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Volume 50.--No. 6.

The Glencoe Transcript.

MEMBER OF
CANADIAN WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS
ASSOCIATION

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1921.

Whole No. 2557.

FOR RENT
60 acres of pasture, on con. 1, lot 16, Ekfrid. Thos. Jones, R. R. No. 3, Appin.

Card of Thanks
Mr. Alfred Bardwell, mail carrier on rural route No. 4, Appin, takes this opportunity of thanking his patrons for their most acceptable gift of a load of oats which two of the box-holders kindly gathered for him on Monday.

FARM FOR SALE
The south half of lot No. 15, second range north of Longwoods Road, Township of Ekfrid, 100 acres of excellent land. Make offer for same to Miss Harriet Young, Emerson, Man.

WANTED
Two farms to rent or to work on shares. Must be more than 100 acres big. In Glencoe vicinity. Apply to Box 41, Transcript office.

FOR SALE AT BARGAIN PRICES
The entire herd of Registered Shorthorns—cows, heifers and bulls, of various ages. Would be pleased to have you call and look the offering over as all must be sold regardless of price, as farm has been sold.—D. Trestain, Tregenna Stock Farm.

EKFRID MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
30th ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the thirtieth annual meeting of the Policy Holders of the above company will be held in the Town Hall, Appin, at the hour of two o'clock afternoon of Wednesday, the 16th day of February, 1921, for receiving the officers' report for the year 1920, the election of directors and transaction of such other business that may properly be brought before the meeting.
A full attendance desired.
A. P. McDougald, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 31, 1921.

FARM FOR SALE
50 acres of pasture land in the township of Ekfrid, east half south half lot 7, con. 4. For particulars apply Frank Nicholls, Appin.

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

LAMBERTON CREAMERY CO.
Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

GLENCOE LODGE, No. 133
meets every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock sharp in the lodge room, opposite Royal Bank building. Main entrance. All brethren of the Order cordially invited to attend.—J. A. Jones, N.G.; H. J. Jamieson, R.S.

Great War Veterans' Association of Canada (Incorporated)

Glencoe Branch meets every Saturday evening at 8.30 in I. O. O. F. rooms, Main St. All Veterans Welcome.—W. A. Currie, Jr., President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

Farmers and Dairymen

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

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

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.

INSURANCE
The Ontario Farmers' Weather Insurance Mutual Co., Grand Valley, and the Great-West Life Assurance Co.—Mac. M. McAlpine, agent, Glencoe, Ont.; Box 41.

DELCO-LIGHT
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
The Delco-Light storage battery is dependable, durable and efficient.



M. C. MORGAN, DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

J. B. COUCH & SON
Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 23, night 100

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital and reserve.....\$35,000,000
Total Assets over.....\$587,000,000

Protect your Valuable Papers and Documents by renting a Safety Deposit Box at a small annual rental. Apply to the Manager

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

Real Values in Dry Goods

Prints, Shaker Flannels, Towelling, Cretonnes. A splendid stock of Men's Underwear, Working-shirts, Smocks and Socks of first-class quality at reasonable prices.

Special reductions in Millinery. Remember our lines of Staple Groceries.

KEITH'S CASH STORE

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

We have a full stock at present and can fill your requirements. It will pay to buy now.

McPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

Central Garage, Glencoe

Battery Service Station

MR. CAR OWNER.
Here we are again. Last year we passed a few seasonable tips on battery care to our customers. Now this is to remind you that cold weather will soon be with us, when you must take proper care of your battery. We can assist you in the following way:

WINTER STORAGE
Wet Storage.—Your battery will freeze if allowed to become discharged. Storing a battery under a wet process simply means that your battery will have our individual attention throughout the winter months, inasmuch as we will keep it active and in a charged condition.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.
Batteries of all makes repaired.

We are prepared to store Batteries for the winter at reasonable rates.

Snelgrove & Faulds

The Electric Shop

ACCIDENTS will happen, castings sometimes break and machinery wear out, but these delays can be minimized and work kept at the peak.

We have complete Oxyacetylene Welding Outfit installed for handling these repairs. If the part is small, bring it in; if large, we will go out. All work absolutely guaranteed.

W. B. MULLIGAN

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The problem of unemployment is becoming a serious one in Chatham. J. M. Morris has been appointed assessor of Petrolia at a salary of \$450 a year.

Potatoes at Kalamazoo, Mich., were being sold on Saturday at 25 cents per bushel.

Potatoes are wholesaling at about 50 cents a bag, and the price is expected to go lower.

James Bowley of Strathroy is dead, aged 93 years. He came to Strathroy from England in 1857.

Edward McGuire of Guelph suddenly expired while walking up hill with friends to a hockey match.

Angus Lott of Sarnia dropped dead from heart failure at Owen Sound, while watching a hockey match.

Rev. N. A. Campbell of Ivan has received a call to Beaverton Presbyterian church. The stipend is \$2,000.

John A. McKillop of Mifflinkirk, brother of Crown Attorney J. B. McKillop of London, died suddenly on Friday morning.

The death occurred at the home of her niece, Mrs. Charles McCallum, Aldborough, of Miss Jane Bennett, in her 80th year.

The United Farmers of West Middlesex have secured the Strathroy fair grounds for their annual picnic to be held on July 1st.

Eight million people are on the verge of starvation in England, according to the figures collected by the Daily Herald on unemployment.

Lambton county council fixed the salary of the superintendent of highways at \$1,500 a year and up to \$50 a month for expenses, besides supplying an auto.

G. N. Gordon, Liberal, was elected by over 1,200 plurality in the Dominion by-election in West Peterboro on Monday. Five candidates were in the field.

Elizabeth Schuler, who was suing the town of Strathroy for \$10,000 for the loss of a thumb while working in the hospital laundry, has accepted \$500 as settlement.

At the request of the Civil Service Commission it is expected that the Legislature will pass a bill raising the legal age for marriage of males to 21 instead of 18.

Eight hundred widows are now on the payroll of the province of Ontario, this number having had their applications approved for mothers' allowances out of 1,500 who applied.

At Niagara Falls a Bulgarian was sentenced Saturday to a fine of \$100 over for a year, and to a fine of \$100 and thirty days imprisonment, on a charge of carrying a loaded revolver, and a further three months on non-payment of the fine.

The Fire Prevention League has decided to leave the anti-shingles bill over for a year, and to continue to educate the public on the matter. If the League would arrange to have slate or other fireproof roofing made cheaper than the shingles, it would not need to bother about the bill.

The wedding took place at the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. L. McIlwraith, Thamesville, January 25, of Miss Mildred McGugan, eldest daughter of Archibald McGugan of Cairo, and John N. Leeson, brother of Mrs. McIlwraith, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Leeson of Camden township.

The hydro deputation appointed at a recent meeting of the citizens of Alvington went to Toronto last week and effect the hydro bill, a result of the conference, the deputation were given assurance that if the town carries a by-law favoring hydro, power will be delivered by next fall. An engineer is now making estimates of the cost.

Plans for regulation of the liquor traffic in the province of Quebec, under a commission of three men, were outlined last week by Provincial Premier Taschereau at a conference of government supporters. The new regulations, he said, would become effective May 1st through an order-in-council. Liquor will be sold at retail at government depots, one bottle at a time.

The township council of Tilbury East has turned down a proposition brought forward by one of their number to abolish statute labor on the roads. It was proposed to collect in taxes the money equivalent to the work now done, or supposed to be done, on the roads, and to spend the money on competent labor to do the work, and thus take advantage of the offer of the Ontario Government to pay 20 per cent. done under such conditions.

The old system of appointing census enumerators will be continued when this year's census is taken. Three years ago the Government placed all appointments in the hands of the Civil Service Commission, but it is felt that the census, which will require over 15,000 enumerators, is a particularly large order for the commission, so the Government will make the appointments on the recommendation of the census commissioners and the different counties, who will consult the sitting members or someone of prominence.

It testifies for itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for colds or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

DIED AT STREETSVILLE

The death occurred at Streetsville on Monday afternoon of Joseph Alexander Munroe, formerly of Glencoe, in his 41st year. Mr. Munroe was taken ill a short time ago with erysipelas, from white blood poisoning developed. About seven years ago Mr. Munroe moved to Streetsville and opened an undertaking establishment, which he conducted with much success. He took an active interest in public affairs of that village and was a member of the council board in 1919 and 1920. He was also a trustee of the Streetsville Methodist church and was active in the I. O. O. F. lodge there.

Mr. Munroe is survived by his wife and two children, a son and a daughter, and also leaves his mother, Mrs. Alex. Munroe of Mossa, and a sister, Mrs. F. E. Copeland, also of Mossa. The remains were brought to Glencoe on Tuesday evening and the funeral took place from the residence of his mother to Oakland cemetery yesterday afternoon.

NEWBURY TEAMSTERS BUSY

Newbury, Feb. 7.—The purchase of Richard Everett's timbered land has furnished a great deal of work for the teamsters. Piles are being drawn and shipped to Rondeau for the Government pier work. Also logs and wood are being shipped to Wallace's sawmill in Thamesville. Several teams are drawing logs to Reid Bros. mill, Bothwell. Other teams are drawing gravel and ice.

GRAHAM CLAN REUNION

The Graham clan, which comprises many members scattered throughout Western Ontario, have taken steps to hold a reunion at Springbank Park next June, and for this purpose held an enthusiastic meeting at the home of Dugald A. Graham in London recently, when various committees were appointed to arrange for the "Get-Together" of the descendants of the Grahams who came to Canada from Scotland in the early part of the last century.

The descendants, so far as already ascertained, number considerably over 200, of whom 62 are in Dunwich, 38 in London, 27 in Lobo, 20 in Carleton Place, 20 in Ekfrid, 50 in Lucknow.

KILMARTIN-WALKERS HOCKEY

On the Kilmartin open air rink last Wednesday Kilmartin defeated Walkers in a fast game of hockey by a score of 6-5. The game went fifteen minutes over time. The ice was in good condition and quite a number gathered to see the game. The lineup was as follows:—

Walkers—Goal, W. Fields; right defense, K. McCallum; left defense, J. Walker; centre, Munroe Walker; right wing, G. Fields; left wing, T. W. Little.

Kilmartin—Goal, G. Munroe; right defense, J. McGregor; left defense, C. McKellar; centre, Jim Munroe; right wing, M. Leitch; left wing, H. McIntyre.

Duncan McKellar refereed the game.

EKFRID COUNCIL

Pursuant to the statute in that behalf the several members of the council of the township of Ekfrid elected for the year 1921, viz.: Frank W. Nichols, reeve; Donald Johnson, Bernie Galbraith, Richard Pettit and W. R. Eddie, councillors—met in the town hall, Appin, on Monday, the 10th day of January, 1921. The minutes of the last meeting were read, approved and signed by the reeve.

Moved by Bernie Galbraith, seconded by W. R. Eddie, that checks be issued in payment of accounts as follows:—Dan L. McLean, 5 cords wood for fall, \$25; O. M. Layer, work on Morrow drain contract, \$500; clerk, preparing financial statement for 1920, \$12; clerk, services re municipal election, \$5; treasurer, assisting in preparation of financial statement, \$3; Chas. Talbot, plans for two concrete bridges, \$80.

The first day of February was fixed as the first day for commencing the preparation of the assessment roll for 1921, and Thursday, the 26th day of May, was fixed for holding the court of revision.

The sum of \$500 was appropriated to each township division for minor repairs to roads, to be expended by the councillor. All other expenditures to be approved by the council before undertaken.

A by-law was passed appointing auditors, assessors, sanitary inspectors and school attendance officer. The principal officers of the corporation are:—Clerk, A. P. McDougald; Melbourne P. O.; treasurer, L. L. McTaggart, Appin; assessor, Richard P. Eaton, Appin; sanitary inspector, Alex. S. McDonald, Appin; school attendance officer, Lewis Payne, Appin. Council adjourned to meet again on Friday, the 18th day of February, at 10 o'clock forenoon.

A. P. McDougald, Clerk.

Expert Horseshoeing

Balance of our Never-slip Screw Calk Horseshoes at reduced prices. We have added a line of Carriage Hardware to our blacksmith business and a stock of Rubber and Leather Horseshoe Pads, side and toe weights, pacing, trotting, and all kinds of fancy shoeing stock, and we are prepared to do all kinds of horseshoeing. Special attention will be paid to the outside horseshoeing trade from a distance, and the repair work will be looked after promptly as in the past.

DON H. LOVE Phone 4, Glencoe

GLENCOE RINK COMPANY

A large and representative meeting of the business men and citizens generally was held at the town hall on Friday evening to discuss plans for the building of a skating rink. Reeve McPherson presided, and B. F. Clarke, secretary-treasurer of the Glencoe Rink Company, which recently received its charter, exhibited blue prints of a rink which it was suggested might be built. The prospectus of the company, which has an authorized capital of \$20,000, provides for an issue of stock in shares of \$20 each, which it is hoped will all be fully subscribed at an early date, so that work may be begun on the erection of the rink and its completion made in good time for next winter's sport. The local ministers were present and voiced their sentiments in favor of the project, as did also a number of others who were called upon to address the meeting. A committee, with W. A. Currie, jr., as convener, was appointed to canvass the people for stock subscriptions.

CHINESE RELIEF FUND

Donations to the Chinese Relief Fund are being received at the Royal Bank, Glencoe. Acknowledgment is made of the following:—Previously acknowledged.....\$387.35
Woodgreen Sunday School..... 10.00
W. H. Roycraft..... 5.00
S. S. No. 5, Ekfrid..... 10.00
H. J. McCaffery..... 1.00
Mrs. Sterling..... 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. David Reeves..... 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. John McCracken..... 1.00
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Gould..... 2.00
Mrs. J. C. Twiss..... 50
Norman McCutcheon..... 1.00
Mrs. Richard Hicks..... 1.00
Helen and Virginia Clarke..... 2.00
Mrs. John Hayter..... 1.00
Rev. and Mrs. Garbutt..... 5.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Currie..... 6.00
Chinese Starving..... 5.00
Total received to date.....\$441.85

SARNIA 4, GLENCOE 0

Glencoe hockey team were defeated by four goals in their final tilt with the Sarnia team at Sarnia on Monday evening. As on the occasion of the previous game a special train was run, which carried over two hundred from Glencoe, besides many from other stations on the way. Our boys put up a good clean fast game as usual, but lack of practice owing to having no home rink told against them. The lineup:—

Sarnia—Goal, McMillan; defence, McCar and Crounham; centre, Finch; wings, Storey and Brown; subs, Hayes and Garvey.
Glencoe—Goal, McMillan; defence, Davenport and Willis; centre, Weaver; wings, Wall and Aldred; subs, McPherson and Luckham.
Referee—W. Legg, London.

Sarnia citizens give great praise to Glencoe and say that the game was one of the best exhibitions of hockey ever played in that town. Glencoe will now enter the Northern League, in which all the big games were played last season.

GROWS GRASS—KILLS WEEDS

Discovery of the long-sought fertilizer that will grow grass and kill weeds is announced by the experimental station of Rhode Island State College, as the result of twenty years of research. The realization of the dream of gardeners the world over, a weedless lawn, is possible without trouble or expense, according to the official college statement, merely by the use of ammonium sulphate instead of nitrate of soda, in the annual application of fertilizer. "Slowly but surely the weeds will disappear and the lawn will become a lush, velvet green that is the envy of every neighbor. Gardeners have almost universally advised supplying nitrate of soda, the chief element in the plant food of grass, in the form of nitrate of soda," says the statement. "This gradually tends to create an alkaline condition of the soil which is especially favorable to the growth of weeds. Soon the grass is crowded out and the lawn has an uneven appearance. By using ammonium sulphate, which is not more expensive, in the same quantities as the nitrate of soda, the required amount of nitrogen is furnished and the soil kept in the acid condition under which the grass develops best."

AIN'T IT THE TRUTH?

It may be a mansion—
It may be a dump—
It may be a farm
With an old oaken pump—
It may be a palace—
It may be a flat—
It may be the room
Where you hang up your hat—
It may be a house
With a hole in the floor—
Or marble hotel
With a con at the door—
It may be exclusive,
Or simple, or swell;
A wee bit of heaven,
Or one little—well—
Just kindly remember,
Wherever you roam,
That Shakespeare was right, kid,
There's no place like home!

Our chief trouble is that we have forgotten the art of having a good time without spending money.

"Why complain about the high cost of eggs as long as we continue to build ten garages to one hencoop," is the enquiry of the Kincaidine Review.

GLENCOE COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the Glencoe council was held in the council chamber on Tuesday, Feb. 8th. Members all present.

The tenders for the position of townsmen were read, and on motion of Messrs. Parrott and Lumley were laid over for special meeting next week.

On motion of Messrs. Lumley and Davidson, Messrs. York and Dickson were appointed auditors in place of Dr. McLaughlin and J. G. Lethbridge, who had found it impossible to act. Salary, \$20 each.

On motion of Messrs. Davidson and McCracken, the following accounts were ordered paid:—Wm. McRae, work as townsmen, \$63.20; Glencoe Hydro Commission, lighting streets for January, \$23.95; Ernest Tedball for January, \$2.45; A. B. McDonald, tile and draining, \$9.50; Fletcher Mfg. Co., repairs to oil tank, \$11; silent policeman, \$1.10; cinders, 50c; E. T. Huston, sale tax tickets, \$11; express, 30c; A. B. McDonald, insurance premium, \$30; James Poole, insurance premiums, \$63.75; J. M. Anderson, cleaning pipes, 75c; R. A. Eddie, nails, lath, hinges for town hall, 75c; refunds, cement walk on O'Mara St., —J. E. Hull \$2.62, A. Finlayson \$2, Esther Smith \$1.64, Edwin Stinson \$1.31, J. C. Watterworth \$2.62, Albert Squire \$1.31, F. A. Shaw \$1.08, W. A. Hagerty \$2.39, Ernest Tedball \$1.31, M. J. McAlpine \$1.02.

Charles George, Clerk.
H. I. Johnston, local druggist, agent for Templeton's, Limited, has free samples of Rheumatic Capsules, and RAZ-MAH for Asthma, to be had for the asking.

DAMAGED BY FIRE

A coal oil stove used for heating one of the bedrooms in the residence connected with the C. P. R. station at North Glencoe exploded Monday afternoon and set the place on fire. Fortunately the blaze was noticed before it had made much headway. Mr. Diggon, who with his mother occupies the residence, seized a chemical fire extinguisher, kept in the building for emergencies, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. The furniture and fixtures in the room were practically destroyed and Mr. Diggon received some severe burns in fighting the flames.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 5, Ekfrid
The following is the report for the month of January. Names are in order of merit. An asterisk denotes perfect attendance, and (a) means absent for examinations.

Sr. IV.—Mabel Smith, Kathleen Twiss, *Harold Gates, *Margaret Gates, Robert McKellar (a).
Sr. IV.—*Georgina Smith, *Elliot Sutherland, *Alice Gardiner.
Sr. III.—*Clarence Sutherland, *Wanita Hurley, George McKellar.
Sr. III.—*Bernice Hurley, Jessie Raeburn, Willie Stuart, Harold Sore, Annabelle Gates.
Sr. II.—*Lottie Smith, Evelyn Raeburn, Alvin McKellar, Beatrice Raeburn, *Norman Squire, Thelma Cyster (a).
Sr. I.—Robert Twiss, *Angus Hurley, Gladys Smith, Bessie McEachern, Teacher.

