

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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Volume 52.—No. 1

The Glencoe Transcript.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1923

Whole No. 2656

GLENCOE RINK COMPANY Notices

The 30th annual meeting of the shareholders of the Glencoe Rink Company, Limited, will be held in the company's office in the rink premises on Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1923, at the hour of eleven o'clock forenoon. All shareholders who have paid their stock subscriptions are entitled to vote at this meeting. A. B. McDonald, president; Frank Clarke, secretary.

TENDERS FOR WOOD

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for 12 cords of hard wood, beech and maple, for S. S. No. 9, lot, to be delivered not later than Jan. 15, 1923.—J. H. Treastain, Secretary.

TENDERS FOR WOOD

Wanted—tenders to supply School Section No. 1, Mosa, with 75 cords 20-inch green hard wood, mostly maple—balance beech, shabbed and blocked for box stoves. Tenders to be in by Jan. 15, 1923.—J. H. Treastain, Secretary.

FOR SALE

Exceptionally nice-toned piano. Bargain to quick buyer. Would take good organ part exchange. Apply to Box 230, Transcript office.

WOOD WANTED

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Jan. 16 for ten cords of green beech and maple body wood 22 inches long, to be delivered by April 1st, 1923, to Union School No. 14, Mosa.—D. W. Munro, Secretary, R. R. No. 2, Walkers.

WANTED

Married man for orchard. Must understand gasoline machinery. Good general farming. Good six-room house with cellar. High and public schools, four churches and village within one-half mile. Address C. B. Sheppard, Wardville, Ont.

FOR SALE

In Appleton, new eight-roomed cottage, to be completed middle of October. Lot 75 by 175 feet. Apply to W. R. Stephenson.

FARM FOR SALE

Lot 14, con. 12, Metcalfe; 123 acres; good sugar bush, bank barn, pig pens, drive shed, rock well and windmill. Comfortable frame house. Apply to Sam. Hart, Glencoe.

FOR SALE

Three acres of land on Simpson street, containing good lots for building. Apply to A. B. McDonald.

CHARLES GEORGE

Division Court Clerk.
Clerk of the Village of Glencoe.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Office at residence — Symes street

ELMA J. KING

Organist and Choir Director of Glencoe Presbyterian Church.
INSTRUCTION
Voice Culture and Piano
Studio at residence, Victoria street

PEARLIE J. GEORGE, L.L.C.M.

PIANO INSTRUCTION
Glencoe Studio—Symes Street.
Newbury Studio—Mrs. Charles Blain's, Tuesdays.
Phone 109, Glencoe.

DR. W. H. CADY

Chiropractic and Electrical Treatment
WEST LORNE

DRS. HOLMES & HOLMES

SURGERY, X-RAY & RADIUM
310 KING STREET — CHATHAM

GLENCOE LODGE, No. 128

meets every Tuesday evening at eight o'clock sharp in the lodge room, opposite Royal Bank building, Main street. All brethren of the Order cordially invited to attend.—B. E. Clarke, N.G. A. B. Sinclair, R.S.

H. J. JAMIESON

FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE
PHONE 92 — GLENCOE

District Agent

Manufacturers' Life

We Carry

A Full Line
—OF—
Tin, Enamel and Galvanized Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

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

J. M. Anderson

GLENCOE
Plumber

Opera House - Glencoe

Tuesday, January 9—starting 8.15 sharp

Wm. Fox presents

The Greatest Human Drama Of All Time

Over The Hill

The Story of Mother Love Divine

A Picture that will Live Forever

Never in the History of the Stage or Screen has a Production with such an appeal been offered to the People of the World.

NOTE.—This picture played Allen Theatre, London, at \$1.00 prices.

12 - STUPENDOUS REELS - 12

Owing to size of production picture starts 8.15

Under auspices of Trail Rangers

Reserved Seats on sale at Johnston's Drug Store

Adults 50c

Children 25c

Ladies' and Children's Ready-to-wear

The latest Veiling, Collars, New Hosiery Department, Millinery and Blouses, Dresses for every occasion, Underskirts and Camisoles, Misses' and Children's Dresses, Infants' Dresses.

Mrs. W. A. Currie - Main St.

Ladies' Waiting Room in Rear of Store
Phone 25 until our phone is installed



Exide Battery Service

Winter Storage of your Battery

Some people ruin their batteries by neglect during the winter. We wish to put our best service at your disposal to save your battery during the approaching winter.

Our station is well equipped for this work.

Now is the time to have your car overhauled and have all new parts put in that are required.

G. W. Snelgrove - Dealer

Glencoe Ontario

ROOFING OF ALL KINDS

We handle the best grades of roofing, and have made arrangements with an expert Roofer to lay roofing of every description, and are prepared to give a price on Shingles, Brantford Slates, Roll-Roofing, Galvanized Iron, etc., per square, laid on your roof.

GET OUR PRICES

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill Lumber Yard Glencoe, Ont.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Thos. H. Coatsworth, of Ridgeway, has purchased the 100-acre farm of Harold Coates, lot 11, concession 2, Dunwich.

Huron College, the theological seminary of the Anglican diocese of that name, will celebrate its diamond jubilee in 1923.

Dutton, West Lorne and Rodney will each hold a second municipal nomination, as not enough candidates qualified to fill the councillors' chairs.

Kenneth Hill, 17 years old, of London, accidentally shot himself while hunting rabbits and died three hours later in Victoria Hospital. He was clubbing his shotgun with the muzzle towards him, when it discharged.

After a brief illness of only a few days, Mrs. Keesa Duckworth, widow of Lawrence Duckworth, passed away Sunday, Dec. 24, in Mosa. Deceased was a native of Dorchester. She was in her 87th year and is survived by two daughters and four sons.

Early Sunday morning, Dec. 24, the beautiful brick residence of Duncan McKillop, just west of Eagle, was totally destroyed by fire which is supposed to have started from the chimney. Only a small portion of the contents was saved. The loss will be about \$10,000.

Mrs. D. M. Cameron, wife of former Sheriff Cameron, died at the family home in London on Saturday afternoon after a long illness. Mrs. Cameron was born in Toronto on April 12, 1846, and was the daughter of the late William and Harriett Gooderham, of that city. She married Mr. Cameron in 1876 and moved to Strathroy, where they lived until Mr. Cameron's appointment as sheriff of Middlesex county.

The Ontario Government is preparing legislation for introduction at the next session, the object of which is to make land titles absolute after thirty years. It is proposed to pass a declaratory act conferring titles to properties that have been held continuously for that length of time. This will mean great saving of labor in searching titles, making it unnecessary for lawyers to go back beyond that time.

TENDERS FOR WOOD

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Jan. 15th for 12 cords 1-ft. beech and maple for S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid, to be delivered before April.—W. R. Eddie, Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Glencoe Horticultural Society will be held in the council chamber on Monday, Jan. 15, at 8 p.m. Election of officers. General business. Full attendance is requested.—Mrs. J. E. Rourke, Sec.

FOR SALE

Good grade Shorthorn cow due to freshen. Apply to Whit. Johnson, Glencoe.

CARD OF THANKS

George A. Parrott wishes to thank the electors of Glencoe for the very generous support accorded him at the polls Monday, and wishes them the compliments of the season.

CARD OF THANKS

Neil McAlpine wishes to thank the electors of Glencoe for the able support given him in the election. Wishing you all a Happy New Year.

CARD OF THANKS

W. R. Eddie desires to extend to the electors of Ekfrid his sincere appreciation of the hearty vote accorded him on Monday and assures them he will do his utmost to merit their confidence.

CARD OF THANKS

John H. Huston thanks his many friends and electors of Ekfrid for their support, and wishes them a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

CARD OF THANKS

To the Electors of Ekfrid: Ladies and Gentlemen,—Permit me to express my appreciation and thanks for the confidence you have placed in me and the splendid support given at the polls on Monday.
Bernie Galbraith.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the electors of Ekfrid will be held in the council chambers, town hall, Glencoe, on Wednesday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock p.m., for receiving the annual report and appointing officers and directors for the ensuing year.—A. B. McDonald, Secretary.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

Notice is hereby given that Clara Wellens Bristol, formerly of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, and now of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the Province of Ontario, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, George Levi Bristol, of the said City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, residing at the house of the undersigned, on the ground of adultery and desertion.

Dated at Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, the eleventh day of December, A. D. 1922.
Georgianna Urquhart,
Solicitors for the said Clara Wellens Bristol, the applicant.

See it in The Transcript.

Glencoe Elections

A keen interest was taken in the election for councillors in Glencoe, and a large vote was polled. The following men were elected:—Geo. F. Munroe, Neil McAlpine, Geo. A. Parrott and John A. McCracken. The reeve, Allan McPherson, had been returned by acclamation. Messrs. Munroe and McAlpine are new members of the council. The vote on Monday was—

	Dv.1	Dv.2	Total
Geo. F. Munroe	70	84	154
Neil McAlpine	74	73	147
G. A. Parrott	74	71	145
J. A. McCracken	56	64	120
P. E. Lumley	48	47	95
Daniel Treastain	51	41	92
W. T. Hills	37	29	66
J. Tait	28	28	56

Mosa Elections

In the township of Mosa Frederick J. James, a councillor for several years, was elected reeve by a majority of 45 over Elias F. Reycraft, who served the township for a long period both as a councillor and reeve. The councillors elect for 1923 are John A. Leitch, Dan A. Mitchell, James Gilbert and Arch. McCready. Messrs. Gilbert and McCready are new members of the council. Following is the vote polled in the several polling divisions:

For Reeve
Frederick J. James—24, 27, 54, 65, 45, 26, 29, 28—total 298.
Elias F. Reycraft—24, 39, 12, 35, 69, 17, 38, 19—total 253.

For Councillors
John A. Leitch—15, 26, 36, 46, 32, 38, 50, 34—total 286.
James Gilbert—5, 20, 46, 65, 71, 18, 23, 18—total 266.

Dan A. Mitchell—9, 4, 41, 27, 51, 19, 31—total 200.
Arch. McCready—19, 42, 14, 13, 58, 17, 15, 16—total 194.
Charles S. Morrison—29, 34, 41, 26, 29, 10, 9, 7—total 185.
Edway Hurdle—15, 10, 14, 33, 68, 6, 17, 3—total 166.
Wm. June—8, 17, 4, 2, 9, 3, 37, 4—total 84.

Ekfrid Elections

A contest for the reeveship in Ekfrid township resulted in the election of Bernie Galbraith by a majority of 139 over Dugald Black. Mr. Galbraith was a councillor last year. The councillors elect for 1923 are Wm. R. Eddie, John H. Huston, Donald Johnston and Charles Reemle, the three last named being re-elected. Votes polled—

For Reeve
Bernie Galbraith—47, 47, 82, 43, 84, 67, 31—total 351.
Dugald Black—18, 17, 14, 20, 31, 57, 46—total 212.

For Councillors
Wm. R. Eddie—36, 34, 81, 19, 26, 60, 61—total 317.
John H. Huston—38, 34, 62, 41, 18, 74, 26—total 293.

Donald Johnston—32, 35, 45, 53, 22, 54, 26—total 267.
Charles Reemle—32, 19, 34, 27, 57, 72, 19—total 260.
D. J. Campbell—31, 20, 39, 9, 8, 57, 51—total 215.

