, were offered at \$3 per cord.

E. W. McDonald loaded hogs here last Thursday at \$17.75. He intends loading this week also.

The Middlemiss branch of the Women's Institute held its last meeting for the year at the home of Mrs. Davison on the usual Red Cross work the members are busy making garments for the refugees in France and Belgium. The society shipped to Hyman Hall during the year 280 pairs of socks, 19 hospital shirts, 1 scarf, 1 sweater, 15 sheets, 15 towels, and also sent \$17 for Christmas boxes, and kept a prisoner in Germany. The January meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Mullins.

QUININE AS A PREVENTIVE.

Has Cut Down Malaria Cases to a Small Fraction.

Quinine, though so long recognized as a cure for malaria, has been extensively used as a preventive only with the last very few years.

In Italy its employment in this way has been developed on a large scale by the Government, quinine pills being sold at cost to communes and towns, which are required to distribute them gratis among all the people who are too poor to pay for them.

By this means—the pills being recommended to be taken regularly as soon as warm weather arrives—malaria conditions in Italy have been vastly improved, relatively, few cases occurring, while the death rate from the malarial has been reduced to one-fourth or one-fifth of what it used to be.

This, too, although many of the people do not take the quinine before the disease strikes them. In the Italian army, where men are under discipline and obliged to take the pills, a deadly poison to malaria germs. The supposition is that, when used in advance, it interferes with their multiplication in the blood, keeping them below the number necessary to produce an attack.

The public health service advises that this method be widely adopted in the United States. A farmer may not be able to drain and clear his land so as to get rid of mosquitoes. He may find it difficult to make his house mosquito proof with screens. But he can always buy enough quinine to protect his family from an onset of "chills and fever."

Capt. Gilbert Nobbs Tells.

I first heard of St. Dunstan's when crossing the North Sea in a hospital ship after my release from captivity in Germany. I had been given a champagne supper on board to celebrate my release—the first time that I ever remember having drunk champagne in bed.

A R.A.M.C. sergeant came to my bedside with the inevitable form to fill up, and I am afraid I did not answer his interrogations with that solemn dignity which his official tone seemed to expect.

"Your name, sir?"

"So and so."

"Regiment, sir?"

"So and so."

"Rank, sir?"

"So and so."

"Nature of wound, sir?"

"Bullet through my head."

"Gunshot wound through head," he wrote in bed.

"Same thing."

"Any operations performed, sir?"

"I have had my right eye taken out."

"Right eye excised. Any disability, sir?"

"Blind in one eye."

"Then you can see with the other, sir?"

"No."

"Then you must be blind in both eyes, sir."

"No, I'm blind in one eye."

"How can that be, sir?"

"Sergeant," I replied quietly, "I have only got one eye."

And then he dropped his air of dignified officialism, and became human.

"You fairly caught me there, sir. I'm very sorry you've lost your sight. You ought to try and get sent to St. Dunstan's."

"Why, what kind of a place is St. Dunstan's, sergeant?"

"Don't know, sir, but I've heard they do wonderful things there. I've even heard them say they make the blind see!"—Scribner's.

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be got with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. There is nothing that excels this preparation as a worm destroyer, and when its qualities become known in the household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

BETHEL

Mrs. George Galbraith is under the doctor's care.

Miss Hiscott, lady evangelist, is spending a few days the guest of Mrs. C. Towers.

Mrs. E. Ash is suffering from a serious illness. We hope for her speedy recovery.

Miss Anna McGill has returned to London after spending the holidays at her home here.

Those suffering from the flu in this burg are all able to be about again.

Miss Susie Boyd has resumed her teaching at Iderton after spending her holidays under the parental roof.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Towers of Redcliff, Alberta, have arrived to spend the winter with their many friends here.

A runaway horse caused some excitement in this burg last week, but thanks to the phone it was caught before any damage was done.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

A censor's ideal letter:—Dear Ma: Having nothing to do, I will write to you. Having nothing to say, will close. Love.—SON.

THE FIGHT FOR BAKU

CHANGES IN TRANS-CAUCASIAN DISTRICT ARE NUMEROUS.

British Appeared Upon the Scene When the Turks and the Germans Were Quarrelling Over the Lost After Retreating the Inhabitants—A Little Known Phase of the War.

THE recent evacuation of Baku by the British on account of the unreliability of the Armenian army calls attention to a phase of the war about which very little is known in Canada.

We heard little about the proclamation of the Georgian independence in the spring of the present year and the arrival of the British contingent at Baku. The facts are accordingly of interest.

On May 26 of this year Georgia declared herself independent as a consequence of the dissolution of the Trans-Caucasian Republic, from which the Tartars separated themselves, while the southern provinces, including Batum and Kars, were occupied by Turkey.