S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid
The following is the report for the month of January. Names are in order of merit. An asterisk means absent for one or more examinations:

Sr. IV.—Russell Campbell.
Sr. III.—John Carruthers, Clarence Eddie, Ella Leitch, Thelma Fenwick, Jr. III.—Mack Leitch, Lillian Eddie, Ada Woods, Elizabeth Crawford.
Sr. II.—Hazel Fenwick, Sara Crawford.
Sr. I.—Clarice Glasgow, Kenneth Edie, Primer—Jean Crawford, Jessie McAlpine, Teacher.

S. S. No. 13, Ekfrid
Report for month of January. The names are in order of merit:

Sr. IV.—Ada Tanner, Vesta Gast, Olive Black, Mae Huston, Ross McDonald, Newton Macfie, Marguerite Allan, Peter Johnson absent.
Sr. IV.—Viola Payne, Jean Tanner.
Sr. III.—James Nevin, Stewart Allan, Harold Cushman, Lorne Thornicroft, Verrill Gast, Earl Edwards, Mabel Black, Melvin Gough, Dorothy Dean absent.
Sr. III.—Harold Lotan, Kenneth Peckham, Ivan Cushman.
Sr. II.—Cameron McTaggart, Barbara Sinclair, Hazel Perry, Stella Cushman, Jessie Jeffery, Howard McIntyre, Hugh Rankin.
Sr. I.—M. D. Coulthard, Teacher.
Sr. II.—Evelyn Stephenson, Norris Cushman, J. D. McGill, John Jeffery, Alice Black, Albert Nevin, Harley McDonald, Duncan McTaggart, Manetta Tanner.
Sr. I.—Elinor McCall, Howard Cushman, Howard Pole, Alice Galbraith, Morley Payne, Gladys McIntyre, Kenneth Congdon, Alfred Rankin, Ardell Gough, Kathleen Nevin.
Sr. I.—Eva Bardwell, Alice Bardwell, Luke Jeffery, Kathleen McGill, Leo Cushman, Thelma Leitch, Hazel Congdon.
Primer A.—Marj Huston, Olive Hughes, Kenneth Johnston, Stuart Pole, Lila Gast.
Primer B.—Edith Philpot, Alex. McTaggart, James Black, Evelyn Cushman, Anna Farrell, Teacher.

In 1892.

We first offered the public our

'SALADA' TEA

Millions now use it to their utmost satisfaction



How About Your Linen?

Good linen nowadays is almost as precious as jewels, and every scrap of it is worth saving. The high price of linen makes an entire new stock almost prohibitive to the ordinary housewife, and there is nothing in sight to indicate lower prices for some time to come.

The first point to be considered is where and how to keep it. This may sound far-fetched, but it has a lot to do with the wearing qualities of linen and also the health of the family. The ideal linen store-place should be a well ventilated cupboard in a warm, dry position and in a good light. And yet I have seen housekeepers tuck linen, fresh from the ironing board and not perfectly dry, away in a dark, airless drawer.

Recently I saw a linen closet that was ideal. The shelves were just wide enough to admit one layer of linens, and in order that the articles might have proper air and always be perfectly dry, these shelves were made of lattice work, the whole being white enameled. A little ventilator at the top of the door admitted air freely and was covered with fine white muslin, which, while it let in the air, kept out the dust. Each shelf was labeled, and on the door hung a linen book in which was listed the entire household linen stock, the date of its purchase and the price. Linen gives better wear if used uniformly. The clean linen may be put at the bottom of the pile, and the daily supplies taken out from the top. In this way each article gets its turn at wear and washing.

The life of linen may be prolonged twenty-five per cent. by laundering. It is a scientifically known fact that hard water is ruinous to clothes, therefore the water should be softened. Many a laundress adds caustic soda to the already prepared soap solution when washing, and this gives excessive alkalinity and ruins the strength, color and wearing qualities of the fabrics. Leaving clothes overnight in a dirty soap bath also rots them, and insufficient rinsing makes them yellow and leaves soap which in time eats the linen.

Always before going to the wash, linen should be carefully examined. Small holes should be darned, for if left as they are liable to catch on the board, washing machine or wringer and become very big ones. Stains, too, should be removed. Tea and coffee stains are most easily removed while still wet. Place the table cloth over a basin and pour boiling water through the spots. If this does not entirely remove the stain, rub on a little borax, rub it in well, and try boiling water again. Some use salts of lemon. Fruit stains are removed in the same way. For mildew spots rub the stains with soap, sprinkle with chalk and bleach in the sunshine. Buttermilk will also work fairly well. Wet iron stains should be washed immediately in milk. Put a pinch of salts of lemon on iron mold stains and pour boiling water through the spot. Be sure to rub the salts of lemon in well and repeat until stain is out. Paint on linen should be removed with a mixture of ammonia, turpentine and paraffin.

I have found that it is always best to have all linen marked either by a large monogram or a small embroidered initial. It adds to the distinction and beauty of all household linens to have them individualized by your "trademark." It takes only a few minutes to do the work, as on towels an outline stitch is pretty, and even on sheets you can use outlining and a darning stitch to fill in. The close bordered initials, while prettier, take more time.

Having looked after the storing, darning, mending and washing of your linen you may find that some of it seems too badly worn to be useful. But don't throw it away without a second look. Every scrap can be utilized. Sheets and table cloths seem to wear out in the middle faster than about the edges and this is natural as they get more wear in those parts. If the sheets are thin in the middle, and the "sides" are good and strong, cut them through the centre and then join the outer or salvage edges together, making a seam down the middle, and hem the outer edges. If the centre of the sheet is too badly worn, parts of it can be cut off and the sheet made to fit a three-quarter or a single bed. Oftentimes, an old sheet badly worn in places will have enough good in it to make a pillow slip or two, and when past all use the ironing board can claim the old sheet for a cover.

Worn pillow cases are most useful for protecting fancy waists and blouses or children's dresses from dust, when they are kept hanging in closets. Cut a hole in the middle of the end of the case just big enough to let the hook of the hanger slip through. Place the blouse on the hanger then slip the case over and you have a splendid protector without cost or time.

If a table cloth is too much worn to make darning worth while, convert it into smaller cloths that may be used for lunch, tray or carving cloths, and the smaller pieces into doilies. If the centre is badly worn, cut large squares from the corners of the cloth which is apt to be good, and set together with lace insertion which can be bought cheap at sales, and if you wish, edge with lace. Crochet insertion and lace is pretty if you care to take the time. You will have in this way a handsome lunch cloth. Oftentimes I cut napkins for everyday use from worn table cloths. These I hem and they last a long time. Centre pieces, small doilies and carving cloths all may come from scraps. I made an entire breakfast set from a fine old table cloth. After getting out a lunch cloth from the four corners and crossing with imitation cluny lace, I cut a centrepiece, several plate doilies, and the smaller doilies from the end left in old moments buttonholed the edges in blue mercerized cotton. The clippings too worn to use, I put into the medicine chest for "First Aid."

From one cloth I made a very handsome luncheon set by using bits of fine old lace curtains to combine with the design being fine and dainty, on the linen, buttonholed around it and then cut the line from underneath. Bureau scarfs may be made the same way, and right here let me diverge long enough to say that bits of fine old curtains may be used to applique on children's dresses, make yokes, and cuff and collar sets. Of course, it goes without saying, that only very fine curtains are useful for this work.

Old bath towels may be cut up into wash cloths—the better parts being used for this, and a quickly-made crocheted edge in color worked around the four sides. The worn parts made good cleaning cloths and fine dish cloths. Linen towels should be carefully darned and patched at each washing. It is a good plan to keep one old one on hand to patch the others with. Worn out the best parts may be converted into little doilies to put under plants or the like, and several old ones stitched together to form a big new towel will make a good cloth for drying glassware.

One thing more, remember it is no economy to store linen for long periods without using it. If starched, the starch rots the fabric and gives it a bad color which left undisturbed for some time. It is the "best linen" which is most likely to suffer in this way and if you seldom use it for "company" then give it an occasional turn on the family table, so that it may go through the wash and keep its color. If you do not use it often, be sure that you keep blue paper about it.

Traveller and Wolves.

In the game of traveller and wolves the smallest person or the slowest runner must be the traveller. His object is to reach the end of his journey without being caught by any of the rest of the players, who are the wolves. Some distant spot should be chosen for a goal. Before setting out the traveller is provided with a number of white balls or other objects. The wolves then give him a fair start and chase him. When the "traveller" finds a wolf dangerously near him he must throw one of his balls in such a way that the wolf will see considerable ground by stopping to pick it up. Of course the wolf is required to get the ball before he returns to the chase.

The more balls the traveller carries the better is the chance of escape.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

The Rattletrap Gun

By SAMUEL A. DERIEUX.

II.

The roar of a train on the railroad three miles away brought her back to her situation. Sometimes after this train Ben closed the station; sometimes he had to wait until the ten o'clock passenger; sometimes he had to work over his yellow express book until midnight. Her hand slipped into her bosom and closed over the note that an old negro had brought her secretly that morning. Somebody had told Ben her father had gone to town, and he was coming out after supper. He wanted to talk to her, he wanted about the cottage he had bought near the station. She could see it now, with the small barn behind, the trim garden palings, the cool water oak in the front yard. Ben was going to paint the house and barn white—if she liked white.

There was another note, too, hidden in her dress—the note she had written in answer, begging him not to come, telling him that it would only make things harder, that her father would never give in, that he must never come any more. All day she had watched the road, sure there would be someone who could take it in to Ben. But nobody had passed, and the day had worn away, and then her father had driven into the yard.

He had been worse than he had ever been, since he had the quarrel with Ben at the station about some express. She had not heard it, but neighbors had told her. It was terrible, they said. Ben had lost his temper at least. "Get out of this station, you snail!" he had cried.

Men had rushed between them and dragged her father away. But at the door he stopped. "If you ever step foot on my place, young man," he said, "I'll kill you!" She would never forget his face when he came home that day.

"Don't you never let him come on the place again, Tess," he said. "Never again!" The distant puffing of the train as it pulled out from the station startled her. If Ben left now he might be here in half an hour. Sometimes he came on horseback, sometimes he walked. If she knew when he was coming she would run out and warn him. But he might be detained at the station; her father might come up here while she was gone, looking for her.

The night had grown silent, the moon shone down on the road, and she was alone in the moonlight; maybe he was singing. He thought her father in town, and there he sat on the porch in his tilted chair, watching the stars. She could not stay here. She jumped to her feet. A sudden dryness in her throat gave her an idea. Her father was thirsty when he was this way. She slipped down the stairs, set the pitcher in the basin, and turned. The moonlight falling at a sharper angle through the window than it had done formerly shone on her father's new doorknob. She filled the pitcher against the wall, near the bed. Her father would come after this, if he saw Ben. It glowed dull, satiny, sinister, there against the wall. She ran out as if she had seen a snake.

Her father still sat glowering on the edge of the porch. He looked at her underneath his eyebrows, and she tried to smile. It was too hot to sleep. She sat up. She fetched some nice cold water in her room, Pa.

He filled his pipe and lit it. "Bring me a drink." He gulped down the water she brought him, then handed her the glass. "More," he said.

He was holding the dipper out to her, his big, blunt face raised to hers. She could touch his bristly hair, thin at the top; he must hear her heart pounding above his ear. She brought him another drink, then she walked over to the steps and sat down, her head against the post, her hands clasped about her knees. Breast rising and falling, she studied his face furtively. She would tell him boldly. Ben was coming, she would plead with him, if only he were not as he was to-night. He had liked Ben, at first, had bragged of him to her.

"He's a fine, sober young feller, Tess," he had said, "with no bad habits." She knew, everybody knew, that her father was a kind enough man when he was right, very generous for his own age, impulsive, susceptible.

But, better than anybody else, she knew how far to go with him when he was like this. She knew how the animalities of one drunken man reminded her of the next, how more and more, since her mother died, his worst moods guided his life. She had tried every way she knew to help him. Just once he looked at her with strange eyes. "I get lonely, gal," he said. Everybody was afraid of him when he looked as he looked now, sudden

heavy, flushed. She was seized with a sudden loathing of him as he sat there, his cock feet up on the rungs of his chair.

A match was struck in the edge of the woods opposite them. It flared quickly up, it was jerked quickly out, but it seemed to light the whole side of the house and her own face like the flaring-up of a rocket.

She looked at her father. He had not stirred. Perhaps, if he had seen, he thought it was a smoker passing along the road on the other side of the pines. They were thin here. But around them the road turned at right angles and passed in front of the house. Her father would watch for the appearance of the smoker. She sprang up—sprang up too quickly, and remained standing. She must not seem to hurry; she must not make any more mistakes; but Ben must not strike another match. She must warn him—now. She crossed the porch, her eyes straight ahead. When she spoke her voice was unnaturally calm.

"Guess I'll turn in. Good night, Pa." She ran up the stairs, pressing heavily on them so they would creak. At the top she paused, sick with fear. Then she tiptoed across the hall. She stepped out of breath, in the hall.

Through the window of the front room she could see his broad head back into which the head was sunk without a neck. The back was moving. Deliberately he was easing himself to the floor. He held his pipe in his hand as if he had just taken it guardedly out of his mouth. He was leaning forward, like a man about to spring.

She went swiftly down the hall and stopped at the bedroom door. Her father would come after that new gun, glistering like a star against the wall. She don't other gun. She left the old one, the rattletrap, on the table where she had placed it. After she had run out of the room she wished she had hid behind that other gun. But it was too late now; he might be coming; he had thought she heard him rise.

(Concluded in next issue.)

Failure's Compensation.

I fail sometimes at something that I try. And does this break the struggling heart of me? Beside life's roadway do I sit and cry? No, I am glad as any soul can be!

Despite my failure? No, because of it! For should I cringe supinely in a groove, Success might crown my labor, every whit. Perhaps no effort should a failure prove.

I love my failings—not because I lack The proud man's yearning to achieve success; But that they prove I have not lost the knack O' "trying things"—a steady "youthfulness!"

My failures—they shall not be failures long! Proclaim to me convincingly that I know yet the urge of youthtime, dauntless, strong; That wider fields I'll conquer, by and by.

Why Our Teeth Chatter.

The little muscles which close the jaw are acted upon by the cold in such a way that they pull the jaw up and then let it fall by its own weight.

This, repeated many times, causes the teeth to click together and produce what we know as "chattering."

We think of it in connection with the teeth because it is the teeth which make the sound, but the cause lies in the muscles which we use in chewing or in opening our mouth when we speak.

The chattering occurs in spite of the will or brain. We have little control over it, and can stop it only by clenching the teeth. It is really a mild variety of spasm caused by the cold, which acts on the jaw muscles in much the same way that some poisons produce muscular spasms which cannot be controlled.

Women! Use "Diamond Dyes."

Dye Old Skirts, Dresses, Waists, Coats, Stockings, Draperies, Everything. Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dye-look." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Druggist has Color Card.

To-day and To-morrow.

To-day is my vital hour Under the sweep of the sky; To-morrow I'm but a flower, Or the dust blown by.

NOT A GOOD TIME NOW TO EMIGRATE

WARNING TO BRITONS IN LONDON NEWSPAPER.

Every Part of the Empire Has Its "Unemployment Problem"—Best to Wait a While.

War always stirs up the desire to emigrate, for a man who has been fighting in foreign lands is apt to become discontented with his lot at home, says an English writer.

After the South African War nearly half of the quarter of a million men who had formed the expeditionary force emigrated about half went to other parts of the Empire, but a great many settled in the United States, and were lost to the flag.

Never before in all the world's history was there so great an impulse to migrate as there is at present. With soaring taxes, doubled prices, and the famine in houses, it is safe to say that the great mass of the million people in the kingdom whose main idea is to get out of it.

On the face of it this seems all to the good. We know that the great Dominions need settlers to develop their resources, and that our big population it might seem that we could well spare them the men they require.

On the face of it, I say; but come down to hard facts, and the truth of the matter is that this is no time to think of leaving the country.

The reasons for this statement are not such as would occur to you casually, but if you will take the trouble to read this article they will become clear enough.

In the first place, Europe is not the only part of the world that has suffered from the war. Those four years of struggle upset the trade balance of the whole world, and the great Dominions, though producing quantities of raw material, have lost half their markets.

The Natural Result. The natural result is a certain amount of unemployment, and with a scarcity of work for their own people, it is plain, on the face of it, that they don't want outsiders.

Canada has openly announced that she cannot take more than forty to fifty thousand immigrants during the coming year, and in order to check the flood she has made fresh regulations. Formerly she would take any able-bodied immigrant who could show ten pounds in cash, and carry him free from the steamer to his destination. Today each arrival must have at least fifty pounds, and also money to pay his railway fare to the place he is making for.

In 1913 Canada took nearly 200,000 immigrants from the Old Country. Now, owing to trade difficulties, and partly owing to the fact that she has her own demobilized men to settle on the land, she can only take a quarter as many, and it will be some years before she is in a position to handle immigration on the pre-war scale. In any case, she does not want unskilled labor.

Domestic Servants Only. Australia is in the same fix. Every State in the Commonwealth is busy with big schemes for settling her own ex-soldiers. For another thing, Australia's nation debt has increased so greatly through the war that money is lacking for the huge schemes of irrigation which are so necessary to increase the farming area.

Western Australia, it is true, is taking some immigrants, but these are all ex-Servicemen and picked men. As for New Zealand, she is equally unready for immigration on a large scale. She asks for at present is a certain number of domestic servants.

Numbers of people turn longing eyes towards South Africa, with its splendid climate and huge areas of uncultivated land. But South Africa, let me tell you, has no use whatever for the ordinary type of immigrant.

She welcomes men with money who can buy farms outright, but the unskilled white man has no chance there. The reason, of course, is that all that type of labor is done by colored men. The Union of South Africa has the stiffest entry laws of any Dominion.

She won't have anyone who cannot read and write, and all immigrants, between the ages of sixteen and sixty, are liable to be called upon for military service.

Just the same objection applies to Rhodesia and to East Africa. The Rhodesian agent in London informed me that £1,000 was about the least sum that was needed to start life as a colonist in Rhodesia.

As for the United States, she, for the past year, has been struggling with a rushing river of immigrants from Central Europe, who have been pouring in every day.

Labor Market Upset. Her own labor market is completely upset, and thousands are out of work. Now she has got the wind up, and proposes to pass a Bill closing down immigration altogether for at least two years. The only people admitted will be blood relations of those already in the country, and all will be compelled to take the oath of allegiance, and become citizens of the United States.

The only other part of the world, besides those mentioned, which is open to immigration, is South America. There are fair chances in the Argentine Republic for men skilled in cer-

R. A. F. - ARMY DON'T BE MERELY A HALF SUCCESS

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Underwear Heavy All Wool Army Undersuits, none to equal it, at . . . \$2.50 a garment

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tain trades, but the authorities here in London have already issued a strong warning against anyone going out there without first being certain of an opening. Even before the war it was dangerous to go out to the Argentine on spec. In 1912 a large number of English people who were induced to emigrate there by agents of certain shipping companies were left destitute and starving. Some had actually to be brought home again at Government expense.