Newbury Elections

In the elections for the village of Newbury A. Holman was returned for the office of reeve by a majority of 22 over P. T. Galbraith, the vote standing—Holman 58, Galbraith 36. Wm. A. Edwards, Stephen Fennell, Justus Hurdle and H. D. McNaughton were elected councillors by acclamation at the nomination meeting. The hydro-electric commissioners are W. O. Kraft and Wm. Bayne.

Six candidates were in the field for school trustees, and the following vote was cast:—Alex. C. King 67, Frank Robinson 65, D. Stalker 62, Wm. P. Campbell 62, Wm. Gillett 53, Joshua Parkes 35.

Metcalfe Elections

Cyrus Henry was re-elected for reeve of Metcalfe township by acclamation. Candidates for the office of councillor polled the following vote:—Geo. Bennett 220, Christopher Moyle 26, John McNaughton 163, James Main 137, Peter Morrison 119, Chas. Oiler 78. First four are elected.

COUNCILS MEET NEXT MONDAY

The newly-elected municipal councils will meet for organization on Monday, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The date is fixed by statute.

GOOD SPORT AHEAD

Two specially interesting league games of hockey are announced for the Glencoe rink. On Friday evening, January 5, Watford comes over to play Glencoe in the intermediate series, and on Monday evening, January 8, the London and Mosa junior teams, who put up fast and exciting games last year, will play the first game in this season's series. Games are called at 8.15.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BOARD

The Transcript was misinformed last week when it stated that Wm. Hillman was re-elected to the public school board. The trustees whose term of office expired at the end of the year were Wm. Hillman, E. T. Huston and James Poole. Mr. Huston was re-elected by acclamation and Chas. Dean and Frank I. Abbott were elected by acclamation in place of Wm. Hillman and James Poole. The board as now elected for 1923 consists of A. B. McDonald, E. T. Huston, Frank I. Abbott, Godfrey McMurphy, Alex. McAlpine and Chas. Dean. A. B. McDonald was chairman of the board last year.

G. H. S. NOTES

A meeting of the literary society was held on Friday afternoon, Dec. 22, when several ex-pupils and other visitors were present. The meeting opened with a chorus by the school, after which the president, James McAlpine, gave a short address. Margaret Gates gave a reading, followed by the secretary's report. The Oacle was enjoyed by all. Mildred Anderson then rendered a pleasing instrumental. Two ex-pupils, Miss Agnes McEachern and R. D. McDonald, each spoke a few words to the school. Gladys Bechill and Joan Sherwood sang a pleasing duet, and a selection by the third form class was enjoyed by all. Small toy presents were then distributed to the pupils and caused much amusement. The meeting closed with a school chorus, the national anthem and school rolls. The presents were afterwards sent to the Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto.

NORTHERN ONTARIO RELIEF

Subscriptions received for this fund at the Transcript office are as follows:—
Previously acknowledged \$120.64
George Bechill 5.00
Total \$125.64

GEORGE—MORAE

Dutton, Jan. 2.—A quiet wedding took place at the manse here on Thursday evening, Dec. 28, when Wm. J. George, of Dutton and Alberta McRae, of Ekfrid, were united in marriage by Rev. R. Stewart.

THE ROYAL BANK REPORT

The Royal Bank of Canada has forwarded to shareholders a particularly strong statement for the fiscal year to November 30th.

There will be satisfaction among business and mercantile interests to learn that outstanding features of the report show that trade generally has evidently improved to a considerable extent. The trading banks are now actively engaged in handling more business and as a result the Royal, out of total assets of \$479,362,368, has liquid or immediately available assets of \$218,048,331, at which level they are equal to 45.7 per cent of liabilities to the public. This must of necessity be gratifying to the shareholders and is bound to prove of special benefit to the business interests of the country.

Shareholders have also reason to be pleased at the manner in which the savings deposits are being maintained. During the past few years developments arising out of Victory Loan campaigns must have made very marked inroads into the deposits of the larger banks. In the case of the Royal this development has apparently been offset by the expansion of the branch system and the growth in many centres. The deposits amount to \$372,003,861, and of the total the savings deposits account for \$277,598,882.

The larger requirements of business and industry are reflected by total current loans of \$242,937,476. Ever since the close of the war there has been a steady reduction of the business undertaken on behalf of the Government, and holdings of Dominion and Provincial Government securities are down to \$12,550,224, a reduction of over \$1,500,000. Canadian Municipal securities total \$7,901,027; Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks \$13,462,068, and call loans not exceeding 30 days \$48,610,100.

The Profit and Loss Account shows that earnings during the year have permitted of the payment to shareholders of the usual dividends and bonus. After making provision for Dominion Government taxes and the write-off on bank premises, a little over \$100,000 was added to Profit and Loss Account, leaving a balance to be carried forward into the new year of \$1,007,514.

Renew your daily newspaper subscriptions at The Transcript office.

DAILY PAPER RENEW

The Transcript office handles subscriptions and renewals for daily papers at a saving to the subscriber.

Tragedy Near Newbury

Miss May Everett Throws Herself in Front of Express Train

A distressing affair occurred about a mile west of Newbury on Tuesday night when Miss May Everett, daughter of Richard Everett, who lives on the Hagerty road between Newbury and Wardsville, threw herself in front of the Grand Trunk International Limited express about 10 o'clock, and was instantly killed.

Miss Everett had shown symptoms of mental derangement for some time and was under surveillance by the family. Friday evening she managed to elude their watch and disappeared from the house. Searching parties made effort to locate her and intercept her movements but without success. The conductor of the express reports having felt a jar as if his train had struck something and he signalled the engineer to stop. On going back they found the body, which had been thrown about twenty feet.

Dr. Freese, coroner, of Glencoe, was called and will conduct an inquest at the town hall, Newbury, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Miss Everett was about 35 years of age and is survived by her father and two sisters—Mrs. J. H. Robinson, whose home is near the scene of the tragedy, and Miss Maud Everett, at home. Up until recently the deceased had always been of a very cheerful and social disposition, and was highly esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

APPIN SCHOOL TRUSTEES

Appin, Dec. 28.—At the annual Appin school meeting yesterday Charles Bardwell was elected trustee, James C. Allan retiring. The three trustees for the new year are Mrs. Peter McArthur, James Lotan and Charles Bardwell. Charles M. Macle is secretary.

TALE OF A MUSKRAT

Thursday morning, when Norman Jamieson, living on the first concession of Aldborough, went to the garage to take out the car he met with one of the greatest surprises of his life. After repeatedly making unsuccessful effort to start the motor, he sought the cause of the trouble. Looking under the car, he was astonished to see the tail of some animal dangling above his head, and still more surprised, on lifting up the hood of the motor, to find a huge muskrat busily making a breakfast off the wiring insulation. The rodent refused to be driven away and put up a vigorous fight. He had to succumb, however, when Jamieson's two brothers appeared on the scene, accompanied by the family dog and two cats. In order to get into the garage the muskrat gnawed a hole four to five inches in diameter in the two-inch plank flooring, and when discovered and destroyed considerable of the insulation and other wiring on the car, and the wires were bitten through in several places.

Muskrets are reported to be unusually numerous this season, and instead of keeping to the marshy places along rivers and small streams as is their custom, they are showing a tendency to forage more on the high land, often going long distances from the water. The Jamieson farm is about a mile from the Thames river.

A few days ago J. D. Brown, cabinet-maker, encountered a large muskrat on Main street, south, at 12 o'clock. The animal put up so gallant a fight when attacked that Mr. Brown was constrained to let him have his freedom. No doubt the weather propitious, or will read a sign in this muskrat tale that spells but little frost for the balance of the winter.

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Twenty-eight people killed and forty injured in railway collision at Waukegan.

Reeves elected—Glencoe, J. N. Currie; Mosa, George Innes; Ekfrid, L. L. McTaggart; Newbury, Wm. Bayne. County councillors were elected by the people. D. D. Graham and Neil A. Galbraith returned by acclamation for division No. 7 in Middlesex.

Rev. C. W. Brown, a former pastor, officiated at anniversary services of Glencoe Methodist church. Miss Little, Miss Smart, Mrs. Cook and E. Sexsmith are soloists at social evening.

Glencoe hockey club organized. Hon. president, M. J. McAlpine; hon. vice-president, F. E. Poole; hon. sec., Treas., Dr. Dewar; president, George Oldroyd; vice-pres., Robert Crothers; sec.-treas., P. D. McCallum; captain, John Stevenson; manager, Mac. Leitch; committee—D. L. Cameron, Wm. McEachern, John McEwen, Mac. Campbell, James Scott, Harry Finlayson, Martin McCreevy.

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because its action, while fully effective, is mild.

The Cow Puncher

BY ROBERT J. O. STEAD.

(Copyright The Munson Book Co.)

CHAPTER XIX.

Conward paused to speak to Irene before leaving the house.

"I owe you my good wishes," he said. "And I give them most frankly, although, perhaps, with more difficulty than you suppose."

"You are very good, Mr. Conward," she acknowledged.

"I could not wish you anything but happiness," he returned. "And had I been so fortunate as Eiden, in making your acquaintance first, I might have hoped to contribute to your happiness more directly than I can under the present circumstances."

He was speaking in his low, insidious tones, and his words sent the girl's blood rushing in a strange mixture of gratification and anger.

The tribute he implied—that he himself would have been glad to have been her suitor—was skillfully planned to appeal to her vanity, and her anger was due to the fact that she felt herself slighted.

She told herself she should not listen to such words; she should hate to hear such words. And yet she listened to them, and was not sure that she hated them.

She could only say, "You are very good, Mr. Conward."

He pressed her hand at the door, and again that strange mixture of emotions surged through her.

Conward proceeded to the business section of the town, well pleased with the evening's events.

He found his way impeded by crowds in front of the newspaper office.

He had paid little attention to the progress of the war scare, attributing it to the skillful publicity of interests connected with the manufacture of armaments.

To the last he had not believed that war was possible. "Nobody wants to fight," he had assured his business acquaintances.

"Even the armament people don't want to fight. All they want is to frighten more money out of the taxpayers of Europe." To Conward this explanation seemed very complete. It covered the whole ground and left nothing to be said.

But to-night he was aware of a keener tension in the crowd atmosphere. They were good-natured crowds, to be sure; laughing, and cheering, and making salutes of heavy wit; but they were in some way more intense than he had ever seen before.

There was no fear of war; there was, rather, an adventurous spirit which seemed to fear that the affair would blow over, as had so many affairs in the past, and all the excitement go for nothing.

That war, if it came to war, could not be so easy; that it would be a matter of a few months, a few months, at the most, until a thoroughly whipped Germany would retire behind the Rhine to plan ways of raising the indemnity which outraged civilization would demand.

Conward allowed his way through the crowd, smiling in his superior knowledge, over their excitement. Newspaper men were everywhere.

At his office he used a telephone. When he walked to a restaurant, where, after a few minutes, he was joined by a young woman. They took a table in a box. Supper was disposed of, and the young woman began to grow impatient.

"Well, you brought me here," she said. "You told me, and you don't send anybody. Conward, without a purpose. What's the consideration?"

"Yes, I have a purpose," he admitted. "I'm pulling off a little joke, and I want you to be the guest."

"You're some joke," she returned. "Who have you got it in for?"

"You know Eiden—Dave Eiden?"

"Sure. I've known him ever since that job put him out of business up in your room, over so many years ago. He was too rural for that mixture. Still, Eiden has lots of friends—decent friends, I mean."

"I'm neither more nor less than him," said Conward. "But—what's more to the point—does he know you?"

"Not he. I guess he had no memory of the past morning, and would have made a point of forgetting me, even if he had."