The influence which led to the dissolution of the Trans-Caucasian Republic had been at work since the beginning of the revolution of March, 1917, when Turkey, through her agents, penetrated into Eastern Trans-Caucasia and the Northern Caucasus, using Mohammedan priests as propagandists. Turkey was afraid that the formation of the Trans-Caucasian Republic, including the Georgians, Tartars and Armenians, would separate from her the Mohammedan Tartars, and close the doors to her penetration into Turkestan, and that in years to come the Trans-Caucasian Republic, with its resources and population, would become a formidable unit, which could not be treated as a subservient vassal.

After capturing the fortresses of Batum and Kars—a task which was not so difficult, as the population of Trans-Caucasia was demoralized by revolutionary propaganda, just as were the inhabitants of other parts of the former Russian Empire, and therefore could not offer substantial resistance, especially as there was no hint of forthcoming help from outside. Turkey occupied the strategic positions of Trans-Caucasia, from which she was to dictate terms or to proceed to complete her occupation of Trans-Caucasia. At this stage, however, Germany interfered as she also wanted some booty in Trans-Caucasia, principally with an eye to her railway routes to Turkestan and Persia.

Georgia, after having been deprived of her fairest provinces in the south of the Batum district and her chief port of Batum, was recognized by Germany as "independent" the area concerned comprising the provinces of Tiflis, Koutais and Soukhumi. Meanwhile, the Armenians, who have been deprived of all their territory in Turkey, hold a small strip of territory in the province of Erivan as an "independent" republic, while the Tartars have been allotted the provinces of Baku, Alizavetpol and part of the Erivan province, the whole being styled the Azerbejan republic.

These three republics were then invited to go to Constantinople and after two months of blackmailing, threats and requisitions, have been forced to sign a "peace treaty" with Turkey, by which Georgia becomes a German protectorate and the Armenians are placed under Turkish "protection." Prior to the signing of these "peace treaties," however, on June 24, the day on which Dr. von Kuhlmann made his declaration in the Reichstag concerning Georgia, 3,000 German troops were landed at the Georgian port of Poti on the Black Sea, and advanced along the railway to Tiflis, the capital of Georgia. By this means Germany succeeded in obtaining control of Tiflis, which is the centre of railway lines, the chief of which radiate toward Persia and Turkestan.

From that moment competition set in between Germany and Turkey concerning the rearrangement of the territories in Trans-Caucasia. Turkey claimed special protection over the eastern part of Trans-Caucasia, which is populated by Mohammedan Tartars and including the classic oil fields of Baku. This gave rise to great dissension between Turkey and Germany, the more so as the oil wealth of the Caucasus represents several thousand million pounds.

The strategic importance of Baku is enormous, both for the control of the Caspian Sea and for that of the routes leading toward Turkestan, Afghanistan and Northern Persia, and had this action taken place in January last, both the German and the Turkish penetration of the Caucasus would have been either entirely prevented with the help of the Georgians and Armenians, or its dimensions very substantially curtailed.

A message from Constantinople now announces that, as a result of a plebiscite held in the districts of Kars, Batum and Ardahan, a decision was recorded by 85,124 votes out of 87,048 in favor of the union of these three districts with Turkey. What bitter irony it is that Turkey, which cannot call herself a civilized power, is talking about a plebiscite having been carried out after she has conscripted the able-bodied male population of these districts and has obtained the plebiscite under pressure of Turkish bayonets. The vast majority of the inhabitants of these three districts are Georgian Mohammedans, who have always wished for union with their Christian brothers. Every inch of this territory is bound up with the history of the Georgian race, and it is a cruel fate that, on this sacred soil, the young Turks should be arguing an appearance of formal decency.

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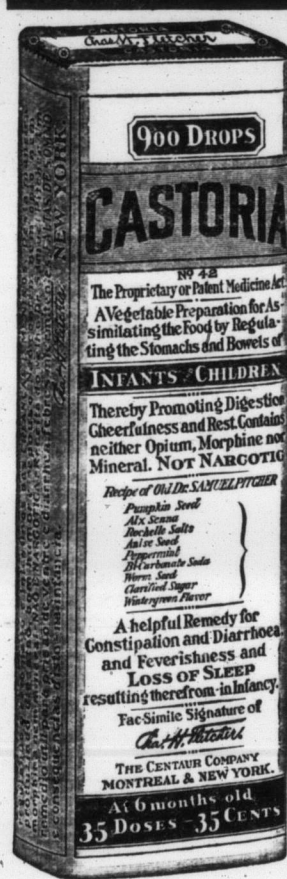


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