People who think of emigrating to South America should remember that no English is spoken there, only Spanish. If they have no knowledge of that language they are, of course, completely helpless.

Expenses of Travelling. The one country that has been asking for immigrants during the past year or so is Peru. But Peru has native labor, and is therefore useless for the unskilled man. It would be madness for an Englishman to go to Peru unless he had a job to step into on landing.

Another thing which attending emigrants should bear in mind is that the expenses of travelling have not merely doubled, but have risen to three or four times the pre-war price. Ten years ago you could get a saloon passage to New York for twelve guineas on one of the smaller boats. I have crossed, again, on an 8,000-ton ship, for £8. Today a third-class passage to America costs £14, and to Australia £40. The cost of kit has doubled. Besides all this, accommodation is still scarce, and even ex-Servicemen, emigrating under Government supervision, have often to wait for months for a ship.

My advice to those about to emigrate is, "Don't!"—or, at any rate, "Wait!" Conditions will improve during the next two or three years. Fares will be cheaper and openings more plentiful.

But above all, if you must leave the Old Country, do not leave the Old Country. You can find every climate, every kind of scenery, every possible trade or occupation inside the British Empire, so why forsake your birthright and leave it?

The Complete Pessimist. "Father, what is life?" "Life, my son, is a game—played against an invisible opponent, who invariably wins!"

Fun Exchange

The Hatesayer Publishing Co., of Toronto, at No. 40, Columbus Ave. Will buy jokes, old, new, fresh or stale, on any topic. Must be less than 50-word stories, and your contributions to-day. Liberal rates.

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Take BOVRIL Use Bovril in your cooking, it flavors, enriches, nourishes more.

The body-building power of Bovril has been proved by independent scientific experiments to be equal to 20 times the amount of meat.

Never lack the other way, even to get an enemy; you might miss a chance.

Soils and Crops

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

More Attention to Farm Forestry.

Aside from the income resulting from the sale of timber, the area devoted to the farm woodlot makes a substantial contribution to the success of the farm. It provides fuel, fence posts, materials for construction and repair, products of the sugar bush, and protection to crops, stock and buildings against weather extremes. The forest holds back flood waters, improves and builds up the soil and adds greatly to the attractiveness of rural scenery.

The rapidly increasing attention that is now being given to this department of the farm is due very largely to the much higher prices recently paid for forest products. Timber is a national necessity. The country was suddenly awakened during the war to its defenseless position should our wood supply be exhausted. The increased demand occasioned by the gradual growth of peaceful pursuits as well as by military needs and the gradual reduction of available stocks have been responsible for the flight in lumber quotations. That value will be maintained on a correspondingly higher level in years to come than during the past can hardly be questioned owing to this relation of supply and demand.

The farmer should make his woodlot permanently profitable. When the lesson that all departments of the farm should contribute a reasonable share to the operator's income is generally understood and practiced, the farmer will see to it that land unsuited for cultivated crops will be devoted to the growing of timber. Through the production of a greater abundance of trees of superior quality by protecting them from fire, thinning where too crowded and planting where too thin, the farmer's income will be enhanced. The farm management problem will be partly solved in that he will be better able to employ his men and teams during the cold months. The attempt to combine stock raising and forestry will be abandoned by the thoughtful farmer, who will rather strive to keep the floor of his woodlot free from grass through encouraging the growth of a dense undergrowth. He will come to realize that the quantity of products taken from this department of the farm will be doubled and tripled if he gives it the same consideration accorded other crops.

Perhaps no province in the Dominion offers more promising opportunities for the adoption of modern woodlot practices than does Ontario. The growth of her unsurpassed virgin forests proves the adaptability of her soils and climate. The wide variety of these soils provides for the production of wood to meet every human need. Here may be found extensive areas not well suited to the culture of other crops, that may well be devoted to forestry work. The best markets in the world are available and transportation lines and woodworking factories were built for marketing this particular class of products. Since general farming predominates, the

labor situation in rural districts could be generally improved by furnishing productive employment throughout the year. These and other inducements urge Ontario farmers to a more careful study of modern methods of producing and marketing their woodlot products.

How You Can Get Good Hatches.

It is easy to forget that hatching eggs are really living objects, and must be cared for as such. Most people are very careful with eggs under a sitting hen or in an incubator, but they will handle eggs, before starting incubation, with no other thought than "an egg is an egg," and that breaking them is the only way they can be harmed.

It is true, before the hatching egg is heated, that the germ in it is more hardy than after hatching has started. In this respect egg germs are like buds on a tree. Buds will stand a lot of cold weather changes during the winter when they are dormant, but after a little warm weather has awakened these buds, and they show signs of life, we know that a cold spell means disaster to them.

So it is with the germ in the hatching egg. It is dormant when laid, but a little heat will start it growing. Then it is very tender, and a changing temperature will either kill it or materially weaken it. A great many eggs get heated in the laying nest. An egg laid in the morning might be under different laying hens continually, until late afternoon. The heat from these hens would be enough to warm up the egg and start germ growth. This very tender germ may be seriously weakened or even killed before it reaches the incubator. It is therefore important to keep hatching eggs in an even temperature.

There is no more important factor in successful hatching than that of moisture. If you have ever operated an incubator you doubtless know this, and provide moisture when needed. But did you ever think of providing moisture before putting the eggs in the machines? The egg shell is just as porous before it is in the machine as afterward, and it will lose moisture just as quickly if we are not careful. Once the moisture has left the egg, it cannot be replaced, so that if this factor is not considered we start off with an egg much too dry for best hatches.

Warm, circulating air is more thirsty than cool, moist air, and will absorb water from an egg ever so much more quickly. So when hatching eggs are to be held for a day or more they should be placed in a cool, damp place. The cellar is often the best place, and the kitchen the worst.

If you will gather your hatching eggs often, if you will keep them from getting heated enough to start germ development, and will place them in a place which is neither too warm nor too dry, you will get good results. In doing this you eliminate two factors—heat and drying, which spoil more hatching eggs than anything else.

Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Report of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, for the year ending March 31st, 1920, makes reference to a conference of representatives of Federal and Provincial Departments at which an agreement was reached which will, to a large extent, eliminate overlapping and allow for close co-operation in the various fields of work carried on. Production, it was agreed, is to be carried on through provincial activities, while marketing and experimental work are to be cared for by the Dominion Department, except where special arrangements to the contrary are deemed wise. The Report of the Minister covers, in addition, the

work of the Department carried on through the year by the various branches: Dairy and Cold Storage, Seed, Live Stock, Health of Animals, Fruit, Entomological, Publications, International Institute, and Experimental Farms. Among the new activities reported are the record of performance for poultry and special relief policy of the Live Stock Branch, with relation to the supplying of feed to unfortunate districts in the Prairie Provinces. The Report is distributed by the Publications Branch, which is shown to have sent out, during the year, two and a half million copies of publications.

A dollar saved is a dollar earned. But be sure it is real saving.

Some goods pay more profit than others. Usually, the poorer the quality the greater the profit.

The grocer pays more for Red Rose than for other teas—and he sells it at a less profit.

When you buy Red Rose you buy the best.

Poultry

Sort over the vegetables and estimate the amount needed for home use. All that can be spared will prove fine green feed for the hens and help to keep the breeding stock in vigorous condition until they can use the range every day. Mangels are cheap, but sprouted oats are good health producers but possibly they are not relished by the hens as much as oat sprouts.

Dry mash hoppers can be made by sketching the side view of a hopper on the side of a packing box. Then saw out the hopper and the boards removed to close up the front and top. Use a small cleat in the front of the hopper as a lip to keep the birds from drawing out the mash with their bills. A piece of wide-meshed poultry wire stretched across the opening will enable the hens to eat, but prevent wasting of the mash. Open receptacles for serving dry mash do not work well according to our experience, as the hens frequently scratch in them.

When it is snowing and blowing it is much satisfaction to know that the hens have hoppers of dry mash serving them cafeteria fashion, with the balanced ration which is as near as possible to ideal for egg production. Of course this is not exactly like the hens eating from the range, but it does help to keep hens thrifty and makes them lay.

Blackcap Raspberries.

In my experience the blackcap will thrive best on rather rich clay loam that is naturally well drained. Unless the soil is already sufficiently rich, stable manure, if available, should be applied broadcast at the rate of ten to twenty tons to the acre, and turned under, plowing deeply. If stable manure is not available complete fertilizer containing 4.5 per cent. nitrogen, 7.7 per cent. phosphoric acid (available), and six per cent. potash, applied broadcast after plowing, and worked into the soil with cultivator or disk harrow will give equally as good results. Good preparation of the soil must not be overlooked. Clods should be broken up and the ground put in the best possible mechanical condition before planting.

The distance at which blackcaps are usually set in commercial plantations is three feet apart in rows, which are seven or eight feet apart. The most economical way of planting raspberries is to lay off the rows with a turning plow, about four inches deep. The plants then can be laid along the row at the proper distance apart, the roots spread out, and the soil pulled in over them with a hoe or small steel rake, and the job finished by turning the soil thrown out of the furrow back over the roots of the plants with a one-horse turning plow. Clean cultivation is necessary, as the raspberries and weeds cannot thrive together. Therefore, the berries will give way and weeds take full possession, unless they are kept under control by good, clean cultivation.

The black raspberry requires care in its pruning, which must be done at two seasons of the year to get the best results. The young stalks that grow from the roots in the spring should be stopped by pinching out the tip when they reach a height of about twenty inches. This work will necessitate going over the patch several times, in order to stop the canes when they have reached the proper height. This stopping or pinching back the canes will induce the development of

numerous lateral or side branches, and this will fortify it to a greater or lesser extent against strong winds, and prevent much damage by blowing over during heavy storms. These lateral or side branches form the bearing wood for the succeeding year, hence it is desirable that the greatest possible number of side branches be secured to insure a large crop of berries. The second pruning, which is of quite as much importance, may be done the following spring, and consists in cutting out all the old wood that bore fruit the previous year, and cutting back the side branches of the new canes to ten or eleven inches in length. All the old canes and ends cut from the laterals of the present season's fruiting canes should be raked off; piled in a heap and burned. I would prefer to cut out old dead canes as soon as fruitage is over if there are any signs of disease. Nor should they never be allowed to lie in a pile, as they harbor insects and their eggs, also spores of fungus diseases that are injurious to the berries, and should therefore be promptly burned. I have used the word blackcap, as all purple cane sorts, as well as the true blackcap, are most generally spoken of as blackcaps. Both are cultivated in the same manner.

Canada's Maple Products.

The manufacture of sugar and syrup from the sap of the sugar maple is an important farm industry in the Eastern provinces of Canada, and particularly in Quebec. Long before the white man settled the country, maple syrup was known to the aborigines, and apart from wild honey was the only intensely sweet product at their command. The methods of procuring it were naturally of a very crude description. Modern methods have greatly improved the product and have led to an ever-increasing demand. Quebec province is the centre of the industry. Of the 20,000,000 pounds, or thereabouts, produced annually in Canada, more than two-thirds have to be credited to Quebec. Ontario is officially known to the aborigines for five million pounds, and the Maritime Provinces for half a million pounds only. The other provinces of Canada do not figure in the calculations. These facts are gathered from a timely pamphlet just issued by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, of which J. B. Spencer, Director of Publicity, is the author. From this well illustrated and technically detailed publication it is also learned that the production of maple sugar, and its equivalent in syrups, of late years has shown a tendency to decrease. From 1851 to 1881 we are told the average yearly production was about 13,500,000 pounds, from 1881 to 1891 about 17,500,000 pounds, from 1891 to 1901, 19,000,000 pounds, and from 1901 to 1911, 22,500,000 pounds. The latter was the pinnacle of annual production, for in the next decade the average per year was 21,200,000 pounds, and in later years the average has been little less than 20,000,000 pounds. It is enough, that perhaps with the increase in price that has taken place recently greater production may be looked for. It is estimated that the value of the yearly manufacture of sugar and syrup is \$2,000,000, and that 50,000 people are employed in the industry at the height of the season, which is of very short duration, extending over only five or six weeks at the most. Stringent laws against the adulteration of the product have been passed, especially in Quebec, where school children have been instructed in the use of the Pure Maple Sugar and Syrup Co-operative Agricultural Association has been organized.

Large vs. Small Tractors.

The farmer of the future must be a mechanic rather than a day laborer, remarks D. D. Gray, Superintendent of the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa in the December number of the Agricultural Gazette of Canada. This, of course, must not be taken in a literal sense, but rather as suggesting that the future agriculturist must combine with a multitude of other things he requires to know, a greater knowledge of mechanics than he has formerly had. Accepting this suggestion as his, Mr. Gray tells of records that have been kept at the Central Farm on the cost of operating three makes of tractors. The cost of operating the smaller tractor is shown to be greater than the cost of operating the larger, that is in regard to horse-power. The cost of discing with the smaller is shown to be less, due to greater speed possible than with the larger. The cost of plowing with the smaller is more than with the larger. The lighter machine burned gasoline at a cost of 45 cents per gallon and the heavier machine kerosene at 28½ cents per gallon. Cylinder oil cost 85 cents per gallon. Living is the best preaching.

The Growing Child—Article VII.

Sex Education.

The question of sex education is one that troubles the majority of thinking parents. There comes a time in the life of every child when he awakens to a realization that life must have a beginning, and he probably runs to his mother with a question.

Fortunate, indeed, is the mother who is prepared to answer the first question and so provide the foundation for confidence between mother and child. If the question is ignored or is answered untruthfully, an irreparable injury has been done to the child.

The wise mother (and fathers, also, for this is not alone a woman's problem) prepare themselves in advance so they are ready when a question comes, no matter what the age of the child. There is no excuse for ignorance now on the part of parents as there was ten years ago, for in the last few years the country has been flooded with literature which is to be found in the bookstores and public libraries or furnished free on application to the Provincial Board of Health.

The parent who neglects to be ready to answer the questions that are bound to come may rest assured that the child will obtain his information from some other source, and entirely wrong ideas may be inculcated which will influence the entire future of the child.

In his progress through childhood the child comes in contact with many agencies, such as the schools, churches, press and various other organizations. Through these he obtains much accurate knowledge bearing upon sex hygiene, but what effect this information has upon him, whether it is wholesome or otherwise, depends upon the early attitude of his parents. If they are ignorant, careless or prudish and cloak the subject with mystery, a morbid curiosity probably will be aroused, but if the subject is handled with frankness and reverence a very little information serves to satisfy the child and start him on his road to normal and healthful adolescence.

Inaugurating a School Lunch Service.

Many children attend school breakfastless. Some because of capricious appetite and in other cases because food is not to be had in sufficient quantity. Furthermore, in rural districts, and in some cities, a number of children live such a distance from the school as to make it necessary for them to carry lunch. Quite frequently the lunch is insufficient in quantity and of limited nutritive value. For these reasons large numbers of children during the most important period of their growth and development have practically but one meal a day throughout the school year. The education and health authorities have been coming alive to this neglect and are attempting to overcome it by providing for school lunches.

School lunches are no longer in the experimental stage. Wherever tried they have been successful, and the benefits of school feeding are generally recognized. A growing child needs more nourishment in proportion to its size than does an adult, and this is as true for the rich child as for the poor. Hence, it is just as much an advantage for the child of well-to-do parents to be provided with nourishing food at school, since he cannot go home to get it, as it is for the child of the poor. This at once removes the matter of school feeding from a class or charitable affair into the realm of child hygiene, where it properly belongs. Of course, there will always be some children who cannot afford to pay for this extra food and must be fed at the expense of some one else, but this can usually be arranged. In nearly all of the newer school buildings in the cities and towns of France the kitchen is as much a regular part of the plant as the classroom.

There are very few schools where a lunch service cannot be established if attempted in the right way. The success of the undertaking depends largely upon the interest, enthusiasm and knowledge of the teacher. When she decides that the service should be inaugurated in her school, the question of financial support comes first to mind. The movement leads the way. Do not let him be chilled in the school superintendent and Board of

Education, as the school lunch is rapidly being recognized as a part of the regular school work; but they are not always ready to finance the purchase of equipment and other initial expenses. In the large cities, committees of public-spirited citizens sometimes do this, or Parent-Teacher Associations, Women's Clubs, or similar organizations give financial support. In some large school systems the work is directed by a trained dietitian, with capable, paid assistants. The gain in weight of undernourished children, the training in refined social habits, hygienic living, co-operation, and community spirit will probably well repay all efforts expended.

Morning Inspection.

In the daily life of every child there are certain things so important from the standpoint of health that every mother should assure herself of their observance by diligent observation and inquiry. The best time for this inspection is in the morning before the child starts for school. Make the hour early enough to allow the child time to attend to any point which he has forgotten or neglected. Children are very apt to forget things which are not habitual and this inspection should be continued until correct health habits are an integral part of the child's daily life.

Notice first the cleanliness of the skin, as every mother will because of its bearing on her pride in her child's appearance and self-respect. But apart from the question of ordinary decency, cleanliness of the skin has its bearing on the question of health. If the skin is kept clean and in a tonic condition by frequent bathing, it will relieve the kidneys of much work that would otherwise fall upon them.

After satisfying yourself that the child's bathing has been properly attended to, learn if he has eaten any breakfast, and investigations made in several large cities revealed a startling number of children who go to school without any breakfast or a very unsatisfactory one. No wonder that malnutrition is so prevalent. It is a well known fact that many children have little appetite for breakfast, but when the demands that mental and physical growth make upon a child in school are realized every effort will be made to induce the child to take some food before leaving home in the morning. Though the establishment of school lunches should be a part of every system of school hygiene, this fact does not relieve the home of its responsibility.

Have the child's teeth been carefully brushed after breakfast? Since the relation of defective teeth to disease has been recognized, widespread attention has been paid to the care of children's teeth. When particles of food are left around the teeth the ever-present bacteria bring about fermentation and putrefaction, acids are set free which attack the enamel and decay begins. Hence, the importance of cleaning the teeth is plainly seen, and an alkaline mouth wash, such as milk of magnesia, lime water, or salt and water, should be used. Children should be taught to thoroughly masticate their food.

Has the child been to the toilet? Constipation is one of the most troublesome and common complaints of both children and adults, and nothing is more conducive to this condition than neglect of regular evacuation of the bowels. Training in regular habits should be begun in infancy, and as the child grows older he should never be allowed to neglect this hygienic duty. He will frequently be in such a hurry to run out to play or to be off to school that he will be careless in the matter if he is not carefully supervised.

Notice his posture, remembering the important relation this bears to his general health and self-respect. Does he stand erect with a free, easy carriage? Is his head well-poised, and his shoulders straight and lying close to the ribs behind? Does he walk toward you with a firm, erect attitude, or does he slouch along with a stooping body and drooping head? If these things are not as they should be, an investigation should be made of the physical training at his school. Finally, see that he is properly clothed. Many children wear too few or too many clothes as the whim seizes them, or as some playmate leads the way. Do not let him be chilled in the winter or overheated in summer.

are saying about you.

Only a boy—and yet, to-morrow you may look for him in the very front rank of the world's activities. Even now, he is turning over in his mind plans for a bigger and better farm than his father or his grandfather ever owned.