"That's all right, then. Now I want you to get him down to your place some night to be exposed upon the spot. I'll fix the date him—and keep him there until I call for him, with his fiancée."

"Some joke," she said, and there was a gleam in her eyes. "Who is it, Conward, you or the girl?"

"Never mind who it's on," Conward returned. "I'm paying for it. Here's something on account, and if you make a good job of it, I won't be stingy."

He handed her a bill, which she kissed and put in her purse. "I need the money, Conward, or I wouldn't take it. Say, don't you know you're wasting your time in this con-game town? You ought to get into the big league. Your jokes would sure make a hit."

This part of his trap set, Conward awaited a suitable opportunity to spring it. In the meantime he took Mrs. Hardy partially into his confidence. He showed her to believe, however, that Eiden's habits would

stand correction, and he had merely arranged to trap him in one of his favorite haunts.

She was very much shocked, and thought it was very dreadful, but of course she must save Irene. Mr. Conward was very clever. That's what came of being a man of experience—and judgment, Mr. Conward, and some knowledge of the world.

But concerning another part of his program Conward was even less frank with Mrs. Hardy. He was clever enough to know that he must observe certain limitations.

At length all his plans appeared to be complete. The city was in a tumult of excitement over the war scare, and Conward was hatching under the unsuspecting noses of Irene and Eiden.

If he could trap Dave Eiden, he would be easy. If he failed in this he had another plan to give failure at least the appearance of success.

The fact that the nation was now at war probably had an influence in speeding up the plot. Everything was under high tension; powerful currents of thought were bearing the masses along unaccustomed channels; society itself was in a state of flux. If he were to strike at all let the blow fall at once.

On this early August night he ascertained that Dave was working alone in his office. Then he called a number on a telephone.

"This is the night," he explained. "You will find him alone in his office. I will be waiting to hear from you."

He quoted Mrs. Hardy's telephone number. Then he drove his car to the Hardy home, exchanged a few words with Irene, and set down to a hand of cribbage with her mother.

Poring over his correspondence, Dave tried to abstract his mind from the tumultuous doings of these last days. Office organization had been perverted; stenographers and clerks were inebriated with excitement. It was as though some great excursion had been announced; something wonderful and novel which divorced the intense from the dull routine of business. And Dave, with his ear cocked for the cry of the latest extra, spent the evening hours in a valiant effort at concentration.

Suddenly he heard a knock at the door; not a business man's knock; not an office girl's knock; a hesitating, timid, apologetic knock.

"Come in," he called. No one entered. Presently he heard the knock again. He arose and walked to the door. Outside stood a young woman. She looked up shyly, her face half concealed beneath a broad

"If you please," she said, "excuse me, but you are Mr. Eiden, aren't you?"

"Yes, am I help you in any way?" The woman stammered a moment, but resumed soberly, "You will wonder at me coming to you, but I'm from the country. Did you think that?"

"I suspect it," said Dave with a smile. "You knowed—" he paused.

"Yes?"

"Like a country girl," he said, boldly.

She giggled again. "Well, I'm lost," she confessed. "I got off the train a short time ago. My aunt was to meet me, but there are such crowds in the street—I must have missed her."

"And I had heard of you. So I just thought I'd ask—if you wouldn't mind—showing me to this address."

She fumbled in her pocket, and Dave noticed her into the office. There she produced a torn piece of paper with an address.

"Why, that's just a few blocks," said Dave. "I'll walk around with you." He turned for his hat, but at that moment there was another timid knock on the door. He opened it. A boy of eight or ten years stood outside.

"Can I come in?" the lad ventured. "Why, of course you can. What is it, son?"

"Are you Mr. Eiden?"

The lad looked shyly about the office. It was evident he was impressed with its magnificence. Suddenly he pulled off his hat, disclosing a shock of brown hair.

"Are you Mr. Eiden that sells jokes?"

"Yes. Or rather, I did sell jokes but not many of late. Were you thinking of buying a few jokes?"

"Did you call him to my father?"

"Well, if I knew your father's name perhaps I could tell you. Who is your father?"

"He's Mr. Marton. I'm his son. And he said to me, before he got so bad, he said, 'There's just one honest man in this city, and that's Mr. Eiden. I want you, Mr. Eiden.'"

"Well, I know it, but I won't claim such a distinction. I remember your father very well. Did he send you to me?"

"Yes, sir. He's too sick. He don't know anybody now. He didn't know me to-night." The boy's voice went thick, and he stopped and swallowed.

"And then I remembered what he said about you, and I just came. Was that all right, Mr. Eiden?"

"You say your father is very sick?"

"He don't know anybody."

"Have you had a doctor—"

"No, sir. We haven't any money. My father spent it all for the jokes that he bought from you."

Dave viewed the child, turning to the young woman. "I'm afraid this is a more urgent case than yours. I'll call a taxi to take you to your address."

(To be continued.)

NURSES

The Toronto Hospital for Incurables, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York City, offers a three years' course of training to young women, having the required education, and desirous of becoming nurses. This hospital has adopted the night-hospital system. The pupils receive uniforms of the school, a monthly allowance and travelling expenses to and from New York. For further information apply to the Superintendent.

A Slight Oversight.

Speaking of absent-mindedness, an old friend writes us that he is reminded of an amusing story of the late Julia Ward Howe. Mrs. Howe was visiting at the home of our friend's parents and found that she had forgotten to put a nightgown into her bag. Her hostess and guest into another room to get one for her, when Mrs. Howe was heard to call out from the guest room:

"O Lizzie, dear Lizzie, it is no matter about the nightgown. I find I have one on!"

Insertion of an artificial tongue enabled a wounded soldier in a New York hospital to talk.



The Possibilities of the Potato.

"Please pass the potatoes, Dad!" How many times we have heard this echo across the table at 7.00 a.m., 12.00 a.m., and again at 6.00 p.m., from boys and girls hungry from the beautiful exercise in the out-of-doors.

Being a food high in starch value and containing protein and basic salts, it is truly an indispensable food for our daily menu.

There are three textures of flesh in the cooked potato which may be determined by their chemical composition, the soggy, the waxy and the mealy.

The soggy potato is usually low in starch and relatively high in protein. When cooked, the tiny starch grains will swell up, but not sufficient to burst the cell-walls which would give it the starchy and mealy condition. A potato of this content readily absorbs water and becomes wet and soggy in the centre.

Potatoes that are of a waxy texture have a greater proportion of starch to protein. The protein acts as a framework to prevent the starch from forming a flaky mass when cooked, and holds the potato together better. This class of potato is much in demand for making salads and cream potatoes.

In the case of the mealy potato, each cell is well filled with starch grains and when cooked these grains burst the walls of their prisons and the result is a flaky mass. If the starch proportion is too high the potatoes will fall apart when boiled, causing a waste as well as a messy appearance. However, they are very good when baked. Potatoes with a mealy texture and high in starch are likely to be mealy when cooked.

There will be changes in the composition of the potato no matter how carefully they are stored. These changes are taking place continually. Each have their effect upon the food value of the potato. By these changes the starch and sugar are broken up and water is given off with the result that the potato tastes sweeter. As spring draws near and the potato begins to sprout, a distinct change from the mealy condition may be noticed.

The method of cooking potatoes may have some effect upon the quality and food value, because of the change of the texture or the addition of fats and other substances during this process. Boiled potatoes in jackets lose about one per cent. of

their food value, while those peeled lose about seven per cent. Baked potatoes lose very little in nutriment or quality.

Potatoes en shamrock—Remove the seeds from one-half of a sweet green pepper and chop with an onion and a bit of parsley. Chop cold boiled potatoes, add salt and the chopped mixture. Place in a steel spider with two tablespoons of hot butter. Cook slowly and when brown, turn out and serve.

Potatoes with cream sauce—Rub two tablespoons of butter and one tablespoon of flour together in a frying pan. Add one cup of stock or milk and stir until it boils. Remove from fire, add five tablespoons grated cheese, salt, and one green sweet pepper chopped fine. Put a layer of this sauce in a baking dish then a layer of sliced (boiled) potatoes and repeat until dish is full, finishing with a layer of sauce. Sprinkle this with bread crumbs and bits of butter and bake for fifteen minutes.

Potato croquettes—To two cups of mashed potatoes, add one tablespoon of butter, yolk of one egg, a bit of onion juice or chopped onion, salt, pepper and parsley. Form into patties and fry in hot fat.

Potato omelet—Put one cup of mashed potatoes through the ricer and mix with three eggs, beaten light, and salt. Drop from spoon on hot, well-buttered skillet. Brown on both sides.

Creamed baked potatoes—Medium-sized potatoes (twelve) one-half cup of cream, one cup of milk, three-quarters of a teaspoonful of salt. Pare the potatoes and place in the bottom of a pan, cover with milk and cream and add the salt. Then cover the pan and place in the oven. Keep the pan covered until the potatoes are almost done; then remove the cover and allow the milk and cream to cook down until it is thick.

Creamed potatoes and peas—Three points of steamed or boiled potatoes, one can of peas, one cup milk, two tablespoons of flour, one tablespoonful of butter. Thicken the milk with a little milk saved for the purpose. Add the butter and cook for fifteen minutes. Put the peas in and pour over steamed potatoes.

Stuffed potatoes—One medium sized potato, one teaspoonful of cream and one teaspoonful of butter. Remove the inside of the potato with a

spoon; mash and mix with the cream and butter. Fill the potato shell with the mixture and leave in the oven for five minutes.

Strong Liquid Position of Royal Bank of Canada

Total Assets Stand at \$479,362,366 — Of This Amount Liquid Assets Are \$216,046,334, Equal to 45.37% of Liabilities to Public—Savings Deposits Show Canadian People Practice Thrift.

The Annual Statement of the Royal Bank of Canada for the fiscal year ended November 30th discloses the stocks of approximately \$48,000,000; strong and sound position of the bank. With its large and complete organization throughout the Dominion, the report of the Royal Bank of Canada reflects in a special manner the general conditions of the country. On this account there will be satisfaction to find that following the readjustment period for industry and trade, the general trend of business is evidently on the upgrade.

Of the greatest importance from the public standpoint is perhaps the manner in which the savings deposits have been maintained in the face of lessened industrial activity. The substantial total of these deposits indicates that a very great proportion of the people have been adding materially to their savings. This is a healthy sign, particularly in view of the large amount that small investors have placed in Victory Bonds during the past few years. Total deposits amount to \$372,008,961, of which \$277,596,882, bear interest.

Bank's Cash Position.

The Bank has fully maintained its strong liquid position, the percentage of actual cash on hand and in bank to liabilities to the public being 38.20%.

Of total assets of \$479,362,366, liquid assets are \$216,046,334, being 45.37% of liabilities to the public. Of this amount cash on hand and Dominion notes total \$63,935,920. Other principal items

included in the liquid assets are Call Loans on bonds, debentures and stocks of approximately \$48,000,000; cheques on other banks \$20,673,642; balances due by banks and banking correspondents \$27,893,718; Canadian Municipal Securities and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities, other than Canadian \$7,501,927; Railway and other bonds \$18,462,068.

Profits Well Maintained.

The Profit and Loss Account shows that profits have been well maintained, the total for the year, after deducting charges for management, accrued interest on deposits, making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts, having amounted to \$3,958,469, which equals 19.40% of capital. This amount, added to the balance of Profit and Loss carried from the previous year, made the total amount available for distribution \$4,809,514. From this was paid in dividends and bonus \$2,856,000; there was transferred to Officers Pension Fund \$100,000; appropriation was made for Bank Promises of \$400,000; Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation \$500,000; leaving an amount to be carried forward to Profit and Loss of \$1,007,514.