What are you doing to help that boy? Are you living the best life you can, clean, honest and above-board? Are you giving him a name and a character that will live, or will you be satisfied to leave him \$1,000 and think that enough?

To-morrow you will be leaning on this boy of yours. Are you making him strong against that day?

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ESTABLISHED 1870

THE REASON

Jane was tardy at breakfast, not because she cared especially about sleeping late, but because her family insisted that a school-teacher on her summer vacation ought to sleep late. As she sat down in her cool, loose blue smock she noticed the contrast between herself and her sister Frances, who, neat and trim, all ready for her day at the office, sat opposite her.

"Have a roll, Jane?" asked her father. "Now that you are at home you must eat and get these rosy cheeks back again."

"Don't worry about me," said Jane smiling.

"I'm so glad you are here at last, dear," said Frances. "I couldn't bear to think of you away up there in that little school among the horrid coal mines. And we have always had such good times together here."

"It feels perfectly wonderful to be at home," declared Jane.

"Oh, by the way, sis," said Rodney, "I saw Martin on the street yesterday, and he wanted to know if you were coming back to the Chronicle this summer. He says he wants to make it permanent. He said you could be society editor by the first of the year."

"Oh, no, Rodney," said Jane mildly. "You know I made my decision last summer. I am a teacher, not a newspaper woman."

"Jane!" cried Frances sharply. "How can you talk so? You can change your mind. And such a splendid offer! Why, before I'd go back to wear myself out in that tiresome hole in the woods for the sake of a hundred wild young men I'd—"

"It does seem as if the newspaper work were not so tiring," said mother gently.

"Of course newspaper work is no end more lively," said Rodney.

"It is better paid; there's one thing to be said for it," said father.

"Oh, but every consideration is against teaching," Frances urged her. "Teaching is just burying yourself, wearing yourself out before your time. You are never appreciated—"

Frances was interrupted by a sharp ring at the doorbell.

"Postman," said Rodney. "I'll go." He returned presently with a handful of letters.

"One for Jane from her northern town," he announced. "What queer writing!"

Jane tore it open and read it. At the end she looked up with a little inarticulate noise that was neither a sob nor a laugh, but a combination of both.

"I wish you people would read this," she said breathlessly. "It's the reason—one of the reasons—why I have to go back to my high school. Herbert is a little fellow in the junior high; he just escaped being sent to reform school the year before I went up there. We got to be pretty good friends, and while he was sick in the spring he wanted to do something for me, so he gave up smoking. I thought he never had smoked since then, but—well, read it."

She passed the disreputable-looking little letter to her father, who slowly read it aloud:

"Dear Teacher. I thought I would write you a few lines because I have something to tell you. You know that last night at the party you asked me if I had ever smoked again since I promised not to, and I said no, I am. It was a lie, because I had. No one ever spoke as kind words to me as you have, and you are the only one I ever gave my word to; and then I only kept it a month, and I think that is what made me feel so mean the last few weeks of school. That is why I never came to tell you good-bye. Please forgive me, and I will try harder, not to smoke. O Miss Harrison, if you only knew how sorry I am! I can see the smile on your kind face yet. Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

"Yours truly, Herbert Macchali."

As Jane's father laid the blotted little letter gently upon the tablecloth no one spoke. Mother was wiping her eyes.

"Plucky little chap!" muttered Rodney.

Jane smiled suddenly, radiantly. "Dear people, don't you see why I have to go back?"

"Yes, I see! I see, Jane!" cried Frances, springing up to kiss her. "You blessed old man!"

Courtesy.

How sweet and gracious even in common speech is that fine sense which men call courtesy! It transmutates aliens into trusting friends. And gives its owner passport round the world.

How often do you visit the school your child attends?

It is easier to stay out than to get out.—Mark Twain.

No matter how bright a dollar may be, put it into a good savings bank, and it will soon have more cents.

Ventilate your farm buildings. Air once breathed is as harmful to animals when breathed a second time, as it is to human beings.

So long as you have brains enough not to fall out with your neighbor over politics or religion, you will probably get by if you are willing to work.

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Curfew Hour in Ireland

Any Irish town is the "City of Dreadful Night" these days, but even the reign of terror and counter terror jointly engineered by Sinn Féin and Black and Tans has its moments of humor. Here is a gloomy description, sent by a correspondent to The Manchester Guardian, that winds up with a smile:

The streets are in total darkness, for the lights went out with a gasp as the clock struck 10. Suddenly the blinding flash of a searchlight plays from end to end of the highway; the bearing car moves slowly along, stopping to light up with a dazzling radiance every nook and corner of the intersecting side streets. Through the network of streets the cars and the foot parties of military move methodically, a trio of searchlights quiver over the roofs; now and again comes the voice of authority with a curt but determined "Halt!"

A crunching lorry with an armored car in the rear scurries from street to street. The heavy, measured tread of the pickets resounds down the byways. Unto the keeping of khaki the city has been delivered.

Down a narrow alley shuffles an unkempt and shivering tramp. A tramp grown tired of the weariness of the casual ward, grown sick unto fear of the damp and drafts of the hallways of the tenements. A friend had told him that curfew officers were not there so badly at all. They got a free motor drive, fairish quarters for the night, and it was on record that a kindly corporal had been known to pass around a packet of woodlines, a

simple private been understood to have produced his pouch in case any one wanted a fill.

The tramp stepped almost boldly into the street. The sharp breeze sent his right hand to his unfastened shirt front. With a flash the searchlight had found him, while a lorry raced along to meet him. But the light was switched away; the vehicle lumbered by without noticing him. A picket marched along an intersecting street thirty yards in front, utterly oblivious of his existence.

He had grown tired of walking, and decided to draw the attention of the next picket. Then, from a doorway came the sharp command, "Halt!" The flashlight blinded him for a moment, the accoutrements of the half dozen soldiers unnerved him. The sergeant wanted to know what about it.

"Honest to God, sergeant, I wouldn't be out after curfew if I had a place to sleep. I tell you."

The sergeant talked aside with one of the men.

"Don't keep that bayonet so close to me, sonny," requested the tramp. "I was in the army myself, all through the Boer War. And look at me now."

"Here!" cut in the sergeant, "you pop off home! Quick about it, now!"

The tramp began to explain his case. But the glistering of the raindrops on two pairs of bayonets, the flashing of the torchlight decided him. He was about to retrace his steps.

"No, the way you were going," ordered the sergeant. "Right on home, and be nippy about it."

Fish That Growl.

A fish that growls and meows like a cat is found in certain parts of South America, Africa, and Australia.

It looks much more like a snake than a fish. It has lungs, and is obliged to put its head out of water to breathe. Lung fish, as these creatures are called, are a link between reptiles and fish—the nearest link to the original stock from which snakes and fish both sprang.

One reason why these strange fish have been preserved thousands and thousands of years after their prehistoric ancestors were extinct is because they can live easily through long droughts. Alligators and their African cousins, the crocodiles, are almost the only enemies they have to fear except man.

Their rich salmon flesh is highly prized by the Indians, who go after them with spears.

In the natural state, the African lung fish is about eighteen inches long, but when kept in aquariums and fed the year round, instead of lying dormant for lack of water, they grow to be two feet and half long and weigh six pounds or more.

It is a fact that there are fish which cannot swim. A Brazilian fish called the matia, can only crawl, walk or hop. It has a long, upturned snout, and resembles to some extent a toad. The anterior fins of the matia are quite small, and are in reality thin paws, which are of no service for swimming.

Caught!

"Only fools are sure of anything," asserted the argumentative husband. "Oh, I don't know that, dear," reasoned his wife.

"Oh, don't you?" he retorted. "Well, I do. I'm jolly well sure of it!"

And the little woman simply smiled and went on with her knitting.

The cardinal's hat, probably the most elaborate and expensive piece of headgear in the world, is worn once only by its exalted owner. This is when he is first presented at the Pontifical Court. Afterwards it hangs above the altar of the private chapel of his eminence until his death, when it is buried with him.

Responsibility of Parents

Marked results of lack of thought and indulgence in the rearing and discipline of the child are evident in the health of children both of the pre-school and school age.

In a day's routine for the average child many habits that promise health and happiness for him can be under the direct supervision of the parents.

Breakfast is a most important meal. Failure to have this meal regularly, with plenty of time allowed for the thorough mastication of the whole-some foods properly prepared, is one of the bad habits that contributes so largely to malnutrition sooner or later.

A good breakfast for a school child should consist of fruit, cereal, toast or roll with milk or cocoa. If the food budget affords eggs for breakfast, they are a valuable addition to the meal, but not necessary if plenty of milk is provided during the day. Such fruits as oranges, pines, and baked apples are wholesome and easily prepared, and cereals like oatmeal, whole wheat preparations and rice are more nutritious and less expensive than many of the "ready-to-eat" cereals.

If the distance is not too great, it is better for the child to come home for his noonday meal. The walk gives an opportunity for exercise and fresh air and helps to stimulate his appetite. At home the mother can better control the selection of food than at school. However, where the school has a lunchroom managed by a trained dietitian, a wholesome, hot lunch may be obtained at small cost, and in this case

it may be advisable for the child to buy his lunch. Should the school lunch, or sandwiches brought from home, be supplemented with a hot soup or drink from the lunchroom, the mother should inquire of what the lunch consisted, so that she may correct bad habits, if necessary, and plan the evening meal accordingly. The importance of ten to fifteen minutes' rest after the noonday meal should be emphasized. Running to school, strenuous exercise, is no aid to digestion.

After the closing of school there should be time and opportunity for play and recreation out of doors, if the weather permits, and rest before the evening meal.

Children under ten years should not be given meat more than once a day, and then preferably at the noon meal. A typical, good evening meal for a child under ten might consist of a cream vegetable soup, a baked potato or cereal, bread and butter and milk. A simple dessert like custard, baked apple, rice pudding may be given in place of potato or cereal, and a vegetable may be wisely included.

After the evening meal the child may study, read or play quiet games for an hour, and then prepare for bed. The importance of rest cannot be too strongly impressed upon parents. Every child under ten should have ten to twelve hours of sleep in a well-ventilated, dark and quiet room, and children over ten should be encouraged to sleep at least ten hours.

Pep.

Water must be heated to 212 degrees before it can generate enough steam to force the piston in the locomotive sufficiently to move the train. Two hundred degrees won't do it; 210 degrees won't do it; 211 degrees won't do it; only 212 degrees of vapor will pull the trick.

Now, there are multitudes of men who try to move their life train with low temperature, half-hearted efforts. The enthusiasm which moves the life train and does things, won't be generated at a low temperature, an ordinary ambition, by cheap-John efforts.

The enthusiasm which baays us up, the enthusiasm which accompanies mastery will not be generated in an idle brain, or by a half-hearted effort. It takes ginger, grit, pluck and pep to do the trick. And you can't generate these qualities by a low temperature.

Roads Made of Oil.

Oil is the best material for modern road-making. It withstands the wear and tear of motor traffic better than anything else.

The majority of oil roads have been made with pitch, or asphalt, which is really oil that has not been refined.

Asphalt is found in California and South America, but in the island of Trinidad alone there is a supply of asphalt practically inexhaustible. Sir Walter Raleigh it was who discovered these asphalt lakes in Trinidad. The largest he named Pitch Lake. It is about 30 acres in expanse and of unknown depth.

It is only about fifty years ago that scientists suddenly bethought themselves that asphalt, or pitch, would be a perfect material for road-making. Previous to that this enormous supply of oil had not been made use of by man until about 1850, when some smart young men conceived the idea of getting oil from it. This enterprise failed owing to the enormous expense and the competition of the natural oil springs in other parts of the globe.

In 1870 a company was started in earnest. A factory was built on the shores of Pitch Lake, railways were laid to the coast, about a mile and a half away, and a jetty built for ships. During the next twenty years close on three million tons of asphalt were got from Pitch Lake. This did not exhaust the lake; on the contrary, as soon as a gap is made by an extraction it just fills up again in the most marvellous manner. Consequently, the size of the lake never diminishes.

Romance of Hymns.

Some of the most beautiful and popular of our hymns were the offspring of sadness and tragedy.

Charlotte Elliott wrote "Just As I Am" when she was ill and discouraged. The Rev. Henry Francis Lyte wrote "Abide With Me" when "the darkness of death" was creeping over him.

Gowper tried to commit suicide twice and failed, after which he wrote, "God Moves in a Mysterious Way." Apart from the great beauty of "Our Blest Redeemer" the hymn is remarkable from the fact that the authoress, Harriet Auber, first wrote it on a pane of glass in a window of her house at Hoddessdon.

"Christians, Awake, Salute the Happy Morn," has been a favorite hymn for more than one hundred and fifty years. John Byrom, the author, wrote it for his favorite daughter, Dolly, who found it one Christmas morning among her other presents.

"There is a Happy Land" was written by Andrew Young in 1838. He happened, during that year, to be spending his holiday at Rothsay, and one day passed the afternoon in the house of a friend. A little girl began to play a pretty Indian melody on the piano, and Mr. Young begged her to play it again, remarking that it would make a capital tune for a children's hymn. That night the tune still haunted him, and early in the morning he rose and, walking in the garden, wrote the hymn.

Perhaps the most quickly-written hymn was "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," composed by Bishop Heber in little more than fifteen minutes.

Study Men.

Some men have within them that which always spurs them on, while some need artificial initiative, outside encouragement.

Some men exert themselves under stern discipline; some respond only to a gentle rein.

Some men need driving; some coaxing. Some need the spur; some the sugar lump.

Some men do their best with work piled shoulder high; some men must have it given them a piece at a time.

Some men thrive on discouragement; some cannot work without cheerfulness.

Study men—the men over you, under you, around you.

Study them and learn how to get from each the best that is in him.

HOW ANIMALS DEFEND THEMSELVES

USE WEAPONS PROVIDED BY NATURE.

Have Different Ways of Fighting According to the Nature of the Enemy.

Man is the only animal who deliberately fashions weapons with which to fight. Some of his monkey cousins throw stones and nuts and anything that is handy; and a few of the larger and more powerful apes are said to use clubs, but none of these weapons were fashioned for fighting. All other animals depend on the weapons with which nature has equipped them.

And nature has not been stingy either in the perfection or the range of her gifts. To each and every species she has given some natural weapon with which it can capture (or fight to retain possession of) its food, defend itself against enemies that seek to make food of it, fight for the possession of its chosen mate, and protect its young. To some species she has given teeth, to others claws, to others horns, spurs, poison fangs, dagger-like bills, stings, stench, spit balls and the like. Species which she did not endow with sufficient means for defense have either perished or survive only by their swift heels or the ability to conceal themselves with which she has supplied them.

Most animals have several different ways of fighting, according to whether they are fighting against others of their own kind or against outsiders who wish to eat them or whom they wish to eat.

Thus cats, from the household pet up to the lion, try to spring or pounce on the backs of the game they hunt and, unless the victim is much smaller, to cling there, tearing at its throat till it falls. But when they come to defend themselves against each other or against some enemy of fairly equal powers they try to get on their own backs with the enemy on top of them, so that they can use all four sets of claws to rip his underparts to ribbons.

A fight between two equally well matched cats is a whirlwind in which each is trying to get underneath the other. The under-cat is in no such serious a fix as the under-dog is said to be.

When compelled to face a much stronger adversary, from which they are unable to escape or to which they are unwilling to abandon their food or their young, cats like most other animals, bare their teeth, arch their backs, bristle their fur, and snarl in an attempt to frighten the foe away.

Rely Upon Their Teeth.

Very different are the fighting methods of dogs, wolves, and their kindred. These have no claws and rely almost solely on their teeth.

In attacking large game they bite at its heels, attempting to hamstring the victim to prevent it from running away, or when in packs, they spring at their quarry's throat and try to drag it down by weight of numbers. If the chosen victims unite in self-defense, they try to frighten some unlucky beast into breaking away from the rest and then concentrate on him. Some sorts of smaller game (such as rabbits), they easily kill with a single bite; but other sorts (rats, for instance), which are not so easily taken, they try to bite, to toss quickly into the air, to catch and bite again, to toss again, and so on till the victim is dead.

In fighting with their fellows some of the dog tribe "slash" with knife-like teeth and then, jump away to avoid a counter stroke; others bite deep (at the throat, if possible), and hold on. Most sorts try to knock their opponents over on their backs so as to get at their throats. In fighting with one of the big cats a wolf would try to bite and jump away before the cat could shush his abdomen. Always the canines try to keep on top and never to fall on their backs.

Bears fight chiefly with their forearms, with which they either strike or hug, though they also use their jaws and sometimes their mere weight to crush their foes. Their feet have claws, of course, but they use these comparatively little in fighting; it is the strength of their blow that does the work. (Bears have been taught to wear gloves and box.) The great weapon of the bear in fighting with larger adversaries is the hug; once let him wrap his arms about his enemy, and he will break his backbone and squeeze the breath out of him.

Horns and Hoofs Are Useful.

Most of the deer and cattle tribes fight with their horns and to a less degree with hoofs. They seldom need to fight for food; but the males fight furiously, chiefly with their horns, against each other for rulership over the cows. And having won the leadership of the herd the victor, aided by the younger males, must defend his big family against all outside enemies. The buffaloes, in days when they were numerous, when attacked by wolves that would not be driven away, would form a ring, horns lowered, within which the calves and cows were secure.

All the big "herbivores" use their horns to repel attacks, but most of them are always ready to take advantage of any chance to trample their foes with their hoofs, which range all the way from razor sharp to crushing-ly heavy.

Weeds and Their Control

It is impossible to estimate even approximately the loss caused by weeds to Canadian agriculture. A bulletin recently published in the United States estimates the annual loss due to weeds in that country at more than \$300,000,000. Not long ago a western paper stated that the annual loss to farmers of Saskatchewan due to weeds was not less than \$25,000,000. If there is this loss in one province, the total in all Canada must be tremendous. There are many districts in the Dominion that stand high in weed production.

Weeds cause a direct, actual money loss such as those due to drought, hail or frost. There is also a loss in depreciation of property badly infested with weeds.

We do not know the full reason why weeds reduce crop yields, but it is well known that weeds deprive crops of moisture, plant food and sunlight, which cause decreased yields. A crop of grain or grass and clover seed, which contains weed seeds will not grade No. 1, and there are certain weed seeds which it is well nigh impossible to screen out. Every time a sample of grain or grass seed drops a grade the price is lowered.

Weeds cause much extra work. They must be handled a number of times in a grain crop, and extra ploughing and cultivating are necessary in a weed-infested field if a crop is to be obtained. Net profits are reduced because of increased cost of production and of cheapened product. In a sense, farming is a war on weeds. This warfare must be unremitting and relentless if the farmer is to emerge vic-

torious. Many men make a start to clear their farms of weeds but quit too soon. The campaign is stopped when success is in sight. The plan of attack must be carefully made and faithfully carried out. Every farmer should be his own weed inspector and his own weed eradicator.

Lack of careful planning with reference to weeds is too frequently evident throughout Canada. One man puts in more hoed crop than he can properly care for; another fails to follow a short or systematic rotation of crops; still others fail to give the land sufficient preparation for their crops, or sow seed that is foul with weed seeds. It is because these things have not been given sufficient consideration in the past that the evil conditions of to-day prevail. The weed problem is one of national concern and calls for active cooperation on a large scale. Every member of the community is affected and should lend assistance. Farmers, weed inspectors, owners of vacant property, township and county councils, and governments should work together if weeds are to be held in check.

The problem is how to get rid of weeds and keep them out. First, follow a short rotation of crops; cultivate the land thoroughly and often; prevent weeds going to seed; clean all seed before it is sown.

If the grain field is weedy, seed it heavily to clover and grass; mow the annuals and biennials before they seed, and pasture closely to keep down perennials; follow by a hoed crop or another crop and most varieties of weeds will be checked.

Joy of the Thinker.

No man has earned the right to intellectual ambition until he has learned to lay his course by a star which he has never seen, to dig by the divining rod for springs which he may never reach. In saying this I point to that which will make your study heroic. For I say to you in all sadness of conviction, that to think great thoughts you must be heroes as well as idealists. Only when you have worked alone, when you have felt around you a black gulf of solitude more isolating than that which surrounds the dying man, and in hope and in despair have trusted to your own unshaken will, then only will you have achieved. Thus only can you gain the secret isolated joy of the thinker who knows that long after he is dead and forgotten, men who never heard of him will be moving to the measure of his thought—the subtle rapture of the postponed power which the world knows not because it has no external trappings but which to his prophetic vision is more real than that which commands an army. And if this joy should not be yours still it is only thus that you can know that you have done what it lay in you to do, can say that you have lived and be ready for the end.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Forestry Department at B.C. University.

An important recent development in forestry is the inauguration of a Department of Forestry in the Faculty of Science, University of British Columbia, under Prof. H. R. Christie. A five-year course will be given, during the first two years of which the instruction will consist of general arts and science subjects, as in the courses in chemical, mechanical, mining and civil engineering. During the last three years, the student will specialize in forestry, this being definitely recognized as a branch of the engineering profession. Prof. Christie was for a number of years in the British Columbia Forest Branch, also with the Canadian Engineers in France. He is a graduate of the Faculty of Forestry, University of Toronto. The establishment of the new School of Forestry at Vancouver should mean much in the future development of forestry work in the western provinces, particularly British Columbia, which has had to bring her forestry experts from outside the province. The existence of progressive forest faculties is largely responsible for the progress of the forestry movement in Canada.

Not the Coal We Know.

Do you know there exists such things as an island of coal-fish, coal-seeds, coal-worts, coal-tits, and coal-mice? A little explanation.

The Isle of Coal, or Coll, or Col—whichever you like—consists of one large rock in the Hebrides, the Western Isles of Scotland. Its surface is covered with a layer of earth, so thin as to admit of but little cultivation. It is about thirteen miles long by three miles wide, and belongs to Argyllshire.

Coal-fish are a species of cod, so named from the color of their backs, and they abound around the Orkneys. The coal-perch is a small species of the common perch.

Coal-worts are a species of cabbage, which grow wild on the sea-coast, sometimes called kail. Coal-seeds, like the foregoing, have nothing in common with coal. They grow on waste grounds, in cornfields, or anywhere, are a kind of cabbage, and are used in the manufacture of soap.

Coal-tits are small birds of Scotland, with black heads, white coal-mice are small, black-headed tit-mice.

Practically all of the hard labor done in Bombay, India, is done by the women of that country.

When is a Man Less Than a Man?

When he makes a vow he fails to keep.
When without sowing he would reap;
When he would rather beg, borrow, or steal
Than work to earn an honest meal;
When he delights to stir up strife
Or values honor less than life;
When he insults a fallen foe
Or at a woman aims a blow.

Heart of the Watch.

The balance wheel is the heart of a watch.

Unless it is perfectly constructed and made to withstand the varying changes in temperature it will not pulsate accurately, and will soon cause the watch to lose or gain.

On account of the different temperatures which the ordinary watch must withstand, it is necessary for the balance-wheel to be made of metals which expand and contract at rates which offset each other. For this reason the wheel itself is made of finely tempered steel, while set around the rim in such a manner as to preserve perfect balance are bits of brass which act as a check upon the expansion or contraction of the steel.

When it is remembered that the balance-wheel of a watch pulsates some 432,000 times a day, and that the delicate mechanism must be adjusted to withstand changes of temperature ranging from body-heat to a number of degrees below zero, it will be seen that precautions such as the use of at least two metals are essential to the operation of a watch which will keep perfect time.

Her Fare to Heaven.

There has just come into the possession of the Berlin Museum a group of ancient Roman objects, which were discovered in the tomb of a little girl of the period of the Emperor Tiberius, that is to say, some 1,900 years ago.

The objects, which must have been placed there by the child's parents, are in nearly as good a state as they were when the child lay dying with them in her arms.

There was a coin of Tiberius in the dead child's hand—the fee to give to the ferryman for the crossing to the other side. There was a box containing her little dolls. There was a little doll's table, too, and a doll's silver candlestick. The little girl had dressed her dolls, and had "made them up," for there was a box of cosmetics with a picture on the cover.

The child was fond of playing with bricks; her box contained some little cubes painted in our colors. There was a gold brooch, probably one she wore at parties, of the most delicate filigree work, and a gold bracelet. All the things seem to have been put there by a mother who knew how to find the way to a child's heart.

Sunsets of Olden Times.

Our sun has not always been the size that it is now.

In the remote past, a past measured by millions of years, it was at least ten times bigger and brighter!

As there was a considerable amount of cloud about in those far-off days, one can imagine what glorious sunsets a break in the clouds would reveal.

Whether the climate was much hotter then than it is now is by no means certain, because, apart from the cloudiness of the sky screening so much sunlight, there are other matters upon which the question of warmth depends.

There is a limit to the size of our sun, or of any sun we see shining as a star in the night sky. Any of these bodies could grow to such a size that if it got any bigger it would burst. In the case of a sun, Nature stays in and saves it from bursting itself to pieces by internal pressure.

That Thrifty Scotsman.

As an illustration of thrift and determination, the story of Sir William MacGregor, at one time Lieutenant Governor of British New Guinea, would be hard to beat.

Sir William, when completing his training at a Scottish University, found his money becoming exhausted. He could spare no fuggs from his studies in which to earn any. Something had to be done, so MacGregor called his old Scottish landlady into consultation as to ways and means.

"Well, Mr. MacGregor, how much a week can you find?"

"Half a crown."

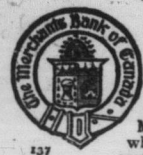
"Well, I can do it for that," And this is how she did it. MacGregor had a bowl of porridge for breakfast; two fresh herrings or one red one—the cost of the fresh egg being identical with the cost of the porridge; and another bowl of porridge for supper. He completed his course and took the gold medal for his year.

For the Heavens.

There was a man who did not approve of foreign missions. One Sunday at church a collector approached him and held out the box.

"I never give to missions," whispered the man.

"Then take something out of the bag, sir," whispered the collector; "the money is for the heavens."



Why Risk It?

Of course your home may never be robbed, nor your valuable papers be lost or stolen! But why take the risk? It costs you nothing to open a Savings Account with The Merchants Bank and deposit your money where it will be safe and earn interest. It costs very little to rent a Safety Deposit Box and place your Victory Bonds, Insurance Policies, Will, Stocks, Deeds, Silverware and Jewellery under the protection of our vaults. Safety first. It pays.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
GLENCOE BRANCH, BOTHWELL BRANCH, NEWBURY BRANCH.
R. M. MacPHERSON, Manager.
N. R. BEATON, Manager.
N. R. HENDERSON, Manager.
Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

OPERA HOUSE

Wednesday Night, Feb. 9th, 8.15--

BESSIE BARRISCALE in "The Notorious Mrs. Sands."

Saturday Night, Feb. 12th, 7.15 and 9--

JACK DEMPSEY in "Daredevil Jack," Chapter 13.

The big musical comedy melodrama, "The Lads of the Village."

Wednesday Night, Feb. 16th, 8.15--

NORMA TALMAGE in "The Law of Compensation."

CHARLIE CHAPLIN in "The Pawnshop."

ADULTS, 27c; CHILDREN, 16c

Good Bread

Is the staff of life, and in order to get the best you must have the flour to make it.

The brands of flour we handle give results. Make more bread to the 100 lbs. than any other. Whiter, Sweeter and more Healthful.

Just received a consignment of Purity Salt.

SUITTER & McALPINE

INSURANCE

H. J. JAMIESON

District Manager of
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
at GLENCOE
Also the leading Companies in Fire and Automobile at low rates.

Office, Main street Phone 1613

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE

between

MONTREAL

TORONTO

DETROIT

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.

We Carry A Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson

Glencoe Plumber

Geo. Highwood

Purveyor of all kinds of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Deliveries from 8 to 10
Saturdays all day

Highest prices paid for all kinds of
Pork, live or dressed.

Agent for Tanagers for feeding pigs.

Paring a corn is both risky and in-
effective. It is much better to use
Holloway's Corn Remover and erad-
icate them entirely.

The Farmers' Club of S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid, met last Thursday evening and elected the following officers for the year 1921: President, Archy Leitch; vice-president, Wm. Eadie; secretary-treasurer, Wm. Graham; directors—Duncan Munroe, R. B. Moore, G. W. Sutton, Fred McGill, Milton Holman, J. D. McKellar, D. J. Campbell and T. J. Devlin.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Sallans of Saskatoon have gone to reside at Windsor, where Mr. Sallans will manage one of the business departments of the Border Cities Star. He has been business manager of the Saskatoon Star for some time. Mrs. Sallans is the eldest daughter of J. E. Orange, proprietor of the Pioneer Grocery and Bakery at Radisson, Sask., and a former Glencoe business man.

Tuesday afternoon a spanking team of farm Clydes, while standing on the street attached to a lumber wagon, took a notion to make a dash for home during a temporary absence of their driver. The incident had all the features of the oldtime runaways which were of quite common occurrence before the advent of the motor car. An excited crowd of shoppers and citizens poured into the street, attracted by this audacious breaking of the speed limit. Fortunately no damage was done by the runaways.

The Presbyterian Y. P. G. meeting held on Monday evening was much appreciated by all present. Miss Gladys McAlpine gave a very good report on the Young People's convention held in London, after which the meeting was conducted by the Ross Mission Band with the president, Miss Mayne Grant, in the chair. Papers on "Prayer" were given by Miss Elizabeth Grant and Miss Gladys McAlpine. Miss Mayne Grant also gave a splendid report on the W.M.S. convention held in St. Thomas. A violin solo was rendered by Fred McGill and a piano duet by Misses Minnie McAlpine and Elizabeth Grant.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McMillan of Crinan are visiting at Ottawa.

—Fred Hills has returned from a visit with friends at Campbellton.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith of Windsor spent the week-end at J. A. McLachlan's.

—Mrs. Archy McMurphy has arrived from the West to visit relatives around Crinan.

—W. R. Sutherland and daughter Christina are visiting Mrs. N. D. Anderson at Markham.

—Miss Margaret Young of Minneapolis is visiting her sister, Mrs. Robert Webster, in Ekfrid.

—Mrs. Zach. McCormick and little sons, James and John, of Saint Ste. Marie, are visiting her father, James Curry, Ekfrid.

—Mrs. George McCallum has returned from Toronto, where she has been undergoing treatment, and is much improved in health.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Good calf for sale.—Wm. Gilbert, Glencoe.

Only a few pairs of honey left, at 30c per lb.—At George's.

Come and get your valentine at the birthday party on Feb. 14.

Rectory barn and lot for sale. Apply at the rectory, Glencoe.

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

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

Be sure and come to the play, "Brown Eyed Betty," in the town hall at Appin Feb. 18th.

Found—Feb. 1st, in rear of town hall, pair of leather gloves. Enquire at Transcript office.

Choice onions for sale, in large or small quantities.—Davis Bros., Hill Crest, Wardsville, Ont.

For sale—Primolite lens for automobile headlights, at \$2 per pair.—Galbraith Bros., Appin.

For sale—cow, 3 years old, due 15th March.—A. F. Squire, Woodgreen, R. R. No. 1, Glencoe; phone 609-1-6.

Anyone not receiving a special invitation to the special party in the town hall on Feb. 14th is cordially invited.

Special prices on shoes, rubbers, overalls and mackinaws, to make room for our new spring goods.—At George's.

The Model Centre Farmers' Club will hold a meeting in No. 7 school Ekfrid, on Feb. 18th. Harold Currie will address the meeting. Good musical program.

The Transcript office receives subscriptions for The Globe, Canada's national newspaper. We will save you cost of remitting and trouble of writing letters.

Appin Presbyterian church intends holding anniversary services on Sunday, Feb. 20, followed on Monday evening by an old-fashioned tea meeting and concert. All come. See handbills for particulars.

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

The 30th anniversary of the Glencoe Methodist Women's Missionary Society will be celebrated in the church on Feb. 16th from three to six. A good program will be provided and refreshments served. An invitation is extended to all. Admission 30 cents.

Be sure and bring your broken and splintered hearts to the Valentine and Measuring social, to be patched and mended, at the Methodist church on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15. There will be an official measurer in attendance who will take your measure from the crown of your head to the sole of your foot; who will charge you a foot up to five feet, and anyone taller than five feet must pay 1c an inch for the extra height; So come all ye tall ones, ye short ones and small ones.

And help on this very good cause, And if healed are your hearts, with cream, coffee and tarts, You will suffer no longer from flaws.

Fred Dobson is recovering from a serious attack of pneumonia.

CONSTIPATION AND HEADACHES

Completely Relieved by this Grand Fruit Medicine, "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. ALFRED DUBOISSEAU

482 St. Catherine St. E., Montreal.

"For three years, I was a terrible sufferer from indigestion, constant headaches and constipation. I took various medicines for the trouble but nothing seemed to do me any good."

Then, a friend advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. Now I am free of indigestion and headaches, the constipation is cured, and I have gained considerable weight; and my general health is fine.

"Fruit-a-tives" is a grand medicine and I cannot say enough in its favor."

ALFRED DUBOISSEAU.

"Fruit-a-tives" are made from fruit juices and valuable tonics—and are pleasant to take, their action being gentle and mild, yet always most effective.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

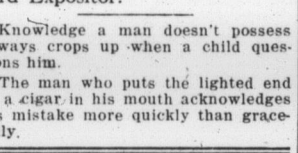
MUNICIPAL ELECTION DATE

Hon. H. C. Nixon states that no legislation will be introduced by the Ontario Government this session changing the time of holding the municipal elections, but indicates that an announcement of interest in this connection may be expected in the near future. The present Government has shown a good deal of courage thus far in handling reforms, and it ought not to be afraid to tackle a problem which its predecessors have permitted to drift too long. As the Expositor has frequently pointed out, no other Province in Canada, no State of the American Union, and no European country holds its municipal elections during the Christmas holiday season, and it is high time this Province got rid of its undesirable isolation.—Brantford Expositor.

Knowledge a man doesn't possess always crops up when a child questions him.

The man who puts the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth acknowledges his mistake more quickly than gracefully.

When dancing is delightful!



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

Come in and hear the newest dance music on the Victrola

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

P. E. LUMLEY
GLENCOE

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE is hereby given that MABEL ALICE ALLPORT of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, Married Woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Charles Wilfrid Allport of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario, Mechanic, on the ground of adultery.

DATED at Toronto, Province of Ontario, this Thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1920.

GROVER & GROVER,

157 Bay Street,

Solicitors for the Applicant.

SOLDIER SETTLEMENT IN ONTARIO

When the Soldier Land Settlement scheme was mapped out, the Government's plan was to place most of the settlers on Western lands. But the ex-soldiers had the option of taking up land in any other part of Canada. The working of the scheme in Ontario has been successful. Out of about 6,000 applications up to the end of last year, loans were granted to 1,455 settlers, the aggregate amount being \$6,163,000. This is about one-twelfth of the total for the Dominion. Many farmers' sons obtained loans to purchase farms near the family homestead and a few went into Northern Ontario. The average of their productivity was high, for a larger proportion of them paid in full the instalments due in November than did their fellow-settlers in the West. The Ontario settlers had a total production in 1920 of about \$1,500,000. The attractiveness of Ontario, agriculturally, should have induced a larger soldier-settlement, under the Act, than about fifteen hundred. Farming in the West is easier, perhaps, and more profitable in any one year when the yield is large and prices good. But farming in Ontario, within reasonable distance of the large consuming centres is steady in results and over a long term probably more substantial for the beginner on limited capital. The next two or three years will likely bring much better conditions for the Ontario farmer than recent prices have indicated. The great majority of the Soldier-settlers are making good, and proving that Government loans can be made the basis of real production.

Physicians are again returning to the old favorite plan of operating for appendicitis, which indicates that the tonsils have all been removed.—Jamestown Journal.

Our idea of a scientific nut is the fellow who tried to graft a strawberry plant to a milkweed to get strawberries and cream.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Wm. D. Hoar

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS HENRY QUICK, late of the Township of Mosa in the County of Middlesex, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by Public Auction on the undermentioned premises on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1921, at 2 o'clock p. m., the following Real and Personal Property, namely:—

REAL ESTATE.—The East half of the South half of lot number Eight in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Mosa, in the County of Middlesex, containing fifty acres, more or less.

This farm is well situated in the Township of Mosa, six miles from Glencoe, one and three-quarter miles from Shields' Siding, one and a quarter miles from school house. It has on it a good frame barn, and other improvements. The soil is of first-class quality.

Terms of Sale of Real Estate.—One tenth of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale, and the balance within one month thereafter.

There will also be offered for sale at the same time and place the following personal property, viz.:—

1 Percheron gelding, 3 years; 1 heifer, 2 years old; 1 London cement block machine, new; 1 wagon; 2 buggies; 1 set bobsleighs, new; 1 Massey-Harris mower; 1 Deering dump rake; 1 Noxon seed drill; 1 set diamond harrows; 1 Cockshutt walking plow; 1 cutting box, new; 1 single corn cultivator; 1 iron slush scraper; 1 wheelbarrow; 1 set scales, 2,000 lbs. cap.; about 4 tons mixed hay; 1 hay cart, rope and slings; 1 sugar kettle; 1 stock water tank; 6 window frames and sash; a quantity of lumber; a quantity of 3 and 4-in. tile; 40 rods woven fence; about 80 rods barbed wire; 1 wire gate, 12 feet; 1 wire gate, 3 feet; 1 mail box; 50 sap buckles, with covers and spiles; 5 rolls roofing; set heavy harness; 2 sets light harness; 4 hens; 2 logging chains; 1 stove; 1 pump; shovels, forks, hoes, etc.

Terms of Sale of Personal Property.—Sums of \$10 or under, cash. Over that amount, 3 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. A discount of 5 per cent. per annum will be allowed for cash on purchases entitled to credit.

For further particulars apply to Alfred Quick, R. R. No. 1, Newbury, Administrator of the Estate, or to L. L. McTaggart, Auctioneer, or

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Glencoe, Ont.,
His Solicitors.

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DATED at Toronto, Province of Ontario, this Thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1920.

GROVER & GROVER,

157 Bay Street,

Solicitors for the Applicant.

The Greatest January Sales This Store Ever Had

Why? Because we had the goods the people wanted and we sold at the prices people wanted to pay. No secret as to why.