That the Royal Bank of Canada has come through the period of business depression in such splendid shape is an evidence of the stability of our Canadian banks and of the business sagacity of those in charge of them.

What a pity that there are not more Margies in the world!

Women Can Dye Old Faded Things New in Diamond Dyes

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple any woman can dye or tint her worn, shabby dresses, skirts, waists, coats, stockings, sweaters, coverings, draperies, hangings, everything, even if she has never dyed before. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect home dyeing is sure because Diamond Dyes are guaranteed not to spot, fade, streak, or run. Tell your druggist whether the material you wish to dye is wool or silk, or whether it is linen, cotton or mixed goods.

In a mixing bowl mix two cups of boiled and drained pumpkin with two tablespoonsful of butter, salt, pepper and paprika, to taste, and one-half cupful of fine cracker crumbs, stir well, together, until well heated, then allow to cool, and shape into neat croquettes, brush over with beaten egg, toss in bread crumbs, fry in smoking hot fat to a golden color, drain and serve hot with tomato sauce.—Miss H. A. L.

Minard's Liniment for Burns & Scalds.

Always pay debts and compliments and you will succeed.

Minard's Liniment for Coughs & Colds.

Kiwanis favors Active Immigration Policy



IMPRESSED with the fact that Canada's future progress, and the future of her national railways to a large extent depend upon a progressive and vigorous immigration policy, the Kiwanis Club of Montreal, recently set afoot a campaign in favor of the immigration laws of the country. The campaign was a distinct success from the start and through the efforts of the committee appointed, a Kiwanis immigration day was observed in most of the Canadian cities in which Kiwanis Clubs exist. The above photo is of the Montreal Kiwanis Immigration Committee. From left to right the members are: Hy. E. Weaver, Leo S. Kelly, Andrew C. Gordon, Ed. N. Howell, Secretary; Ed. A. Cunningham, J. W. C. Taylor, Chairman; Allan J. Hildreth, Joe Stanford, Kiwanis Club President; Douglas Bremner, Owen J. Callery, William H. Clapp, Chas. H. Ross, Kiwanis Secretary, and Frank J. Ho.

ROAD BUILDING IN QUEBEC

A successful season of road building and repairing in Quebec has been concluded by the Provincial Department of Highways. As a result of this work several new districts, which hitherto were inaccessible for colonization purposes, have been opened up for settlement. In addition, the main highway over which the tourist traffic from the United States and other Canadian provinces moves, have also been improved upon, resulting in a greater number of cars visiting the province this year and increased revenue for the Provincial Treasury. Altogether some 476 miles of regional and municipal roads were constructed in 1922. Repairs for the same two classes of roads totalled 111 miles, while maintenance was carried out on 2,530 miles. Earth roads improved and maintained in a permanent manner totalled another 233 miles, making in all 3,655 miles improved upon or constructed by the Department of Highways in 1922.

The building of new roads and the repairing of old ones for colonization purposes was a prominent feature of this year's work. In line with the Government's colonization policy, for which some \$5,000,000 was set aside in 1920, \$1,550,000 of this sum was used in 1922 to open 552 miles of winter roads, while 712 miles of passable roads were completed, 597 miles repaired and 57 made with bridges.

The construction of these roads opened up several remote districts which were eminently suitable for colonization, and a large number of families were settled upon these lands with Government assistance. During the year ended June 30th, 1922, the Minister of Colonization, Hon. J. E. Perrault, reports the sale of colonization lots, comprising 220,000 acres, and of this area, several thousand acres have been cleared and will probably be brought under cultivation during the coming year.

Tourist and Commercial Traffic.

The increase in tourist and commercial traffic on the provincial highways has brought about a more permanent form of construction. The old gravel roads on main highways where the traffic is heavy are gradually giving way to macadam, bituminous macadam and concrete. A total of 163.51 miles of main highways were completed up to October, with an additional 133.83 miles still under construction, and there is every likelihood of the whole programme being completed by the end of the year, making a total construction of main highways of 337.34 miles. Of this mileage the classification of roads shows 65.95 miles of macadam, 10.08 miles of bituminous macadam, 9.72 miles of concrete and 215.19 miles of gravel roads.

In addition, the municipalities, under the direction of the Department of Highways, carried out a very comprehensive programme of road building in 1922. In all some 399.01 miles of road were scheduled to be constructed, and already 313.33 miles have been completed. Favorable weather conditions during the fall months practically assured that this ambitious program will be carried out in its entirety. Gravel roads accounted for 338.19 miles of the total, macadam 52.50 miles, bituminous macadam 7.73 miles and concrete .67 miles. The municipalities also repaired 11.60 miles of road, 75.48 miles of which were macadam, 17.25 miles of bituminous macadam, .49 miles of concrete, 7.08 miles of bituminous concrete and 11.29 miles of gravel.

The province has been receiving considerable revenue from tourists who have entered the province in their cars, and it is estimated that during the year 1922 alone more than \$12,000,000 was spent in Quebec. Figures compiled by the Provincial Bureau of Statistics show that in 1921 the number of motor cars entering the province totalled 3,430; in 1916, 7,531; in 1917, 9,429; in 1918, 9,177; in 1919, 18,105; in 1920, 31,918; and in 1921, 41,957. The 1922 total is estimated at well over the 50,000 mark.

With the improvement in highway and well-directed publicity which has been carried on by various Quebec tourist agencies in the United States and Canada during the present year, it is more than likely that 1923 will witness a greater amount of tourist traffic than ever before, and a consequent increase in money spent in the province.

Ordering by Sample.

A young woman entered a telegraph office in an Ohio town and asked the operator if his line made connection with Chicago. On being answered in the affirmative the young woman opened her bag, took out a bunch of samples and went to writing. After some difficulty she squeezed her thoughts into ten words and approached the sending table. She laid down the written blank, two samples, one marked "A" and the other "B," together with the sum of twenty-five cents. The message read:

"Sellum and Sellum, Chicago. Send express, five yards sample 'A' and six yards 'B.'"

A Worth, Jim.

Old Lady—"I suppose that you sailors are very careful when you are at sea?"

Old Salt—"No, not at all, ma'am. In fact, we try to be as reckless as possible."

Nelson's Monument, in London, weighs 1,535 tons and is 177 feet high.

Campana's
ITALIAN
BALM

Prevents chapped hands, cracked lips, chilblains, etc. Makes your skin soft, white, clean and smooth. ADVANTAGE 222 77

Dobson
New Life
Remedy

A REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM IN ALL ITS VARIOUS FORMS.

Testimonial.
Dundas Street, Toronto.
Dobson's New Life Remedy.
Dear Sir:—It affords me more than mere pleasure to add my testimony to the many I am sure you already have as to the merits of your New Life medicine for sciatica and rheumatism. I was a great sufferer for a long time with sciatica, and hearing of your medicine, I procured two bottles, which cured me completely, at least one year ago, and have never been troubled since.
Trusting your medicine will become universally known and cure, as I believe it will, all sufferers who take it.
I am yours very truly,
R. SMITH.

One bottle for One Dollar. Six bottles for Five Dollars, from your nearest Druggist or direct from.

Dobson
New Life Remedy Company
78 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Canada.

SYNOPSIS OF PEACE TREATY TO BE PLACED BEFORE TURKISH DELEGATES

Deadlock Between Britain and Turkey Over Possession of Oil Region and Conference May Break Up as a Result of Dispute.

A despatch from Lausanne says:—The inviting powers are preparing the outline of the peace treaty which they will place before the Turks in a few days. British Foreign Secretary Curzon has decided on all points and only awaits French decision on the questions of the Ottoman debt and capitulations.

The powers' terms are: 1. Freedom of the Straits, according to the already discussed allied plan, giving Turkey security for Constantinople and the Sea of Marmara. 2. Turkey's southern frontier to be practically untouched, Mosul with its oil fields, especially remaining under British control.

3. Protection of minorities under the League of Nations. 4. No forced migration or exchange of populations as was proposed to get all Greeks out of Asia Minor and all Moslems out of Greece.

5. The Greek patriarch to remain in Constantinople as religious head of the Orthodox Church, but shorn of his political power. 6. Partition of the Ottoman debt among the allied territories except for the war debt, which is to be paid by Turkey alone.

7. The Greek population in Constantinople to live under a separate community administration.

8. A fixed rate for exemption from military service of non-Turks.

Questions still unsettled include capitulations. Lord Curzon will let the French propose measures for protection of the Allied financial interests, as they have let him carry on privately with the Turks over Mosul.

The British and Turks are at a deadlock over the oil region, as Lord Curzon has refused every concession to the Turks. This makes three major points on which the conference is deadlocked, the Straits not being among them.

First is Mosul, which the Turks are bringing to the front. They have awakened to the facts of the world struggle for oil and in their present expansive Nationalist mood are determined now to possess the oil fields.

Second are the regulations for foreign population within Turkey. The Turks are opposed to any compromise on these capitulations, saying it would impair their sovereignty. No amicable solution is in sight.

Third is the distribution of the debt. Turkey insists the war debt, too, be distributed among the states now under mandate.

As the Turks, in private conversations, are showing a daily increasing willingness to compromise, the shock of receiving the powers' terms may break the conference. But the fact that both sides desire peace militates against such an ending, and there are no warlike signs.

Lord Curzon is preparing the terms chiefly to make progress. He has already succeeded in his main purpose of convincing Asia that the British Empire is still powerful. Word has come back to Lausanne that news has been passed through the bazaar that this is to be an English peace. Similarly the word has spread that the Soviets have failed to close the Black Sea.

Thus Lord Curzon has had his way with Asia, is ready to sign, and will compromise somewhat on everything but oil.

A despatch from London says:—That a very serious view is taken in British official circles of the crisis at Lausanne which has resulted from the Turkish delegates' refusal to yield an inch of their demands is shown by the urgent despatch of British warships from Malta to Constantinople. This naval gesture is taken as a clear

intimation that Lord Curzon has reached the end of his patience at Lausanne, and that unless a more satisfactory attitude is readily adopted by the Turkish Curzon will feel it his duty to leave the conference.

It is pointed out that Turkey has not yet made peace, and that if the conference breaks down and a state of war is resumed the terms already offered to Turkey are not likely to be offered again.

The return of British warships to the Golden Horn, says The Daily Chronicle, diplomatic correspondent, "is a warning that the British forces occupy and can hold against any conceivable Turkish force that is sent against them, the two gates to the Straits, Gallipoli and Chanak; that British naval power prevails to the very quays of Constantinople, and that by virtue of that naval power the Turkish Capital and all Turkish hopes of return to Europe are ultimately at this country's mercy."

"It is a reminder of what a breakdown of these peace negotiations may mean to Turkish ambitions. And the Turks would be singularly lacking in imagination or sense of reality if they did not perceive in the background the Little Entente, perfectly willing, if the need arises, to throw them permanently out of Europe."

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RAILWAY CHIEF VISITS AMHERST
Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railway System, caught by the photographer with a party of civic officials at Amherst, Nova Scotia.

MEMORIAL PARK BEGUN ON VIMY RIDGE

Landscape Gardening Operations Under Way, Says War Graves Official.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Plans for transforming the devastated area on Vimy Ridge, the gift of the French Government to Canada as a memorial park, are already progressing. Colonel H. C. Osborne, of the Imperial War Graves Commission, stated on his return from abroad. The landscape gardening is being done under Colonel M. Ross, chief horticultural officer of the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission. It will take a long time to complete the work, Colonel Osborne commented, but when it is finished Vimy Ridge will be to future Canada what Agincourt is to Great Britain.

W. S. Allward, whose design for the memorial monument was accepted, is at work in London now. His design has received unreserved approval from many prominent English artists and sculptors.

"Canada will possess on Vimy Ridge a dignified and suitable surrounding for the memorial," Colonel Osborne said. "The Canadian stand at St. Julien in 1915 was regarded as one of the most outstanding features of arms in the war, but at Vimy the Canadian Corps first fought together as a unit composed of men from every part of Canada, so that Vimy may be said to be the first occasion when Canada took part as a nation in arms."

Other objects of the overseas trip concerned the commemoration of missing men, business of the Imperial War Graves Commission in Canada, United States and Siberia, which come under the Canadian office. A number of conferences were held, some attended by Hon. P. C. Larkin, High Commissioner, to consider the best means of having memorials to the 20,000 missing Canadians. The great majority of these will find a place on the Canadian monument at Vimy.

"Relatives of deceased soldiers may be assured that nothing is left undone to beautify and care for the cemeteries in the theatre of war," Col. Osborne said. "The work of permanent construction is proceeding rapidly and the general effect is such as to be a matter of great pride to the British Empire."

Eleven Air Lines Now Radiate from London

A despatch from London says:—The London-Berlin airway, the first section of which, that between London and Holland, was opened recently, adds an eleventh plane to those leaving London daily for the Continent. The popularity of the airways among tourists during the past summer has led to plans for routes to be opened in the spring by which London will be connected by air with all of the principal points within 500 miles.

Service daily to Scotland, France, Denmark, Iceland and Luxembourg is being made. A fleet of planes also makes special trips, charging about four pence (eight cents) a mile.

The new London-Berlin route is operated by an English company. It is now furnishing service in each direction from Rotterdam daily. Five planes are making eight trips daily between London and Paris, carrying an average of three persons on each trip. The lines to Rotterdam, Brussels and Antwerp are doing a capacity business.

Pomologist Prints Pictures on Apples

A despatch from Paris says:—Pictures of photographs printed delicately on apples are the latest discovery of a French pomologist. Taking a negative, and carrying out a process whose secret he has guarded, this nurseryman is able to reproduce the picture upon the smooth skin of the apple, where it remains till the fruit is entirely decomposed.

As there is a saying here that anyone who has been tricked is a "pays" hopes are entertained, in view of Germany's failure to fulfill her obligations, that means will be found to print the pictures of prominent Germans on pears, to be sold for the benefit of the Reparations Commission.

The Week's Markets

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.20 1/2.
Manitoba oats—Nominal.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 92c; No. 3 yellow, 90 1/2c, all rail.
Barley—Malt, 60 to 62c, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 77 to 78c.
Rye—No. 2, 86 to 88c.
Milled, Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$24; shorts, per ton, \$26; middlings, \$28.50; good feed flour, \$2.
Ontario wheat—No. 2 white, \$1.13 to \$1.15, according to freights outside; No. 3, \$1.10 to \$1.12.
Ontario No. 2 white oats—41 to 43c.
Ontario corn—Nominal.
Ontario flour—Ninety per cent. pat., in jute bags, Montreal, prompt shipment, \$5.20 to \$5.30; Toronto basis, \$5.15 to \$5.20; bulk, seaboard, \$5 to \$5.10.
Manitoba flour—1st pat., in cotton sacks, \$7.10 per bbl; 2nd pat., \$6.60.
Hay—Extra No. 2, per ton, track, Toronto, \$11 to \$13; mixed, \$10.50 to \$12; clover, \$8 to \$11.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, track, Toronto, \$9.50.
Cheese—New, large, 25c; twins, 25 1/2c triplets, 26 1/2c; Stiltons, 27c. Old, large, 27c; twins, 28c; Stiltons, 29c.
Butter—Finest creamery prints, 43 to 45c; ordinary creamery prints, 40 to 41c. Dairy, 30 to 31c. Cooking, 22c.
Dressed poultry—Chickens, 4 lb. and up, 26 to 28c; do, 8 to 4 lb., 23 to 25c; fowl, 5 lb. and up, 26 to 28c; do, 4 to 5 lb., 23 to 25c; do, under 4 lb., 20 to 22c; geese, 28 to 30c; ducklings, 30 to 32c; turkeys, 40 to 42c.
Margarine—20 to 23c.
Eggs—No. 1 candled, 30 to 40c; select, 44 to 45c; cartons, new laid, 75 to 80c.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, lb. 6 1/2c; primes, 6c.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.50; per 5-gal. tin, \$2.40 per gal. 50c; maple sugar, lb. 23 to 25c.
Honey—60-lb. tin, 12 to 12 1/2c per lb.; 5 and 2 1/2-lb. tins, 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per doz., \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Potatoes—Ontarios, No. 1, 80 to 90c; No. 2, 70 to 80c.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 26 to 28c; cooked ham, 38 to 40c; smoked rolls, 26 to 28c; cottage rolls, 32 to 35c; breakfast bacon, 32 to 35c; special brand breakfast bacon, 38 to 40c; backs, boneless, 30 to 42c.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$21 to 22; 70 to 90 lbs., \$20 to 21; and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, 6 1/2c; heavyweight rolls, 6 1/2c.
Lard—Pure tallow, 16c; tallow, 16 1/2c; lard, 16c; prints, 18c. Shortening, tallow, 13 1/2 to 14c; tallow, 13 1/2 to 14c; lard, 14c to 15c; prints, 14c to 15c.
Heavy steers, \$6 to \$6.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5 to \$5.75; do, med., \$4 to \$5; do, mod., \$3 to \$4; do, com., \$3 to \$3.25; canners and cutters, \$2 to \$2.50; butcher bulls, good, \$4 to \$4.75; do, com., \$2.25 to \$2.50; feeder steers, good, \$5 to \$5.50; do, fair, \$4 to \$5; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; calves, choice, \$10 to \$12; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$5.50; milk cows, choice, \$60 to \$80; springers, choice, \$70 to \$80; lambs, choice, \$12 to \$13; sheep, choice, \$6.50 to \$6.50; do, culls, \$2 to \$2.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$11; do, f.a.s., \$10.50; do, country points, \$10.
Montreal.
Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 92 to 93c; oats, Canadian western, No. 2, 64 to 65c; Canadian western No. 3, 59 to 60c; extra No. 1 feed, 67 to 68c; No. 2 local white, 15 to 16c. Flour, Manitoba spring wheat, 1st pat., \$7.50; seconds, \$6.00; strong bakers, \$6.40; winter pat., choice, \$6.50. Rolled oats, bag 60 lbs., \$5.15 to \$5.25. Bran, \$2.4. Shorts, \$2.8. Middlings, \$3.1. Hay, No. 3, per ton, car lots, \$16 to \$17. Cheese, finest eastern, 28 to 28 1/2c. Butter, choice creamery 88 1/2 to 90c. Eggs, fresh, 45c; selected, 48c; No. 1 crack, 28c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 90c.
Construction has commenced on the new plant of the Shawinigan Water and Power Co. at Lac Beauport, Que. The plant will include a dam across the St. Maurice River and will develop 150,000 horse power. There are 150 men employed at the present time in preliminary construction work, but early in the new year the working force will be increased to over 300 men.

Dominion News in Brief

Dawson, Y. T.—Good weather and favorable conditions have given the silver camps a great start on their winter output, which will be far in excess of the first estimates. Earlier reports from May were to the effect that the past summer has been one of the most successful ever experienced by the silver mining camps in that district and a new production record was created.

Vancouver, B. C.—The construction in Vancouver is planned this winter of a million-dollar building designed especially for transportation company offices.

Brooks, Alta.—More than 100,000 pounds of alfalfa seed of the Grimm variety will be available from the Brooks District for seed purposes this year, according to G. M. Stewart, of the Dominion Seed Branch. This is twice as much as was ever produced in that district before, and on account of the exceedingly good weather conditions last fall, it is unusually good quality, as evidenced by the fact that the product has just taken second place in the alfalfa exhibit at the International Livestock and Grain Show, Chicago. Fifty per cent. of this amount is eligible for registration.

Regina, Sask.—Saskatchewan has produced the largest wheat crop in her history, despite the drought which afflicted the district west of Saskatoon, according to the Provincial Bureau of Statistics. All grains have been of excellent quality, the bulk of the wheat grading No. 1 Northern. The grain has been marketed rapidly, no great shortage of cars being reported except at a few outlying points.

Montreal, Que.—An extension course in Export Trade is being planned by the authorities of McGill University in conjunction with the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, and with the co-operation of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The course is particularly devised for the assistance and training of export managers, assistant managers and clerks.

Sherbrooke, Que.—The Southern Canada Power Co. intends initiating another large power development on the St. Francis River which will produce some 30,000 horse power. The strain of demands upon present production has created a situation in which there is no surplus power available for customers in the Eastern Townships.



Urges Lash for Dope Agents
Chief of Police Samuel Dickson, of Toronto, believes in special institutions for the care of drug addicts and the lash for those who peddle the drug. Pines, he says, are paid by the men higher up.

The Automobile

Now is the time for all good motorists who contemplate laying up their cars for the winter to pay particular attention to the machinery if they wish to avoid endless trouble in the spring.

It is the consensus of opinion among automotive men that at least 60 per cent. of trouble with the mechanical equipment of an automobile may be directly traced to the lack of lubrication or the use of lubricants entirely unsuited for the purposes of the definite part requiring lubrication.

It is a messy, dirty, disagreeable job to crawl underneath an automobile to fill up the grease cups and turn them down. However, a little attention in this respect has proved itself a deciding factor in the economical maintenance of a car.

Owing to the hardships of the winter season it is imperative that the car be given special care as to the lubrication of chassis bearings in particular.

Grease the Bright Work

Before laying up a car for the winter all the bright work should be coated with a thin film of grease to prevent its tarnishing. The grease cups should be filled with a high grade non-acid grease and turned down until the lubricant covers the part requiring lubrication. These grease cups should be removed and filled once more.

The water should be drained from the radiator and water jacket, the oil should be drained from the crankcase and crankcase refilled with a high grade lubricant; such assemblies as the universal joint, transmission, clutch and differential should be oiled for as per your instruction book.

The storage batteries should be removed and both the terminals of the battery and wire terminals coated with grease to prevent corrosion. The gasoline tank should be drained, the car should be jacked up on horse to remove the weight from the tires. The tires should not be deflated; the car should be covered, if possible, and stored in a warm, dry place.

Use plenty of grease in running or laying up a car. Grease is always cheaper than repairs.

Attention to Radiator.
"Attention to the radiator is a most important duty in winter weather," according to a well-known automobile man. "First of all, it ought to be washed out with a solution of lye and water to remove all scale or dirt that may have accumulated in the summer. Then you are ready for your anti-freeze mixture. The most simple and satisfactory will be found to be alcohol."

"Using wood alcohol you will find more effective, as the following will show:
"Wood alcohol—Ten per cent., 18 deg. F. above zero; 20 per cent., 5 deg. F. above zero; 30 per cent., 9 deg. F. below zero; 40 per cent., 23 deg. F. below zero; 50 per cent., 33 deg. F. below zero.