This store was the last to "raise prices."

This store was the first to "lower prices."

FEBRUARY FOR FINAL CLEARING

Our stocks are badly shot to pieces from our big cut price sales. Balances are placed out at such prices that you will certainly benefit by buying. Unless an "awful panic" happens beyond anything ever looked for, our present prices will be considerably below next winter's prices. When you can buy such merchandise at the prices we quote, there's no reason for hesitation. No necessity for salesmanship. No extra talk.

We stand to lose a few thousand dollars on decline in prices. We do not want to prolong the "agonies." The quicker it's done the sooner "forgotten."

NOW FOR FEBRUARY'S BIG SALE

Piles of odd lots as well as regular lines marked down one-half and some less.

NOTE SOME OF THE SPECIALS

Men's Worsted Trousers marked down from \$7.50 to \$3.90.
Men's Fine Tweed Caps, inner bands, marked down from \$3 to \$1.90.
Men's Fine Tweed Caps, inner bands, marked down from \$2 to \$1.25.
Men's Heaviest Standard Overalls from \$3.50 to \$2.50.
Men's Heavy Weight Overalls from \$3 to \$2.
Clearing lines of Overalls at \$1.50.
Men's Heavy Work Shirts, reg. \$2.25, for \$1.65.
Men's Heavy Work Shirts, reg. \$1.75, for \$1.25.
Men's Dress Shirts, reg. \$4.50, for \$3.25.
Men's Dress Shirts, reg. \$3.75, for \$2.90.
Men's Dress Shirts, reg. \$3, for \$2.25.

A CLEAN-UP IN CLOTHING ROOM

Just a few Overcoats left at about half price.
About a dozen Men's Suits left at about half price.
About a dozen Young Men's Suits left at about half price.
Our present prices will look good next winter on above lines.

ONE-CENT HANDKERCHIEF SALE

This will include all Fancy Handkerchiefs in the store—15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c. Buy one at any of these prices, all marked in plain figures, and you get a chance to buy another of same kind for 1c.

Your BUTTER and EGGS at this store will buy more goods than at any other place we know of, even if others might quote higher prices.

REDPATH'S AND DOMINION SUGAR AT \$11.25, CASH AND CARRY.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

\$50 to \$5,000 A YEAR FOR LIFE

A CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITY PROVIDES IT

—No better life investment available
—No better security obtainable
—Cannot be seized or levied upon for any cause
—Will be replaced if lost, stolen or destroyed
—Not affected by trade depression
—Free from Dominion Income Tax
—No medical examination required

Anyone over the age of 5 years resident or domiciled in Canada may purchase.

Any two persons may purchase jointly.

Employers may purchase for their employees—school boards for their teachers—congregations for their ministers.

Apply to your postmaster, or write, postage free, to S. T. Bested, Superintendent of Annuities, Ottawa, for new booklet and other information desired. State sex and age last birthday.

AUTO ACCESSORIES AUTO RUGS

Special STOVE Prices

Doherty High-oven Range.....\$121.25

Doherty Emblem (cast range).....\$ 63.00

Regina Steel (cook).....\$ 33.50

Doherty Banquet (steel range), tiled back and mirror.....\$111.50

Belle Oak, No. 26, with feeder, coal or wood.....\$ 31.00

Famous Air Tight, No. 722, cast top.....\$ 12.75

Above prices good until Feb. 18, 1921, or until stock is sold out

C. T. Dobbryn

HARDWARE NEWBURY

GOODYEAR TIRES

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Matter of the Estate of Thomas Henry Quick, Late of the Township of Mosa, in the County of Middlesex, Farmer, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56," that all Creditors and others having claims against the Estate of the said Thomas Henry Quick, who died on or about the twenty-ninth day of November, A.D. 1920, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, Solicitors for Alfred Quick, Administrator of the Estate of the said Thomas Henry Quick, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the twentieth day of February, A.D. 1921, the

said Alfred Quick will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice, and that the said Alfred Quick will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim he shall not then have received notice.

ELLIOTT & MOSS,
Solicitors for the said Administrator.

Dated at Glencoe this Nineteenth day of January, A.D. 1921.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.05 a. m.; G. T. R. West, 6.05 p. m.; London and East, 7.00 p. m.

Mails received—London and East, 8.00 a. m.; G. T. R. East, 7.00 p. m.; G. T. R. West, 9.45 a. m.

Street letter box collections made at 8.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Say you saw it in The Transcript.

DUBLIN IS NOW ONE OF THE STORM CENTRES FOR AMBUSCADES

Attacks on Military and Police Are Frequent Day and Night—Pitched Battle in County Cork—Crown Forces Drive Rebels Back.

A despatch from Dublin says:—A pitched battle occurred in County Cork on Wednesday night in which five hundred Sinn Feiners fought with a contingent of police and military. It is officially stated that the Crown forces suffered no losses and it is estimated that six Sinn Feiners were killed and twenty wounded. The latter removed their dead and wounded in boats. The Roscarberry police were informed on Wednesday night that a body of civilians had concentrated at Burtia, a mile south of the former town.

Twenty men were sent out to disperse them while another force was despatched to the scene from Clonakilty. When the Roscarberry contingent arrived on the scene, they were fired on from both sides of the roads by the Republicans. The police took to cover and when the Clonakilty party arrived the two forces closed in on the attackers from the north and east, driving them back to their headquarters.

At least six Sinn Feiners fell in the course of the engagement but the party managed to make its escape under cover of darkness. The Crown forces captured rifles, ammunition, an automobile, boxes of bombs and other equipment. This unprecedented Republican

concentration, it is declared, was intended for a rush on the Roscarberry barracks.

For the twenty-four hours ending Thursday evening, despatches from various parts of Ireland reported nine police and nine civilians killed and ten police and twenty-two civilians wounded.

Two policemen were shot at Balbriggan, Ireland, Thursday night. One died in a hospital. Two lorries of police were ambushed Thursday night between Dromkeen and Newpallas. One got through safely but the other was riddled with bullets. Nine policemen were killed and two wounded.

At Limerick city Thursday night the bridges over the Shannon River leading to County Clare were held by the police and no one was allowed to pass over them.

Dublin now is one of the storm centres for ambushes. Attacks on the military and police are so frequent night and day that the newspapers have difficulty in reporting all of them.

The object of the Sinn Fein activities is said to be to force General MacReady, the military commander in Ireland, for political effect, to extend martial law to Dublin. Every police and military lorry here now carries a hostage.

TO REVISE ONTARIO VOTERS' LIST

Government Will Provide a Method Entailing Less Expense.

Ottawa, Feb. 6.—Having omitted on the score of expense to make an entirely new revision of the Ontario voters' lists as used in the Provincial elections of October, 1919, for the Scott Act referendum to be held in Ontario in April, the Dominion Government will introduce an act immediately after Parliament assembles to provide for a method of revision entailing less expense. By this act names may be added to or struck from the Provincial lists of 1919 in urban municipalities, but in rural areas the lists will remain as they were in the Provincial elections of 1919.

Under section 63 of the general act, however, a person whose name is not on the list in a rural section may vote upon taking the required oath, and having a neighbor swear as to the applicant's qualifications. This privilege is not allowed the cities, as there will be a revision there. There will therefore be Registrars only in cities, towns and villages, and an appeal can be taken from the lists as made up by them to an Election Board.

If a name is on the urban Provincial voters' list of 1919 it will remain on the list about to be prepared for the Scott Act vote unless it is objected to and subsequently struck off.

BRITISH OFFER AS TO INTER-ALLIED DEBTS REFUSED BY U.S.

Britain Was Willing to Forego Claims Larger Than Any Remitted to Her—Allies Should Have Wiped Out International Debt at Close of War, Says Chamberlain.

A despatch from Birmingham, Eng., says:—The British Government formally proposed a cancellation of all inter-allied debts, but the proposals were unacceptable to the United States Government, said J. Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech to his constituents here on Friday.

"To make them again would be, I think," Mr. Chamberlain continued, "beneath our dignity, and would render us liable to a misconception of our motive."

"In making them," said Mr. Chamberlain, "we sought no national advantage for ourselves. We proposed a solution in which we should have foregone claims larger than any remitted to us, and we proposed it because we believed it would be in the

interests of good relations amongst peoples, the rehabilitation of national credit and the restoration of international trade.

"Our great international debt is due to the obligations we undertook on behalf of our allies. If we had had only ourselves to consider we should have been particularly free of external debt at the present time."

Mr. Chamberlain prefaced his remarks by saying that he would have preferred at the close of the war that the whole inter-allied debt had been wiped out so as to start with a clean slate. There was no proposal for a settlement of the international debt among the allied and associated powers, whether for total or partial remission, which the British Government would not have been a party to, he declared.



CANADA'S PULP INDUSTRY
Hauling timber from the camps into a big lumber plant, a typical winter scene in Northern Ontario.

SINN FEIN CHIEF SHOT IN FIGHT

Michael Collins, General of Irish Republican Army, Among the Fallen.

Skibbereen, Feb. 7.—It is affirmed by the police that Michael Collins, Adjutant-General of the Irish Republican army, has been shot dead. Their belief is that the rebel leader fell dead while giving instructions to his men during the ambush battle at Burgatia, near Roscarberry, southern Cork, on Thursday last.

It is believed the Sinn Fein losses on that occasion were much heavier than were first reported (six killed, twenty wounded) and that the object of the burning down of Kingston's house the same night was to conceal the numerous dead left in the mansion used by the ambushers as their headquarters.

Mr. Kingston has lodged a claim for £20,000 for the destruction of his house and property.

Belfast, Feb. 7.—One constable was killed and two others wounded by the explosion of a bomb thrown at them while they were on duty at Warren Point, near Dundalk, last night.

Belfast was stirred this afternoon by a rumor that Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, had been attacked on the streets of the city.

It developed, however, that what really had happened was that after leaving a luncheon at the Reform Club Sir Edward had been insultingly addressed by an individual whose identity was not disclosed, as the Ulster leader's motor car was passing through Castle Junction.

Dublin, Feb. 7.—Interesting rumors are circulating in Dublin to-day with regard to fresh efforts the Government is reported to be making to effect a settlement with southern Ireland. To belief is growing that an important development, now in process of incubation, may come to light when Parliament reconvenes.

FIRST WOMAN SPEAKER IN WORLD

Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith of Vancouver Achieves a Notable Triumph.

Victoria, Feb. 7.—The opening of the first session of the fifteenth Legislature of the Province of British Columbia to-morrow afternoon will be notable by the election of the first woman Speaker of any Parliament in the world.

At a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet to-day, it was decided that Premier Oliver, at the opening of the session, would nominate Mrs. Mary Ellen Smith, M.P.P., Vancouver, for Speaker, and the nomination will be seconded by W. J. Bowser, M.P.P., leader of the Opposition.

Lieut. Governor W. C. Nichol will perform his first public act since his appointment to office when he declares the Legislature open.

The adjournment of the debate on the Speech from the Throne will be moved by Captain Ian McKenzie, M.P.P., Vancouver, and seconded by H. G. Perry, M.P.P., Fort George. The House will meet for actual business Wednesday afternoon.

U.S. WHEAT TARIFF 40 CENTS BUSHEL

Senate Fixes Duty 10 Cents Per Bushel Higher Than House Does.

A despatch from Washington says:—The Senate voted on Friday to levy a tariff of 40 cents a bushel on wheat and two cents a pound, or 25 per cent. ad valorem, on meat.

The wheat tariff was adopted by a vote of 38 to 28. Two Republicans, Moses and Keyes, of New Hampshire, bolted and voted with the Democrats against the tariff, while several Democrats broke away from their party and voted with the Republicans. The tariff fixed by the Senate is ten cents a bushel higher than the rate fixed by the House.

The meat tariff, providing for a duty of two cents a pound on all fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lamb and pork, or 25 per cent. ad valorem, was adopted by a vote of 39 to 26.

The duty on wheat, according to Democratic Senators who opposed it, will mean an advance of one cent a loaf on bread. The Democratic Senators vigorously opposed the meat tariff. Senator McKellar of Tennessee predicted it would cost American consumers nearly \$1,200,000.

The "progress made on the bill on Friday was so satisfactory to the advocates of the bill that Senator Penrose, Chairman of the Finance Committee, predicted the bill would pass the Senate next week.

NEW FERTILIZER; WEEDLESS LAWNS

Use of Ammonium Sulphate Instead of Nitrate of Soda in Annual Application.

Kingston, R. I., Feb. 7.—Discovery of the long sought fertilizer that will grow grass and kill weeds is announced by the experiment station of Rhode Island State College, as a result of twenty years of research. The realization of the dream of gardeners the world over, a weedless lawn, is possible without trouble or expense, according to the official college statement, merely by the use of ammonium sulphate instead of nitrate of soda, in the annual application of fertilizer.

"Slowly but surely the weeds will disappear and the lawn will become the even velvety green that is the envy of every neighbor."

"Gardeners have almost universally advised supplying nitrogen, the chief element in the plant food of grass, in the form of nitrate of soda," says the statement. "This gradually tends to create an alkaline condition of the soil which is especially favorable to the growth of weeds. Soon the grass is crowded out and the lawn has an uneven appearance."

"By using ammonium sulphate, which is not more expensive, in the same quantities as the nitrate of soda, the required amount of nitrogen is furnished and the soil kept in the acid condition under which the grass develops best."

Sarah Bernhardt, the famous actress, has been made an officer of the Legion of Honor, of whom the number is limited to 4,000.

REPARATIONS COMMISSION'S TOTAL

Twelve Per Cent. Export Levy Is Not a Direct Tax.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Reparations Commission estimates that the total damages of all the Allies collectable from Germany will be between 210,000,000,000 and 250,000,000,000 gold marks, according to an official announcement. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs calculates that the Supreme Council's fixed indemnities, if capitalized, should yield about 75,000,000,000 gold marks.

The figures of the Reparations Commission, which just have been totalled, show that France's damages amount to 110,000,000,000 gold marks of which amount 75,000,000,000 gold marks are charged to devastated regions and 3,000,000,000 gold marks for pensions. The estimate of 75,000,000,000 gold marks, as capital represented by the 226,000,000,000 gold marks fixed by the Supreme Council, although approximately only one-third of the damages, will be supplemented by the twelve per cent. German export tax.

At the ministry of foreign affairs, it was explained that the twelve per cent. export tax was not intended as a direct tax on exports to be applied to each shipment out of Germany, but a figure that the Allies demand that Germany shall pay in a lump sum in addition to the fixed indemnities.

Women's sphere nowadays seems to be the big round earth.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.75; No. 2 Northern, \$1.72; No. 3 Northern, \$1.67½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.62.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 46½¢; No. 3 CW, 42½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 42½¢; No. 1 feed, 40½¢; No. 2 feed, 36½¢.

Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 78½¢; No. 4 CW, 65¢; rejected, 54¢; feed, 54¢. All above in store, Fort William.

Ontario wheat—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freights outside, No. 2 spring, \$1.70 to \$1.75; No. 2 winter, \$1.80 to \$1.85; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.60 to \$1.65.

American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 88¢; Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 47 to 50¢, according to freights outside.

Ontario flour—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, 88¢.

Barley—Maltster, 80 to 85¢, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.60, outside. Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.70; second patents, \$10.20.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05. Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.55 to \$1.60.

Milled—Carlots, delivered, Toronto to freights, bags included. Bran, per ton, \$40; firm; shorts, per ton, \$38; white middlings, \$41; feed flour, \$2.40.

Cheese—New, large, 30 to 31¢; twins, 31 to 32¢; triplets, 31½ to 32½¢; old, large, 32 to 35¢; do, twins, 32½ to 35½¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 49 to 50¢; creamery, No. 1, 55 to 56¢; fresh, 58 to 61¢.

Margarine—29 to 35¢. Eggs—No. 1, 68 to 70¢; new laid, 76 to 78¢; new laid, in cartons, 78 to 80¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$3.75 to \$4; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Ja-

DOMINION REFUSED GIANT AIRSHIP R-34

But Several Scout Airships Were Accepted for Forest Survey.

London, Eng., Feb. 7.—Now that the R-34 is a heap of ruins and the British Government is definitely going out of airship operation, it may be of interest to Canada to learn that the R-34 was offered to the Dominion as a gift by the Air Ministry. The offer was declined with thanks. The modern airship seems to be a species of white elephant and one productive of even heavier expenditures for maintenance than the King of Siam's bill for feed for his costly pachyderms. When the cost of the R-34's upkeep was mentioned to the authorities of the Canadian Air Branch, the sum staggered them, and the offer was politely but firmly refused. Canada has, however, accepted twelve airships of the size of the scout type, which are about 150 feet long and are themselves rather expensive pets, inasmuch as the steel hangars required for their accommodation cost about \$100,000 each, or a total of \$1,200,000 for the twelve machines. The British Air Ministry has also given Canada six kite-balloons with which experiments will be carried out in the Dominion this summer in connection with the detection and fighting of forest fires. The total value of the air material presented to Canada, including one hundred airplanes, of which a number have already been delivered, is over one million pounds sterling.

IRISH PLAYWRIGHT LET OFF WITH FINE

Lord Dunsany Declares That He Is Opposed to the Sinn Fein.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Lord Dunsany, Irish poet and playwright, on Friday pleaded guilty when arraigned before a British court-martial at Kilmainham Courthouse, charged with having arms in his possession unlawfully. He was fined \$100.

His lordship appeared in court neatly groomed and wearing a monocle. Dunsany told the court he always had been loyal to the British Government and was opposed to the Sinn Fein. He said he kept the arms for sporting purposes only.

His lawyer said: "Lord Dunsany's propaganda articles in behalf of the British Government did an enormous amount of good in the United States during the war."

ALLIED TROOPS ON RHINE TO ADVANCE

Should Germany Refuse to Obey Reparation Terms.

A despatch from Paris says:—In case of Germany's refusal to obey the terms of the allied reparations demands, the allied troops on the Rhine will be ordered to march further into Germany.

This statement was made in the Chamber of Deputies on Friday night by Premier Aristide Briand in his reply to the interpellation of Andre Tardieu, former French High Commissioner to the United States and chief attacker in the French Parliament of the Allied plans.

Premier Briand also announced to Parliament on Friday night that France could not seek a large loan in America because the United States bankers had asked from twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

"We will, therefore, confine our demands to the smallest minimum possible."

"Even were the Government in a position of realizing immediately the entire German indemnity it would be the most unwise thing we could do at the present rate of exchange on France."

MAY SELL SEIZED SHIPS TO GERMANY

British Shipping Board Can't Find Buyers—Sell at Nominal Price of \$5 Per Ton.

London, Feb. 6.—The seizure of German ships to pay for the vessels of the allies torpedoed by the U-boats has produced an anomalous situation, the upshot of which may be that the ships will be returned to Germany.

The British Shipping Board finds itself unable to find buyers for 750,000 tons of the German shipping received in exchange for torpedoed tonnage and the controller has even offered to dispose of the vessels as low as sixty dollars a ton against one hundred dollars a ton, the cost of producing the same ships in British yards.

The Shipping Board is now considering a proposal to return the ships to Germany at a nominal rate of five to ten dollars a ton.