"Denatured alcohol—10 per cent., 24 deg. F. above zero; 20 per cent., 16 deg. F. above zero; 30 per cent., 7 deg. F. above zero; 40 per cent., 2 deg. F. below zero; 50 per cent., 8 deg. F. below zero.

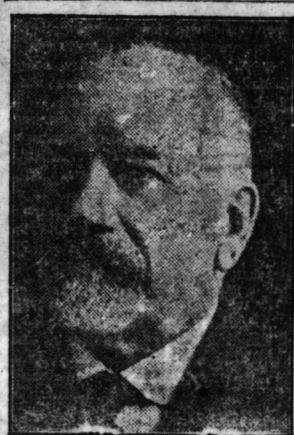
"Remember, alcohol evaporates more quickly than water, so the mixture has to be renewed regularly. Put a little glycerine in, too, because this floats atop the solution and checks the evaporation."

"Of course, look to the battery and generator in the winter, because they are under a greater strain than in summer, and employ a radiator cover, too. Then you're set."

Thinking about what you are doing is better than thinking about what you have done.

Yes, money does talk sometimes, but its favorite remark seems to be, "Good-bye!"

Saskatchewan has again won the championship for hard spring wheat at the International Livestock Show at Chicago. First place was secured by R. O. Wyler, of Lussit, last year the championship was won by a farmer in the state of Montana, but this year Canadian growers came back ahead, winning fourteen out of the twenty-five wheat awards.



Hon. George Langley
Recently re-elected president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, a huge grain handling organization which operates throughout the west.

Uninhabited Deserts of United States to be Mapped

A despatch from Washington says:—Every year many thousands of prospectors and other persons perish in the deserts of the south-west after becoming lost. In order to reduce this annual death toll, the United States Geological Survey is mapping and marking the uninhabited desert regions, and planting guide posts here and there to direct travelers to water holes and inhabited places. A series of guide books, describing the deserts and waste places of this section of the country, is also being published by the Survey.

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior says:

The output of Canadian mines in the West can be trebled as soon as the necessary market has been established, according to Dr. Charles Cammell, Deputy Minister of Mines, who has returned from a prolonged inspection tour of the western coal fields. The average output at present is 5,500,000 tons a year, and as the demand warrants, the output can be increased to from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons yearly, he said. Dr. Cammell stated that Canadian coal was taking the place of American coal throughout the West and, except for the district in southwest Manitoba, Canadian coal is being used practically exclusively in the three Prairie Provinces this year. The biggest problem of the western mines is to secure a large enough market to produce coal on a large scale.



Uncovers Egyptian King
Lord Carnarvon, the discoverer of the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamen, who ruled Egypt, 1,300 years before Christ. It is the most important discovery ever made in Egypt, and has resulted in the unearthing of treasures worth forty million dollars.

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Interesting Items.

Hoboes for having the best fat Leicester wether in the sheep department at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago were awarded to A. and W. Whitehead, of Guelph, Ont.

It is estimated that the total volume of trade of Canada for 1922 will approximate to that of 1921. Imports are not now declining very much; on the other hand exports are increasing so that on the calendar year's operations a favorable trade balance of \$100,000,000 or more should be reported.

At the end of October, 1922, 28,680 returned soldiers had been established on the land, according to a statement made by Major John Barnett, Chairman of the Soldier Settlement Board. Of this number 22,281 secured loans, amounting in all to \$92,836,442.

What is regarded as a reflection of the improving business conditions throughout Canada is the steadily mounting receipts of the Post Office Department. Indications are that by the end of the present fiscal year, the Department will have a surplus of \$1,000,000.

Calgary ponies, owned by Peter Welch, and ridden by his daughter and sons, won a total of twenty-four prizes at the Horse show at Springfield, Mass., and Brockton, Mass., recently. These ponies were shown in competition with practically the best jumpers in the United States and made almost a clean sweep.

The output of Canadian mines in the West can be trebled as soon as the necessary market has been established, according to Dr. Charles Cammell, Deputy Minister of Mines, who has returned from a prolonged inspection tour of the western coal fields. The average output at present is 5,500,000 tons a year, and as the demand warrants, the output can be increased to from 12,000,000 to 14,000,000 tons yearly, he said. Dr. Cammell stated that Canadian coal was taking the place of American coal throughout the West and, except for the district in southwest Manitoba, Canadian coal is being used practically exclusively in the three Prairie Provinces this year. The biggest problem of the western mines is to secure a large enough market to produce coal on a large scale.

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Soils and Crops

56 Essex communications to Agronomist, 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Mr. A. M. S. Woodville, Ont.—Should sour milk or buttermilk be used in fattening cockerels, and what advantage is there in it?

Answer:—With a view to testing the relative values of sour milk and water as the liquid portion of the ration for crate feeding cockerels, a test was carried on at the Lennoxville, Que., Experimental Station. The experiment involved three weeks' feeding, when the birds were ready for market. The birds were fed a mash consisting of equal parts of barley meal and white middlings mixed with a sloppy state with sour milk for one of the lots and with water for each of the two others. Where milk was used the birds made an average gain of 1 1/2 lbs. each, at a cost per pound of 10 1/2 cents. When water was used as the liquid portion of the ration, the birds made greater gain but at a considerably higher cost per pound, the figures being 1 1/2 lbs. of gain per bird at a cost of 17 1/2 cents per pound.

Packages for Apples.

F. G. Durham County, Ont.—What are the legal packages in which apples may be packed for market and what are their respective dimensions?

Answer:—The Inspection and Sale Act, which is administered by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, provides for the marketing of apples in barrels, boxes, and crates. Barrels have been longest in use and most of the crop is marketed in this form of package. Practically all of the Eastern Canada apple crop exported to England is shipped in barrels. The law provides that barrels, which should be made of strong seasoned wood, should be made of staves of a length of 28 1/2 inches; the head should have a diameter of 17 1/2 inches, the distance between heads 25 inches, and the circumference of the barrel at the head 64 inches outside measurement. This size of barrel has a capacity of 7,056 cubic inches. If soft wood heads of thicker dimensions than the staves are used,

it is necessary to increase the length of the staves correspondingly so as to ensure the proper distance of 26 inches between the ends.

The apple box, which is becoming more and more used for the finest grades of apples, must have a length of 18 inches, a width of 11 1/2 inches, and a depth of 10 1/2 inches, representing as nearly as possible 2,174 cubic inches. These are inside measurements.

The apple crate corresponds in dimensions with the box. The walls of the crate should consist of strong slats placed three-quarters of an inch apart. These descriptions are published in Acts, Orders and Regulations No. 4 of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Apples may also be sold in open packages such as the bushel basket or hamper, but where these are used it is required that packages shall be marked, before being taken from the grower's premises, with the name and address of the grower or vendor as the case may be.

Identification Marks for Hogs.

J. M. N. Victoria Co.—What system, if any, has been adopted for identifying hogs marketed according to grade?

Answer:—An improved ear-tag for marking commercial hogs has received the approval of the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner, who announces that the tags will be distributed to farmers wishing to ship co-operatively or to sell according to grade at local shipping points. Points of distribution are being arranged in the different provinces, but in the meantime the tags can be obtained of A. B. McDonald, Toronto, for Ontario; of P. Rodrigue, Montreal, for Quebec; and of J. K. King, Moncton, for the Maritime Provinces. They are available in lots of 100 and cost \$2.00 per lot. Punchers for insertion of the tags cost three dollars, nickel-plated, and two dollars Japanese. Directions for tagging accompany each purchase.

SPROUTS

It is a fact that dusting is the natural method for a hen to clean up and rid her body of lice. But when dusting boxes are used in the winter laying quarters the air of the house is cloudy with dust most of the day. This dust makes the house unpleasant and unwholesome for both the hens and their owners. Dusty air seems to be one of the causes of colds in some flocks.

Some poultrymen have successfully used an outside dusting box. Just outside one of the trap doors of the house a small waterproof shed is constructed. The front of the small low shed is all open as the dust is blown outside. The dusting box is far enough back from the front to keep the earth dry.

If such an arrangement is not used, I think it best to leave out the dust box in the laying quarters. All of this dust can be treated with blue ointment to prevent lice. Then they can be removed in the house straw litter if they wish but there will be no thick dust constantly kicked into the air and fanned all over the nests and walls. Many poultrymen have found it satisfactory to have the hens do all their dusting outside in the fresh air and give them no chance to contaminate the poultry house air by inside dusting.

Rendering Beeswax.

With beeswax worth more than twice as much per pound as honey, every particle of this product in the apiary should be saved. In an apiary run for extracted honey, most of the wax will come from cappings, but a considerable amount can be saved from broken and discarded combs and small pieces of burr comb scraped from the frames during the season.

To render small amounts of cappings and small pieces of new comb, the solar wax extractor is the cheapest and simplest for the melting is all done by the heat of the sun and the wax is separated from the refuse at the same time. This extractor, however, is not suitable for old combs or a large amount of cappings, as too much wax is left in the refuse, which must be further treated by pressing.

The most satisfactory method of rendering wax in large quantities is by means of a wax press, such as are advertised in the supply catalogues. A small press costing about \$18.00 will soon pay for itself in an apiary of twenty or more colonies. This press is easily worked and extracts practically all the wax from the refuse.

If the wax is to be extracted out of the work should be done during a honey flow to avoid robbing. The best time, however, is during the winter after the bees are put away and require no further attention, when the work can be done under more satisfactory conditions.

The equipment necessary in melting the wax need not be very expensive. A stove large enough to hold two two- or five sized wash boilers is ideal. If a stove is not available, two small gas or gasoline burners will

do very well. The press should stand firmly on a box or raised platform but need not be fastened down. Three pieces of good strong burlap about forty inches square to hold the melted wax will be required; there will last for several pressings.

When ready to begin work place one of the tanks or boilers containing about three gallons of water over the fire, at the same time put on the other boiler about half full of water. Into this put the racks or followers of the press to heat. The combs or cappings are then gradually poured into the first tank and stirred occasionally. As soon as the wax is reduced to a steaming mass, free from lumps, it is ready for pressing. Now, remove the first rack from the hot water and place it in the bottom of the press, spread one of the pieces of burlap over this rack, using a temporary form to keep it in place, and into it pour about two gallons of the melted wax; fold the edges of the burlap over the wax carefully so that there are no lumps or the pressure will not be even over the whole surface. Over this place the second rack, another piece of burlap and more wax, repeating the process with the third, provided the press is adapted for this amount. Now, turn down the screw until it engages the top follower, and fill up the press with hot water in which the racks were heated until it reaches the lower edge of the upper support in the press. The screw should be turned down slowly so that the wax and water has a chance to squeeze out from between the racks. As soon as the screw is down as tight as it will go release it until the top rack is out of the water; this allows the refuse in the burlap to become saturated again with hot water; again tighten the screw, repeating the process two or three times. The wax being lighter than the water will float to the top and after the screw is tightened for the last time hot water is added to float this wax off into containers where it is allowed to harden. Old honey or water pails will do for this purpose. When the wax is all floated off, the water in the press can be drawn off through the faucet below, the screw released and the racks removed and returned to the tank of hot water. The burlap is unfolded and the residue cleaned from it, as this is extremely hot, gloves should be worn. If the residue does not leave the burlap readily, rubbing it between the hands will loosen it. If the work has been done properly no wax will show between the fingers when a small amount of the refuse is squeezed in the hand. While the first lot of wax is being pressed a second lot can be melting; care should be taken, however, not to let the wax boil over, as wax is highly inflammable.

Beeswax is used in many trades but the bulk of it is used for the manufacture of comb foundation. Any manufacturer of bee supplies will make up the beeswax into foundation at a very low cost. More than enough wax can be obtained from an apiary in one season to provide all the foundation for the following year and often with a good surplus. G. B. Goodenham, Dominion Apiarist.

Italy is a large producer of silkworms.

Parents as Educators

Pictures For Children—By Edith Riland Cross

Let us give our children special training in the early years of their lives, in the knowledge of beautiful pictures. Help them to enjoy the pictures in the home.

When our children were babies, we often talked to them about our pictures. As a result, they could point out such pictures as Rabbits' "Boy and the Rabbit," Sargent's "The Boy John," the Aurora, Hofmann's "Head of Christ," several of the Madonnas and Sir Galahad.

It always gave them great pleasure when they would find these pictures in their homes. It also gave them an appreciation of art, and stimulated their interest and observation.

One day, my oldest boy, age five, pointed to the picture of Burne-Jones' "Golden Stairway" and said, "Mother, did they take that picture with a ladder, or did someone paint it?" Then there we talked together of how prints were made from great pictures, and of the galleries where the originals are kept.

While teaching kindergarten, I had bought a large plain oak picture-frame with a hinged back so that pictures could easily be changed during the year. As I recalled this, I decided that it would be a good thing to have one in the home. So I had two such frames made. The boys are so proud to have their own framed pictures hanging by their little white beds.

And it has been interesting to see the enjoyment they take in changing the pictures, and in making their own selections.

It has resulted in a good collection of pictures which the children add to as they find those that interest them. To this I have added many of the Perry and Brown prints which I had used in my kindergarten work, and

we save the covers of magazines that depict child life and activities.

I have noticed that the children prefer colors to the black and white studies. They care for pictures of people or animals rather than for those of inanimate objects. Boys like pictures showing strength, as knights and soldiers; while girls like those portraying distinctness, beautiful children, and ideal surroundings. Both boys and girls like pictures of activities and sports and once in a while they fancy a beautiful landscape.

Of course, to be honest, a mother must add that the pictures sometimes found in their frames are not always the most artistic. For I have often noticed prints of the football heroes, in their season, the attractive advertisements for Campbell's soups, and posters for a coming circus. Yet it is best to let it be the children's choice.

I was happy to note that when I returned from the hospital with a new baby boy, the pictures in their frames were "Jesus Blessing Little Children" and Jessie Wilcox Smith's "Mother and Baby picture."

Another suggestion which I have found helpful in the home is to have the pictures in the children's bedrooms or play room hung on a level with their eyes. It is surprising to see how much keener is their observation when this is done. Let the children climb up or be lifted up to see those pictures which are hung higher so that they can really study them. Always take time to help them understand pictures, for you thus begin their appreciation of art.

These suggestions could be carried out in any home, for, with the present wealth of good magazines, such a collection could be easily made, and at little cost, while a very inexpensive frame would suffice.

A Real Time-Saver.

Our cow stable is fifty feet long. At the end we have located a two-foot spool or drum. On this spool are wound sprocket chains, which are spread on the spool at the same width as the gutter in the stable. There are fifty feet of the chain wound around the spool at the rear end of the gutter all the time. This is unwound when we clean the stable.

Another fifty feet of chain with check on about every two feet apart, lays in the bottom of the gutter all the time. Then there is enough additional chain to attach to another two-foot spool in the manure shed. The two spools are attached to shafts with gears. The gears are operated with a gasoline engine.

When we clean the stables we sweep the litter into the gutter and then start the engine and watch the manure move out into the manure shed. This takes about a minute. Then we reverse the gear and wind the surplus chain on the spool at the rear of the gutter. This leaves the cleared part of the gutter ready for cleaning the next day.

We find this a very convenient way to dispose of the manure and there is nothing for the cows to kick at if they are so disposed. The outfit is also sanitary.—C. T. S.

Fresh Rhubarb in Winter.

Fresh rhubarb of the tenderest quality may be grown at home, according to an experimental project carried on at the Experimental Station, Kentville, N.S. Clumps of rhubarb which had been two years planted from seedlings were forced under a bench in the greenhouse. These clumps were dug in the fall and allowed

to thoroughly freeze before forcing.

They were brought inside on January 18 and placed under the bench. The roots were sprinkled as occasion required, and some soil was scattered around them to help retain moisture. To exclude light, canvas was placed around the bench. The first rhubarb was ready to use February 3, and it was finished March 30. The area occupied was 22 square feet. The yield was 89.75 pounds. The yield per square foot was 4.07 pounds. The conditions necessary for growth, it will be observed, were principally warmth and moisture. The light was excluded. Similar results can be obtained in the furnace room of a house cellar. It is worth trying, that is for one who enjoys "pie plant" in its finest condition.

Effects of Forcing Winter Egg Production.

From the standpoint of the hatchability in the eggs, there is evidently a limit to which one may go in forcing hens for winter egg production. In an experiment carried on at the Charlottetown Experimental Station, the hens were fed full rations with a view to securing a high rate of egg production. Electric lights were used in the pullet pens from the 1st of December to the 10th of February. The Superintendent of the Station, in his report, states that the hatching record that year showed that the use of lights and feeding to secure a high yield of winter eggs reduced the hatchability of the eggs and the vitality of the chicks.

Green feed, meat and exercise help winter egg production. January eggs never glut the market.



THE DEPARTURE OF ERIN
John Bull (to Erin): "Well, goodbye Erin, and I hope you'll be happy with him."—From London Opinion.

SMOKE



OLD CHUM

The Tobacco of Quality

The Present Significance of Type and Feeding of Bacon Hogs

The secret of success in live stock endeavor is the production of exactly what the market calls for. This point today has peculiarly been emphasized with reference to Canada's place among the great bacon producing countries. We have the feeds. We have the hogs. Unfortunately though, during the war years, pigs were simply pigs. Practically the same prices applied to all types of hogs, in so far as the farmer was concerned. Several breeds of swine have been featured, not all of which can claim merit as bacon hogs, notwithstanding other desirable characteristics.

Now, however, we are catering to a distinctly discriminating market. A hog must be produced that conforms to a definite standard, i.e., the production of a Wiltshire side for the British market. In short, this hog must be: (1) of correct type as represented by some three breeds of crosses thereof; (2) fed in such a way and on such foods as to develop this type to the highest degree.

The breeder of such hogs has every thing to gain and nothing to fear from the market grading regulations presently in effect.

Type, Briefly, smoothness and quality are paramount essentials, neat head and neck; smooth, compact shoulder, well blended; fair, not excessive length of side, but deep, with a smooth well arched top and well muscled loin and a straight underline; a smooth and well developed ham; quality as evinced by flat clean bone, fine hair and a trim, straightness of side from shoulder to ham. The following are decidedly objectionable, rough, open shoulders; too heavy a proportion of head, neck and shoulder; lack of spring of rib back of shoulder; too long a side; too short a side; drooping away back; lack of depth, etc.

Weight. A hog is ready for marketing as a Wiltshire side when he is finished, not before or after. Different breeds and crosses and different strains within breeds finish at varying weights. Some strains of Berkshires, for example, are finished at 170 pounds, others at 200. Certain strains of Yorkshires finish best at 210 to 220 pounds and higher. The range should be from 185 to 200 pounds with a closer average range of 195 to 205 pounds.

Breeds. The Yorkshire hog in point of popularity is at the top. The right type of Yorkshire—not too lengthy—will produce the right type of Wiltshire side. The Berkshire, too, can produce a splendid export side, provided he is of the improved Canadian (if it may be so called) Berkshire type—more length, a smoother shoulder and less thickness than the old-fashioned block pig. Strains of Berkshires of the lengthier, smoother type are highly valuable. The Tamworth is lower in point of numbers at present, but is a splendid bacon hog, provided it is properly finished within the range of weights given.

Crosses. Any cross in swine tends towards stronger, thriftier pigs. Efforts in crossing, however, should be devoted to type or a fusion of desirable points from the breeds crossed. The Yorkshire-Berkshire cross is good in either direction, with the male of the former and the female of the latter most in favor. The Berkshire-Tamworth cross is excellent, using a Berkshire boar. Some advise the Yorkshire-Tamworth fusion. The main gain here, however, is in the introduction of the carcass.

The Tamworth-Duroc cross is a most popular one in Western Canada and Western Ontario. Such cross-bred pigs, however, will not so uniformly

grade as selects under market grading, as pigs of the previously mentioned crosses. Lastly, the cross-bred pig is a market hog only. Using the cross-bred sow for breeding is a retrograde step and the one implicit danger in cross breeding pigs.

Correct Feeding. Certain strains of Durocs and Chester Whites, properly and specially fed, make good bacon hogs. Almost any strain of Yorkshire, Berkshire and Tamworth, improperly fed, may be classed in a variety of ways other than as selects—ship-hogs, thick-smooth, etc., etc. Proper feeding of the bacon hog destined to produce the right type of Wiltshire side is almost, if not equally, as important as breeding, breed and strain.

Particularly avoid overfeeding and this most particularly in the weaning and recently weaned pig. At this stage there are more pigs ruined as ultimate selects, than at any other. Keep young pigs hungry. Provide exercise, green feed, earth, charcoal, ashes; use feeds up to four months of age that will grow bone and muscle.

The bacon hog must first grow a frame. Remember, though, that a pig too rapidly pushed at the finish does not show the quality of side or the right admixture of relationship of fat and lean. Middlings, shorts, osts and barley are all good components parts of the mixture for a growing pig. There should be plenty of variety in the meat mixture. Corn and barley may be used more heavily during the last six or eight weeks but sparingly at first. Milk products are the most valuable of all hog feeds. Where from four to five pounds of meal may be required per pound of gain without milk, the meal cost of gain may be reduced to from three to three and a half pounds with skim or buttermilk. Swine breeding should not be considered in any fairly large way unless there is assurance that some milk product will be available during at least the earlier stages of the pig's life. Nor is there any real substitute for milk. Once more and lastly—avoid overfeeding.

Tests of Bacon Pigs. The Department of Agriculture is carrying on a modest way at the present time, tests with bacon pigs somewhat in the same way as is done in Denmark, in a universally large and standardized way. At the Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the Experimental Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I., a number of pairs of pigs have been fed during the past summer. Each pair of pigs is from the herd of one of the large swine breeders in the respective provinces, and is part of the litter of one sow as representing, in a measure, strain without breed. All have been fed uniformly. Accurate weights and records have been kept as to time and feeds. These pigs are now being slaughtered and subjected to most careful slaughter tests and subsequent grading of the finished Wiltshire side. Most interesting and valuable data, hitherto not available, are being collected.

This work is, it is hoped, but the advance movement toward extensive testing work with bacon hogs along the lines prevalent in Denmark, so that not only the right breeds, but also the best strain and families within breeds, will be known.

Denmark features but one class of pig—the bacon type. But two breeds are used, the Landrace and the Yorkshire. The fusion of these two breeds gives them the hog that has made Denmark famous as a bacon producer. This is but the result of intelligent specialization, properly supervised and checked. Denmark has produced what the market wants. So must Canada. Geo. B. Rothwell, Dominion Animal Husbandman.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR

Crossing the Gully.

When Jimmy Foster and his cousin Tad looked out of the kitchen window after the storm they could hardly see the top of the barn, so thick and high the snow had drifted.

"The stock will have to be shovelled out," said Jimmy's father. "It is going to be hard work to get feed and water to them."