"The gigantic British shipyards are practically closed down and are completing only contract work as a result of the seizure of the German tonnage," declared Sir Edward Mackay Edgar, one of the biggest British shipbuilders, in a statement to Universal Service.

"MIDDLE PARTY" EXISTS IN IRELAND

Concerns Itself With Executing Justice, as it Views it, on Criminals.

London, Feb. 6.—The Sunday Telegraph, owned by Horatio W. Bottomley, Editor of John Bull, to-day asserts the existence of a third party in Ireland, "concerning itself with executing justice, according to its own views, on any persons who commit alleged crimes and escape punishment."

The newspaper says the party is styled "the Middle party," and that it meets frequently. Its headquarters is in North Wall, where there are conferences with military officers of high standing. The names of either Sinn Feiners or Government forces charged with murder are produced and judged. If persons so named are found guilty, sentence is pronounced and the victim soon afterward found dead.

The correspondent says the party has ramifications in the provinces and is composed mainly of middle class business men. He cites instances of executions by the party, but withholds names.

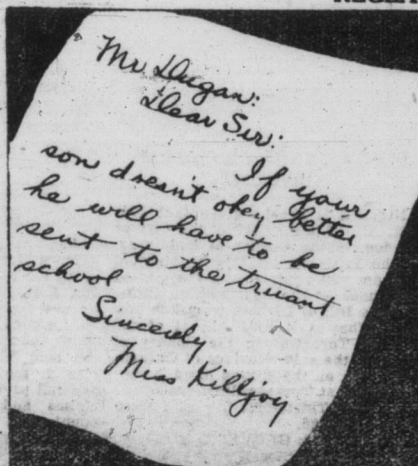
More German Talk Against Accepting Terms

Geneva, Feb. 6.—Germany's attitude regarding the Paris Conference and Reparation scheme is causing uneasiness in League of Nations circles, and even the impartial section of the Swiss Press, which considers the Paris indemnity demands go too far, is alienated by speeches of German politicians and by Nationalist demonstrations in Munich denying Germany's guilt in the war and her duty to make reparations.

London, Feb. 6.—Dr. Simons, the German Foreign Minister, has declared that he would resign rather than recede an inch from the decision that the Paris terms are unacceptable, says a Berlin despatch to The London Times. The Government is being deluged with resolutions from semi-official and unofficial bodies urging it to stand firm.

Canada Has Chance to Trade With Russia

A despatch from London, Eng., says:—Canadian manufacturers are offered an opportunity to trade with Russia under conditions guaranteed to be absolutely safe by the British Baltic Association, which is in process of formation in London, according to a statement made by the honorary secretary of the association, Mr. G. W. Mason. Representatives of over one hundred important mercantile interests are connected with this body, whose efforts to re-establish British trade with the Baltic States and through them with Russia, are attracting attention in the British press.



REGULAR FELLERS—By Gene Byrnes

Overcoming the High Charges for Heating.

The annual coal consumption in Canada for domestic purposes is nearly 7,000,000 tons, which, if we allow a cost of \$15 per ton, representing a yearly expenditure of some \$105,000,000. With increasing population and the gradual extension of settlement northward, this consumption will naturally increase, any effort, therefore, having for its object a substantial reduction in our domestic heating bill, is worthy of public attention.

The hope of relief, entertained by some, through electric heating from our water-powers, has been definitely shattered by the fact that, outside of the question of cost, the demand would far exceed the supply available. For instance, in Quebec and Ontario, alone, assuming a population of some 5,000,000, a total of probably not less than 10,000,000 h.p.—and costing from \$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000 per annum—would be required to supply electrical heat. The power available within the more thickly populated portion of these two provinces, even including Canada's equity in the great possibilities of the St. Lawrence and Niagara rivers—the greatest water power rivers in the world—only amounts to about 5 1/2 million horse power.

The possibilities and economic efficiency of central heating plants appear applicable to Canadian conditions in any country with long winters. Thus to the initial cost of the underground distribution piping system, the plants usually involve heavy overhead expenses; when the plant is used intensively and during long periods each year, the charges can be spread over longer periods than would be the case for systems only used during shorter periods, as in certain localities in the United States. Another economy would result from the possibility of using the cheaper grades of coal, instead of the expensive anthracite now commonly used in Eastern Canada. Suitable boilers with automatic stokers and smoke-consumers would overcome some of the present disabilities in the use of the inferior fuels.

Sabbath and Sunday.

In English there is not a more definite word than "Sabbath," yet it is used with an amazing carelessness as a synonym for Sunday. The writers and translators of the New Testament use Sabbath correctly.

It is always Hebrew and in no instance is it associated with the New Testament dispensation—now universally known as Christianity. Indeed the apostles were severely rebuked by the Jews for breaking the Sabbath. Christianity cannot break the Sabbath for they do not have it to break.

Sabbath and Sunday are observed on several days, but this is not necessary, as astronomy shows that the identity of days from year to year is impossible; since the year and day are incommensurable. The leap years show that any given date varies a day; even this does not correct the dates as other corrections—the centennial leap year—becomes necessary. There is still deeper reason for discarding the severity of the Sabbath, namely, our seven-day week is uncounted thousands of years older than the book of Genesis. Evidence is very strong that it was founded on quartering the sidereal month—the "true month." Long before anything even approaching astronomy arose, man noticed that the moon slowly moved into another group of stars each night, and, by rough eye measurement, completed her revolution in twenty-eight days—"the twenty-eight mansions of heaven" of the Chinese and Japanese.

Tonics for Trees.

Trees and plants can now be chloroformed, much in the same way as a doctor administers an anesthetic to a patient, says an English writer. For instance, a tree of a most delicate species, experimented on under the influence of chloroform, was transplanted without difficulty, and no harm resulted. It thrived in its new domain more, if possible, than it had done in its old. Without chloroform, its uprooting would have meant certain death to the tree.

Experts have also applied anaesthetics to shrubs and flowering plants, with the object of forcing early blooms. Thus, a lilac bush subjected to ether fumes for a day slumbered so realistically that, when the effect wore off, it believed its long winter sleep at an end, and sent off shoots and blooms so energetically that December saw the tree a mass of perfumed flower.

Similarly, nerve tonics can be administered to certain plants, with a view to toning them up, assisting growth, and arresting decay.

The Romans arranged their seats in the two temples of Virtue and Honor so that no one could enter the second without passing through the first; and this is the order of promotion—virtue, toil, honor.

The newspaper having the largest circulation is The News of the World, owned by Lord Riddell and printed in London. It has 4,000,000 circulation every Sunday, uses up 450 tons of paper a week, is printed on 26 presses, and its advertising rate is over \$10,000 a page.

Denmark prohibits sweets. The Danish Government has issued a proclamation providing that sugar and certain articles containing sugar, such as jams, preserved and candied fruit, chocolate and cakes may be imported into Denmark only under license issued by the Minister of the Interior.

GOOD HEALTH AND GOOD SPIRITS

Depend Upon the Condition of the Blood—Keep it Rich, Red and Pure.

When a doctor tells you that you are anemic, he simply means, in plain English, that your blood is weak and watery. But this condition is one that may easily pass into a hopeless decline if prompt steps are not taken to enrich the blood. Poor blood, weak, watery blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, loss of appetite, poor digestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous irritability and many other troubles. To poor blood is due the pimples and blotches, the muddy complexion that disfigures so many faces. To have good health, a good complexion and a cheerful manner, the blood must be kept rich, red and pure. This is easily done through the use of a blood enriching tonic like Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The whole mission of this medicine is to help enrich the blood which reaches every nerve and every organ of the body, bringing with it health, strength and new activity. That is why people who occasionally use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills always feel bright, active and strong.

Mrs. E. E. Cook, Simco, Ont., gives strong testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills when the blood is in an anemic condition, she says: "I have been a sufferer for some years from a run down condition of the system. I suffered from pains in the back, twitching of the nerves and muscles, my appetite was poor, I had indigestion and would get drowsy after eating. My hands and feet were almost always cold, and though I was constantly doctoring, the medicine I took did not help me. I had practically given up hope of good health, until a friend from Hamilton came to visit me, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It took some persuasion, but finally I consented to try them. I have reason to be grateful that I did, for after using seven boxes I felt like a new person. I have gained in weight, have a better color and my work is now a pleasure. For this condition my thanks are due to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I cannot praise them too highly."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

There are practically no women auto drivers in Argentina.

Surnames and Their Origin

JACKSON
Variation—Jacks, Jaxon, Jakes, Jake, Jacox.
Racial Origin—English.
Source—A given name.

Here is a group of family names, the derivation of which seems quite obvious. As a matter of fact, it's only half obvious.

You think these names all trace back to the given name of John. So they do. But they all also trace back to the given name of James. In the case of the individual family it is impossible to determine which, unless the ancestry of the family can be traced back to the person from whom it took the surname; and then the research will fail unless there is enough of the history of that individual available to determine whether his medieval neighbors called him "Jack" because his name was John or because it was James.

The nickname of Jack was, if anything, more commonly used for the given name of James than of John in the middle ages. And really the discussion gets more confusing as we go on, for we pause here to remark that the name of James in the middle ages was not James at all, but "Jacobus," and that to-day the French form of the name is "Jacques." That is why the nickname of Jack was more often the variation of James than of John.

The manner in which the family names of Jackson and Jaxon were evolved from Jack is, of course, quite clear. Jaxon, not a very common variation, has been developed from Jack in the same way that Hancock was built up on Han (from Johan, or John), through the diminutive ending "cock."

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The Sweetness of Wheat and Malted Barley is the sweetness of Grape-Nuts

The delicately rich flavor, natural to the grains, is developed through 20 hours baking. Grape-Nuts needs no added sugar, and is rich in nourishment of a form easy to digest.

This ready-cooked food is economical
"There's a Reason"

The Boy Scouts Association.

The Tenth Annual Meeting of the Provincial Council for Ontario of the Boy Scout Association held in Toronto on Friday, January 28th, was the most largely attended meeting that body has ever had, some fifty members of the Council and representatives from various sections of the province being in attendance. Mr. J. W. Mitchell, Vice-President of the Council, presided in the absence of the President, Mr. Gilbert E. Fauquier, who is spending the winter in Italy.

Reports presented to the meeting indicated that the organization in Ontario is now reaching practically 9,000 boys, there having been a substantial increase both in the number of troops and in public interest in the Scout movement since the early summer. It was also stated that the Provincial Board of Honour which deals with all applications for awards for life-saving, etc., dealt with seven meritorious cases during the first six months it was in office. Of these, two were for saving persons from death by fire, four for gallantry in water accidents, and one for specially good services rendered to the Boy Scout Movement. One boy saved two children from certain death in a fire which destroyed their home in which they were quarantined because they were suffering from scarlet fever. The scout not only performed the rescue at great risk to himself, but in doing so contracted a severe attack of the disease.

For the year 1921 Mr. Gilbert E. Fauquier, of Ottawa, was re-elected President, and Mr. W. K. George, of Toronto, Provincial Commissioner. Mr. J. W. Mitchell, of Toronto, and Rev. F. Herbert, of Ottawa, are the Vice-Presidents, and Messrs. H. A. Laurence and G. H. Ross respectively are the Provincial Secretary and Provincial Treasurer. The new Executive Committee consists of Sir John Eaton, C. Q. Ellis, A. B. Fisher, J. E. Ganong, G. G. Gibson, Lt.-Col. Hendrie, John G. Kent, Lt.-Col. Noel Marshall, C. B. McNaught, John A. Northway, A. J. Mitchell, J. E. M. Stewart, H. E. Tudhope, A. J. Gough and J. J. Vaughan. Messrs. Frank Arnold, K.C., H. A. Laurence, T. Albert Brown and A. T. Reid were re-elected to the Board of Honour.

Thrifty Boy.

Mother—"Oh, Freddy! I thought you were trying to economize, and here I find you with both jam and butter on your bread."

Freddy—"Why, of course, mother. One piece of bread does for both."

It is not Christianity that is a failure, it is the lack of it.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

A Plea.

My life is what I made it, good or ill. Let me forever know this, and be still. I would not lay to destiny or fate. The failures that are mine, or over-rate. Those fruitless efforts made. But looking on this life as but a grade, I would with contrite spirit strongly strive.

To let what good there is in me survive.

WELL SATISFIED WITH BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she will use nothing else. Her use of them leads her to believe there is no other medicine to equal them for any of the many minor ailments of childhood. Concerning them Mrs. Eugene Boisvert, East Aldfield, Que., writes: "My baby was terribly constipated, but after the use of Baby's Own Tablets he is entirely well again. I am so well satisfied with the Tablets that I lose no opportunity in recommending them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 25 cents a box, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

To Study Pain in "Phantom" Limbs.

Dr. G. Jefferson, of the Royal Infirmary at Manchester, has just received a grant for the purpose of studying the after-history of amputees, particularly those in which pain is felt in "phantom" limbs, the former members which no longer exist. Dr. George Riddock, of London, in discussing "phantom limbs," says: "When a person has an amputation of a leg or an arm it is a fact that he often complains of pain in the missing member. He may be wearing a cork leg at the time, but the feeling is that the foot is still there. Sometimes this peculiarity is distressing and, although it may last only a few months, cases are known in which persons who have had only one arm or leg for years have complained of aches and pains in the limbs they had lost."

"Cascarets" If Sick, Bilious, Headachy

To-night sure! Let a pleasant, harmless Cascaret work while you sleep, and have your liver active, head clear, stomach sweet and bowels moving regular by morning. No griping or inconvenience. 10, 25 and 50 cent boxes. Children love this candy cathartic too.

How Animals Sleep.

Elephants sleep standing up. When in a herd a certain number will always stand watch while the others sleep, for the big, powerful beasts are timid and cautious at night and will not go to sleep unguarded.

Birds sleep head downward, hanging by their hind claws. Birds, with few exceptions, sleep with their heads turned tailward over the back and the beak thrust beneath the wing.

Storks, gulls and other long-legged birds sleep standing on one leg. Ducks sleep on open water. To avoid drifting ashore they keep paddling with one foot, thus making them move in a circle.

Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and the soles of their feet close together and blanketed by their bushy tails.

Lions, tigers and cat animals stretch themselves out flat upon the side. Their muscles twitch and throb, indicating that they are light and restless sleepers.

Owls, in addition to their eyelids, have screens that they draw sideways across their eyes shut out the light, for they sleep in the daytime.

"Pape's Diapepsin" Corrects Stomach.

"Pape's Diapepsin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, Gases, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach correcter in world.—Adv.

Quarantine.

"This child has the scarlet fever," cautioned the doctor, picking up his hat, "and must be kept apart from the other children. Do you understand?"

"O! do," replied the father. The next morning early the physician again called. When the Irishman observed the doctor glancing around the room, he said: "O! I'll soon have him here, doctor. Ye told me 'I keep 'im separate from the rest, an' 'ee' saw as how only 'th' wan bed 'fr' 'th' fove 'iv' us, O! sent 'im over 'th' slape wid 'th' lad next door!"

No Acquaintance With Water.

"Could you do something for a poor old sailor?" asked the seedy-looking wanderer at the gate.

"Poor old sailor?" echoed the woman at work at the tub.

"Yes, ma'am. I followed the water for sixteen years."

"Well," said the woman, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it."

There are two kinds of religion: creeds and deeds.

Used Autos

BREAKERY SELLS THEM: USED cars of all types—all cars sold subject to delivery up to 300 miles, or test run of same distance if you wish, in as good order as purchased, or purchase price refunded.

BRING mechanics of your own choice to look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.

Breskey's Used Car Market
402 Yonge Street, Toronto

New Uses for Paper.

We have heard of paper-kites, and we have all donned paper hats at children's parties, but Germany is putting paper to an even more unique use.

Whilst travelling in Germany recently an Englishman was struck by the curious window straps in the German trains. Instead of being the orthodox leather ones they appeared to be made of some very strong twisted fibre.

Later he was able to procure a portion of one of these straps, and on investigating, found that they were simply made of paper. It had been twisted into tiny strands, and twisted again and again, then probably treated with something to strengthen it, for the straps must needs be very strong to hold up a carriage window, especially as those in the German trains are of a large and heavy type.

The seats in many of the trains are also covered with the same substance, while baskets and many other articles are made in the same way.

His Hearing Restored.

The invisible ear drum invented by A. O. Leonard, which is a miniature megaphone, fitting inside the ear entirely out of sight, is restoring the hearing of hundreds of people in New York City. Mr. Leonard invented this drum to relieve himself of deafness and head noises, and it does this so successfully that no one could tell he is a deaf man. It is effective when deafness is caused by catarrh or by perforated, or wholly destroyed natural drums. A request for information to A. O. Leonard, Suite 437, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, will be given a prompt reply.

Mr. Paderewski's Title to Fame.

The Polish patriot and pianist, Mr. Paderewski, is keenly interested in farm stock. He once bought some prize pigs in Essex, a transaction to which the newspapers gave much publicity. Not long after he had made the purchase he was looking into the pigsty at a certain farm, when the farmer came up and began to talk. Being anxious to impress the visitor with his importance, the farmer led him to a sty that he had not seen and, pointing to the inmates, said, "Do you see them pigs? I've sold them to Mr. Paderewski, the great pig dealer from abroad."

Most Wonderful Thing.

"Tell me, Jamie, what was the most wonderful thing you saw while at sea?"

"I think the strangest thing I saw was the flying fish."

"Noo, liddle, dinna mak' a fule o' yer mither. Wha ever heard o' a fish fleein'?"

"Another strange thing I saw when crossing the Red Sea. We dropped anchor, and when we raised it again there was one of the wheels of Pharaoh's chariot on it."

"Aye, liddle, I believe you. We've scripture for that."

New York City has a foreign-born population amounting to 41 per cent. of the whole. Only 3 per cent. of London's population is foreign born.

You don't have to suffer

BAUME BENGUE

relieves pain of headache, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism.

Beware of substitutes
\$1.00 a tube
THE LEMING BROS. CO., LTD.
MONTREAL
Agents for Dr. J. B. Bouché
RELIEVES PAIN

FREEZONE.

Corns Lift Off with Fingers

Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. It doesn't hurt a bit. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without a particle of pain.

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

RHEUMATISM
Lumbago, Neuralgia, or any other pain, apply Minard's Liniment to the aching spot and get quick relief. Minard's is the remedy your grandmother used. There is nothing to equal it.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Keep it Dark.
Johnson—"Do Brown never speaks of his family tree?"
Brown—"I expect it's much too shady."

Dining Out.
"Where is the man who keeps this restaurant?" said the disgusted patron.
"He's gone out to lunch," replied the waiter.

A Compromise.
Patient—"Doctor, I'll compromise with you on that bill of yours."
Doctor—"Compromise? What do you mean?"
Patient—"Well, I'll pay for your medicine, and return your visits."

Model Husband.
Mrs. Newbridge—"Oh, dearie, I meant this to be a cottage pudding, but it wouldn't rise."

True Husband—"That's all right, sweetest. Shall we call it a flat pudding?"

One of the Family.
Mrs. Puff (to the new maid)—"But, Alice, there are only two in the family—Mr. Puff and myself. Why had you set places for three?"

The New Maid—"But, ma'am, the cook told me that you had a piano-player in the house."

Scotch Thrift.
It was dinner-time the day after the wedding.
"What's this?" said MacTavish.
"Stewed fruit?"
"Aye," replied his bride. "Dinna ye like stewed fruit?"
"Indeed, I do," replied MacTavish.
"But what hae ye done with a' yon rice we got yesterday?"

"DANDERINE"

Girls! Save Your Hair! Make It Abundant!

Immediately after a "Danderine" massage, your hair takes on new life, lustre and wondrous beauty, appearing twice as heavy and plentiful, because each hair seems to fluff and thicken. Don't let your hair stay lifeless, colorless, plain or scraggly. You, too, want lots of long, strong, beautiful hair.

A 35-cent bottle of delightful "Danderine" freshens your scalp, checks dandruff and falling hair. This stimulating "beauty-tonic" gives to thin, dull, fading hair that youthful brightness and abundant thickness.—All druggists!

Most Wonderful Thing.
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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

MONTH OLD BABY HAD SKIN TROUBLE

On Face and Hands. Itched and Burned. Cuticura Heals.

"My baby was only a month old when her facial hands started to get red and scaly. The eczema started in the form of water blisters and itched and burned. She was so cross and fretful she could not sleep."

"This lasted nine months when I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and I used three cakes of Soap with two boxes of Ointment when she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. Oscar Pillion, Amherstburg, Ontario, May 7, 1918.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum are all you need for all toilet uses. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: The Canadian Ointment Co., Ltd., 115 West 21st Street, Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shines without soap.

WANTED
Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request. HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO. PATENT ATTORNEYS. 30 BRUFAN CHAMBERS. OTTAWA, CANADA.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author. H. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 115 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

Classified Advertisements.

THE TORONTO FREE HOSPITAL, near Weston, Ontario, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York, offers to young women desirous of becoming qualified nurses a three-year course of general training; attractive residence; single rooms. For salary and other information apply Lady Superintendent, Toronto Free Hospital, Weston, Ontario.

Two Smiths.
The vicar's name was Smith, and he had recently been honored by the degree of D.D. The doctor of the village was also named Smith.

A stranger came one day to the place and asked a native the way to Dr. Smith's house.

"Which Dr. Smith do you mean, sir?" was the reply; "I'm what preaches or 'im what practises?"

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

After many years of work the Pyrenees mountains have been pierced with a tunnel that will permit French and Spanish railroads to be connected.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Among the 241 delegates of the 41 nations represented at the League of Nations, not a sign of a military or naval uniform was visible.

ASPIRIN

"Bayer" is only Genuine



Warning! It's criminal to take a chance on any substitute for genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," prescribed by physicians for twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. In every Bayer package are directions for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Tooth Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages, Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

Cause of Early Old Age

The celebrated Dr. Michenoff, an authority on early old age, says that it is "caused by poison generated in the intestine." When your stomach digests food properly it is absorbed without forming poisonous matter. Prolonged bring on early old age and premature death. 15 to 30 drops of "Seigel's Syrup" after meals makes your digestion sound. 10

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative

Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

"Pain's enemy" —I'll say it is!

WHEN you want quick comforting relief from any "external" pain, use Sloan's Liniment. It does the job without staining, rubbing, bandaging. Use freely for rheumatism, neuralgia, aches and pains, sprains and strains, backache, sore muscles.

Keep it handy

SLOAN

Mayhew's 9-day Record Sale

We respectfully beg to state to our customers and friends that this sale is of special character. You may have bought some of these lines a few weeks ago at 40 to 50 per cent more. Don't feel hurt if you get them now at a much lower price. You may want some of the same kind of goods in two weeks or a month from now, and you may have to pay more money for them—in fact you are sure to—but don't forget that this is an Extraordinary Special Sale—one that every person will remember, and we hope will remember it favorably.

Please act promptly, select carefully and order quickly. We will do our best for you. First come, first served. Just 5 days more in which you can save on these greatly reduced prices. Many are taking advantage of it. Why not you?

WORK SHIRTS AND SOX SPECIALLY PRICED

Men's special clearing lot of Flannel Shirts, extra strong, plain grey and military flannel shirts, all sizes; regular selling price \$3.50, clearing at \$1.89.

Woven Black and White Work Shirt, "holy terror" to wear; regular selling price \$2.50, going at \$1.95. Men's Heavy Heather Mixed Wool Sox. Regular price 85c pair; we are making a sales item of this number at 39c per pair.

Men's Black Splendid Weight Cashmere Half Hose, in sizes 10, 10½ and 11; regular \$1, will clear at 48c per pair.

GINGHAM ZEPHYRS

32-inch Gingham Zephyrs, fancy checks and plaids, in standard shades, clearing at 32c per yard.

STRIPED GALATEAS

Order Now—30-inch Woven Striped Galateas, fine quality, suitable for children's wear; special value, per yard, 36c.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT OUR COTTON COUNTER

English Circular Pillow Cotton, real heavy weight, 42-inch; regular 85c yard, special per yard 64c.

84 Bleached Sheet, the very best quality; regular \$1.25, clearing at per yard 84c.

Good Heavy Towelling, regular price 35c, for 21c.

Wide Prints reduced from 30c to 19c.

Best English Prints reduced from 40c to 28c.

Flannelettes, 36 inches wide, regular 50c, for 28c.

Kimono Cloth, pretty patterns, reduced to 33c.

HEAVY WEIGHT STRIPED TICKING

Guaranteed feather-proof; regular price 85c, special per yard 59c.

25 PER CENT OFF ALL CRETONNES AND CHINTZ

A REAL SNAP IN LADIES' KID GLOVES

Only small sizes—5½, 6 and 6½. Colors—brown, black and white. Clearing at \$1.95 per pair.

38-INCH WHITE SAXONY FLANNELETTE

Extra quality; special, per yard, 47c.

EXTRA HEAVY PINK FLANNELETTE

Regular selling price 60c, clearing at 40c per yard.

MEN'S SUITS

Look These Prices Over Carefully. Men's Conservative Suits, mixed grey tweed, strong lining; regular selling price \$35, clearing at \$16.95.

Men's 3-button Conservative Suits, mixed brown, cotton and wool worsted, clearing at \$19.

Men's Conservative Suits in brown tweeds, striped worsted and many other patterns to choose from; regular price up to \$45, clearing at \$29.50.

Young Men's Nifty Suits, in many different designs; regular prices up to \$55, clearing now for \$32.50.

ALL OVERCOATS AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

EXTRA LARGE ALL WOOL BLANKETS

Specially Priced for Quick Selling. Extra Heavy All Wool Blankets, regular price \$13.50, clearing at \$7.75 per pair.

GOOD VALUE IN FLANNELETTE BLANKETS

Splendid Buying for You. 104 "IBEX" Flannelette Blankets, regular selling price \$4.50, clearing at \$3.19.

114 "IBEX" Flannelette Blankets, regular selling price \$5, clearing at \$3.95.

ODD PANTS

We want to draw your attention particularly to these values:

Men's Pants, cotton striped worsted, regular selling price \$4.50, special clearing \$2.68.

Men's Unwearable Pants, heavy tweed, 5 pockets, assorted sizes, special at \$4.48.

Men's Worsted Pants, striped patterns, finished with cuffs, clearing at \$6.19.

Men's Blue Serge Pants, young man's model, clearing at \$6.95.

Men's Overalls reduced to \$1.79.

Enormous reductions in all Caps, Sweaters, Gloves, Mitts. In fact, everything in the store will be sold at terrific reductions.

SHOES AND RUBBERS FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

AT SPECIAL CLEARING PRICES. Every pair of Shoes and Rubbers will have a yellow ticket attached with REGULAR PRICE and SALE PRICE.

Men's Overshoes reduced to \$1.93.

Great reductions in Men's and Boys' Mackinac Rubbers.

SPECIAL REDUCTION ON ALL CORSETS

The Corsets that all good dressers approve of—"D. & A."

One special sales item—Good strong Corset with front garters attached; regular selling prices \$3 and up, clearing at \$1.79.

Many other just such bargains. Ten per cent off will be allowed on all other Corsets.

LADIES' WINTER COATS

Regular \$45 and \$50, for \$18.50.

SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT LESS THAN COST

During Stock-taking many Remnants were thrown out. They are now ticked and placed on tables at prices that will make quick selling.

APPIN

Medical inspection, to which we have been looking forward, was carried out in Appin school on Monday. The inspection was carried on by Dr. Smith and Nurse Campbell of Toronto in a very efficient way. Quite a large percentage of the children were found defective in different ways.

A very interesting meeting was held last Wednesday night in the Methodist church when it was decided that the two young people's societies would have united meetings henceforth. Meetings will be held every Monday evening in the two churches alternately. The first united meeting was held in the Presbyterian church Monday night when a splendid talk was given on "Africa" by Rev. Mr. McCulloch. We trust that the young people will appreciate this privilege and attend these meetings in large numbers. Next Monday evening the meeting will be in the Methodist church at 8 o'clock.

The people on mail route No. 4 presented their courier, Alf. Bardwell, with a fine big load of oats last Monday.

An acknowledgement was received by the Methodist Sunday school for the contribution of \$42 which was sent by them to Mr. Cameron, treasurer of the Chinese Relief fund. A collection amounting to \$36 was also taken for the relief of the Central Europe famine sufferers.

Charles Black has gone to London, to take a short course in the technical school there.

Several from here took advantage of the special train service and attended the hockey match at Sarnia.

Everybody is looking forward to "Brown Eyed Betty" on Feb. 18.

A very interesting meeting of the Appin Women's Institute was held at the home of Mrs. John Macfie recently. A pleasant and profitable time was spent by the large number of ladies present. A question drawer of great interest was conducted. It was decided that at the next meeting the ladies would bring contributions for the new children's hospital to be erected in London.

A tasty lunch was served at the close of the meeting by the hostess.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Expeller does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

STRATHBURN

Mrs. N. Currie, who had an operation last week in London, is progressing favorably.

Mrs. Joseph Siddall was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital on Monday for an operation.

It was with sorrow that all in this section heard of the death of Joseph Munro, who was so well and favorably known.

Mrs. Osier Gray of the Sop arrived here last week to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo Siddall.

Joseph Farrow of Detroit, formerly of the Elford Mills, is on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Thomas Smith.

John Gould is on the sicklist.

PARKDALE

Mrs. Earl Blain is visiting her sister in London.

Ray Degraw of Kintore spent Sunday at Harry Fisher's.

Miss Janet McCallum spent Wednesday of last week the guest of Miss Ida Haggit.

James Haggit and Will Robinson motored to Iona Station Wednesday evening and attended an oyster supper there.

Robert Campbell spent Sunday with his daughter in Glencoe.

Mrs. Fred Haggit and children visited on Sunday with her parents in Inwood.

DAVISVILLE

Sorry to hear that Mrs. Wm. Durfee is on the sicklist.

Mr. and Mrs. John McLean entertained a number of their friends on Friday night of last week. A very enjoyable time was spent in dancing and playing cards.

Mrs. Ernie Armstrong is on the sicklist.

Willie Scott has been confined to his bed for several days but is some better.

Mrs. Wm. Thompson is improving nicely.

S. S. No. 7 intend holding their social evening on the night of Feb. 16. The ladies will serve a lunch and a good program will be furnished.

A Raisin Jack Rhapsody. 'Twas a wintry day in summer, The rain was dry, alas!

The barefoot boy with his shoes on stood sitting in the grass. While the organ pealed potatoes, Lord was rendered by the choir: While the sexton rang the dish-rag Someone set the church on fire.

'Twas midnight on the ocean, Not a trolley car in sight: The skipper called taxicab And rode all day that night.

—Blind Pig Byron.

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

"I see you have accepted a position," said one young fellow to another. "Lay off that stuff," was the reply. "I've got a job. That's the way they are saying it nowadays."

A man whose wife went away for New Year's faithfully watered a plant during her absence only to find on her return that it was of the artificial variety.

Advertisement

'Tis a lesson you should heed—Advertisement. If at first you don't succeed—Advertisement.

Hit the public in the eye With good sense, and reason why—They'll be buying bye and bye—Just Advertisement.

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

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

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a valuable remedy to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessing of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

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

The Transcript

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1921

WARDSVILLE

At the annual meeting of the high and public school board, officers were elected as follows:—Thomas Paulds, chairman; Peter O'Malley, secretary-treasurer. The retiring chairman, A. Douglas, has held the position for 15 years. The report secured from the inspector was encouraging and flattering to the staff of teachers.

The euchre club was entertained last Tuesday evening at the home of Jack Simpson. A dainty lunch brought to a close a very enjoyable evening. The club will meet next Tuesday with Mrs. Blott.

A very interesting meeting of the A. Y. P. A. was held Friday evening at the rectory. After the routine business a short program was rendered, consisting of an instrumental by Lorine Henderson, a solo and an instrumental by Florence O'Neill and comic songs by Will Minna. A social time then followed, during which several games were played. Lunch was then served to the large number present, bringing to a close a very delightful evening.

A meeting of the committee composed of members of the three young people's societies was held at the home of Miss Gardiner to arrange for a union social evening. Dr. Huser presided. The union meeting will be held February 14th in the town hall. The program committee is as follows: Mrs. F. Henderson, Mrs. J. McRae, W. Atkinson, P. Eaton, R. D. Ellwood, T. Simpson.

The refreshment committee:—Mrs. Glenn, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. J. Thomas, Mrs. O'Hara, Mrs. C. Palmer and Mrs. A. Linden.

A winter school for boys in agriculture was opened in Wardsville Monday and will continue for ten days, also a class in first aid and domestic nursing for women and girls.

R. J. Petch, who sold his mill property in Newbury, is building a barn on his farm northwest of Wardsville. He is also living extensive repairs made on the house and contemplates moving there in the near future.

The U. F. O. held a meeting in the hall Thursday night, when a contest for new members came to a close, with Angus McLean's side the losers. Consequently the losing side will put on an oyster supper for the winners Thursday evening.

Miss Florence McGregor of Rodney spent the week-end with Miss Helen O'Neill.

Mrs. A. Douglas was in London on Saturday.

Several residents of Wardsville, taking advantage of the fact that they have a dentist in the village now, kept him busy Friday afternoon.

Misses Maud Murphy and Jean McRae of Chatham were home for over Sunday.

Dr. Glenn is not quite so well the last few days.

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist church recently held their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Barbara King. Miss Lillian Sheppard, who teaches school in Windsor, presented the church with a beautiful pair of silver communion plates in fretted work and it was decided to have them suitably engraved. The ladies were busy preparing for their bazaar, to be held May 24th. By a unanimous vote

an invitation will be extended to Rev. Byron Snell of Alvinston, a former pastor, to conduct the services of the Ladies' Aid anniversary on May 22. At the close of the business a dainty lunch was served and a delightful social hour spent.

SHIELDS SIDING

The literary meeting of the Wardsville U. F. O. Club was held in the school house on Friday evening. There was a good program, consisting of songs, recitations and music. Another interesting feature was a debate. "Resolved that competition has done more for the prosperity of the farmer than co-operation." The affirmative was upheld by D. C. McTavish and Robert L. McAlpine, and the negative by A. J. Purcell and Alfred Quick. The decision was given in favor of the affirmative. Those having charge of the program for the next meeting are Mrs. Alfred Quick and Robert L. McAlpine.

Say you saw it in The Transcript.

KNAPDALE

The Knapdale Farmers' Club held their regular meeting in the school on Wednesday night, Feb. 3, and heard the report of the delegates to the annual meeting of the Lambton Co-operative. The next meeting, which will be held on Feb. 17, will take the form of a social evening.

Some of the Knapdale talent assisted with the program given by the Wardsville Farmers' Club at No. 12 on Friday evening.

Everyone enjoyed the party at Jack McLean's on Friday night.

Donald, the little son of Dan Livingston, has been quite sick for the past few weeks, but is better now.

Miss Mary Gray of Shetland is the guest of her friend, Miss Mabel Hillman.

Miss Duckworth spent the week-end at her home near Cashmere.

Dragged Down by Asthma. The man or woman who is continually subject to asthma is unfitted for his or her life's work. Strength departs and energy is taken away until life becomes a dreary existence. And yet this is needless. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought a great change to many sufferers. It relieves the restricted air tubes and guards against future trouble. Try it.

CAIRO

Mrs. Charles Arnold of Courtright is visiting her mother, Mrs. Joseph Clifford.

Mrs. Robert Macaulay of Bothwell visited her son, W. R., during the week.

Thomas Coleman was a Toronto visitor on Thursday.

We are pleased to see little Jean McKeown out again after her severe illness.

Mr. and Mrs. Mac D. Smith are spending a few days with the former's parents.

Mrs. Minnie Forman visited Mrs. Joseph Clifford on Tuesday.

Mrs. Mary Annett visited her cousin, Mrs. M. Ellwood, Bothwell, on Friday.

F. Sullivan and G. L. Sinclair made a business trip to London Tuesday.

Melvin Sullivan, who is attending business college in Chatham, spent the week-end with his parents.

NEWBURY

R. J. Haggit has returned home from Harrow and Detroit.

The U. F. O. of Knox church are preparing for a box social to be held in the basement on the 18th.

Harold Fennell entertained his S. S. class at his home on Monday evening.

Mrs. O. Pringley has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. M. Waterworth, Glenoe.

Mrs. Alex. Gray received direct from King George, Buckingham Palace, a few days ago, a very handsome memorial in the form of a scroll on which was printed a few beautiful words. At the bottom was the name of Mrs. Gray's son, George, who was killed in the great war.

Mrs. David Logan entertained on Saturday the Mosa-Newbury Institute in honor of her father, Rothwell Winship, it being his 86th birthday. The afternoon was spent in quilting a quilt to be donated to the Children's Shelter at London. The evening was very pleasantly spent playing cards and games. Mr. Winship enjoying and taking part as gaily as the youngest one present. He is to be congratulated on his great age and good health.

The regular meeting of the Mosa-Newbury Institute will be held in the town hall on Wednesday, 16th inst. at 2 p. m. After the routine business Dr. T. J. McNally, District Officer of Public Health, London, will give an address to parents. This meeting is free and everyone will be most instructive. The address will be most instructive.

Worms, however generated, are found in the digestive tracts, where they set up disturbances detrimental to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the harmful intruders have been expelled. An excellent preparation for this purpose can be had in Miller's Worm Powders. They will instantly destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence.

WOODGREEN

Clarence Waterworth returned to his home in Detroit last week where he has again secured a position.

Miss Kate Lumley, who spent a few days in Chatham, has returned to her home.

Several from here attended the ball given in Glenoe last Tuesday night.

Mrs. Andrew Clanahan is visiting in Glenoe at the home of her brother-in-law, who is very ill.

Miss Iva Squire is visiting at the home of her cousin in Ekfrid.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Coyne entertained a few young people the other evening. An enjoyable time was spent.

Miss Hazel Smith, who has been seriously ill with measles, followed by a nervous breakdown, is slowly recovering.

Arthur Harold of Wardsville spent a few days sawing wood in this neighborhood.

Wm. Turk and Wm. Mitchell were in this neighborhood on Thursday securing members for the U. F. O. at Wardsville. An oyster supper is to be given at the end of a contest.

Mr. Finn Guel is giving a course in agricultural work at Wardsville.

Renew your daily paper subscriptions at the Transcript office.