The storm had come at an inconvenient time, for the day before the hired man had gone home sick.

"I don't know how we are going to get all those paths made," Mr. Foster went on.

Jimmy reached up to the nail where his sheepskin coat hung. "Let us shovel the path, father," he said. "Two boys ought to be as good as a hired man."

"And one of them with skis, hey, Jimmy?" Tad said with a laugh. "Barrel-skis at that!"

Jimmy flushed. He looked as if he wanted to answer back, but he held his tongue. Tad was surely a tease, but after all he was Jimmy's guest. Besides, Tad was a city boy spending his first winter in the country, and perhaps it was not strange that he should be amused at country ways.

The skis were made from two about barrel staves of fine oak. Jimmy had chaped the staves with great care, sandpapered the wood until it was as smooth as glass and afterwards given it a coat of shellac. Then he had added two stout leather straps, and the job was done. The skis had exactly the right curve, but Tad made fun of them just the same.

"A boy can't make skis," he said. "Throw them away and I'll ask father to buy you a pair."

But Jimmy shook his head. "I won't throw my skis away," he said stoutly. "I made them, and I can use them."

Nevertheless he hung the skis in the woodshed and did not even give them a trial all winter.

And now, on the day of the spring snowstorm, his cousin was taunting him again. Jimmy squared his shoulders. "Well, I'll beat you shovelling, Tad, if I can't ski," he said.

The snow was still swirling as the boys went out; it cut their faces and sifted down their necks. They fell to shovelling with a vim; but it was discouraging work. As soon as they cleared a path the wind partly covered it again. The stock was restless. The boys could hear the lowing of the cows, and the horses were stamping on their stalls.

Tad was soon out of breath; try as he would to keep up with his cousin, he kept dropping behind.

"Here we are at the woodshed!" Jimmy shouted at last. He looked up and noticed Tad's plight. "There's a lighter snow shovelled down by the gully."

The gully lay at the foot of a long hill, on the other side of a brook.

"I'll go down and get the shovel," Tad offered. He was mortified to have given out so soon at the work.

Before his cousin could reply he was off. Down the hill he went on the crusty snow, slipping and sliding.

"Wait!" Jimmy called after him. "Don't try to cross the brook on our land; it's deep, and the ice is too thin. Keep on down to the edge of the next field."

But the wind carried his voice the wrong way; Tad went on without replying, and a moment later was lost to sight in the driving snow.

Between the bottom of the hill and the brook itself there was, perhaps ten feet above the brook, a stretch of three or four yards before the bank fell away. That stretch, which had a slight upward slant, gave Tad a chance to slow up a little before it was time to scumble down over the ledge. Nevertheless, he was breathless when he reached the brook.

"Only a step or two now and I'll have the shovel," he said to himself.

Just as he was about to step out he heard a shout: "Don't move! Stay where you are!" Looking up, he saw a dark object skim down the hill. A drift of snow struck the back of his neck, then a flying figure went over his head, and Jimmy on his skis took the brook as easily as a snowbird and landed lightly on the farther bank.

"Well, sir!" exclaimed Tad.

Jimmy went up to the top of the snow fort and dug out the snow shovel for Tad. He came back and threw the shovel across the brook. "You'd have had a cold bath if you had tried to walk across here," he said. "Wait, and I will go to the further end of the brook where I can stop over. I'll be with you in a jiffy."

As Jimmy hurried off he looked back. "Homemade skis!" he cried, good-naturedly.

It was Tad's turn to flush. He was still red in the face when he saw Jimmy coming down the near bank.

"I'm going to apologize," Tad said to himself. "Some boys would have let me get my wetting. But all the same he is going to have a pair of sure-enough skis, or my name's not Thaddeus."

And the next winter Jimmy got the skis, together with a trip to the sliding country with Tad and Tad's father and a guide.

State buttermilk, if kept clean, gives just as good results as fresh buttermilk in pig feeding. The trouble, when trouble comes, is generally due to lack of cleanliness, which causes digestive disturbances.

CANADA'S RECOVERY

Reproducing a chart issued by this publication, indicative of Canada's Trade with the United States, the New York "Magazine of Wall Street," than which no better financial authority is published, comments on the return of the Canadian dollar to par as follows: One year ago today the American visitor to Canada could take an American ten-dollar bill to a Canadian bank and exchange it for eleven dollars in Canadian currency. In other words, the American dollar in Canada commanded a premium of 10%.

Not many months before that, an American ten-dollar bill brought \$11.90 in Canada—a premium of 19%.

Today, the difference between the two currencies is so small as to be negligible. A differential of 1.64 of 1% (to-day 1.8 of 1%—Editor) measures the present premium, and some contracts have been made on absolute parity.

The disappearance of the premium of the American dollar in Canada is, in some part, the result of a contraction in American trade abroad, but in great measure it is the result of the expansion of Canadian trade and the very general and substantial improvement in the Dominion's economic position. The re-establishment of parity between Canada and America marks the ending of an era, as trying as it is heroic, in Canada's economic history.

In view of this recovery in Canadian affairs, American business men and investors are displaying considerably increased interest in their northern neighbor. The tendency derives additional impetus from the friendship and amity which would naturally exist between two peoples who speak the same language and are in nearly absolute accord as regards customs and principles of trade and commerce.

The business man's interests centre on Canada's products of foodstuffs, her vast timber lands, her mineral resources and asbestos mines. While the Dominion has undergone development on a colossal scale in the last quarter-century, the business man is aware that her territory still embraces one of the world's few remaining open spaces, and that a steadily growing market is certain to develop.

The investor looks to Canada's big industrial plants—British Empire Steel, Canada Cement, Dominion Glass—her famous pulp and paper mills, including Spanish River, Abitibi and Laurentide, her utilities and her railroads, especially the empire-building Canadian Pacific.

The Battle of Three Rivers.

Ottawa, Ont.—Arrangements have been made by the Department of the Interior to erect a monument on des Forges Street, at Three Rivers, Quebec, to commemorate one of the most interesting of the minor battles that followed the American attack on Quebec by Arnold and Montgomery in 1775. In the spring of the following year many of the American troops passed Three Rivers in a wretched condition and the evacuation of the country seemed to be proceeding at great speed, but on June 8 it was learned that an American column was marching on the town, which was without garrison or defence. A corps of volunteers was organized by Joseph Bouché de Niverville who managed to hold the enemy at bay until the arrival of a detachment of Royal Light Infantry from Quebec. A constant fire was maintained by the Canadians and the Americans were dispersed.

The Americans had captured Antoine Gauthier, habitant, and obliged him to act as their guide. "The manner pointed out to them," says Dr. Sault, the Canadian Historian, "the great risk of marching by the main road on account of the gubato watching along the river and consequently he was allowed to strike through the bush to Ste. Marguerite. He lengthened the circuit so well that the troops in town had time to cut a long trench in the common and plant the battery on the crests of the hill nearby so as to cover the most part of the column. On June 8 the attack was made on the whole line of the trench, but the Americans were so well peppered by the rifles and cannon that they retired without renewing the attempt."

Mr. William Michellin, of Three Rivers, has generously donated a piece of ground near the site of this battle. A monument is to be erected and a memorial bronze tablet placed thereon.

Language of Stamps Had Old Beginnings.

The devoted knight in days of old would show his faith to a cause by kissing the crossed handle to his sword. From this ancient custom is derived our custom of writing X to mean a kiss. The first stamp that was struck on cross-way was probably the result of carelessness, but as more and more envelopes were stamped every year, it soon occurred to someone that such a stamp was cross-ways to the envelope, and that it "stood" for a kiss.

So a "language of stamps," accidental at first, had its beginning.

Many a love message has been written on the tiny space under the stamp, and to show that such a tender message was there, the stamp was often set askew.

Women have better sight than men. Short, thick curly hair is said to be a sign of great strength.

EARN BIG MONEY

LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

The world's greatest industry. Millions of automobiles are being sold every year. Millions of parts to repair. Millions of opportunities await the trained auto mechanic. Year's work in the auto industry will bring you \$2,000 to \$10,000 yearly.

Have a Business of Your Own

Thousands of our graduates are making big money in the auto business. Rusty mechanics making more money than big executives. Part-time (evening) students in Detroit, Mich. (Albion) in business and have all the car dealers (Detroit) was getting \$10 weekly, now making \$100 monthly. (Albion) was getting \$10 weekly, now making \$100 monthly. (Albion) was getting \$10 weekly, now making \$100 monthly.

Complete Course

Endorsed by Big Auto Factories

Every branch of the auto business—mechanics, construction, operation, driving and repair of auto, trucks, tractors, farm, fishing, pleasure and gas engines. All teaching by actual factory methods. Graduates helped by actual factory methods. Graduates helped by actual factory methods.

Special Courses in Battery Repair, Body Repair, Painting, etc.

Good Positions Await Graduates

Graduates of this school are in demand by all auto factories, repair shops, etc. They are paid \$10 to \$20 weekly. They are paid \$10 to \$20 weekly. They are paid \$10 to \$20 weekly.

Michigan State Automobile School

5272 Auto Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Sensible Saving.

She was so bored by him that she felt she could weep.

"It costs a great deal more than you think to become a broad-minded and intelligent man of the world," he remarked.

The young thing saw her opportunity and took it.

"I suppose so," she said. "And I don't blame you for saving your money."

Minard's Liniment for Neuralgia.

A Plague-Proof City in India

By J. H. Stephens

Although Europe had suffered from many visitations of plague before and during the Middle Ages, it was not until the nineteenth century that plague came to India.

This was due to the prevalence in India of the ancient caste system, the Brahmins, which resulted in separation and segregation. The higher castes lived apart from the lower castes, and between each of such segregations open spaces were left which allowed the circulation of fresh air, and provided for expansion without congestion. Thus, unwittingly, the caste system adopted one of the most effective measures for preventing the spreading of disease.

Under British administration, caste rules were less strictly observed, and the different castes tended to converge whilst congestion increased, resulting in the first appearance of plague in the city of Bangalore, capital of the native state of Mysore, South India. It broke out first in the most congested quarter, where sunlight and air were excluded or polluted. The natives were used to cholera and smallpox, but this new disease appalled them, and they appealed to their trusted friend, the British government, for help.

In seeking a permanent preventive of plague it was found that the disease had a peculiar affinity for rodents, and the house rat, being the commonest rodent, becomes its first victim. The fleas from the dead rat carry it to human beings. The rats, however, although they were the first victims of the disease, were not its first cause. This was found to be the absence of light and air that resulted from congestion.

Bangalore has now learned that plague is a preventable disease, and that its bitter experience of the past could have been avoided if overcrowding had been checked and kept under proper control.

Younger cities may learn valuable lessons from these experiences. Cities are going to expand more rapidly in the future than in the past, and if nature's laws are strictly observed, a healthier race of city population will come into being.

Children, as well as grown-ups, need a hot mealtime beverage that is wholesome, invigorating, and free from harmful after-effects.

Childhood is the period when nervous activity is at its height. The brain is ever busy receiving new impressions; the nerves, muscles and senses are alert and actively developing.

Tea and coffee are harmful, especially for children. Instant Postum is the one best beverage to give them needed warmth and comfort, these cold and frosty mornings. It is made of roasted wheat, has a delightful flavor and aroma, is free from any harmful element whatever, and is wholesome, healthful and invigorating.

Order a tin from your grocer TODAY. You will enjoy it as much as the kiddies do.

Instant Postum FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Limited.

43 Front Street, E., Toronto



Canada Has a Drug Problem

Dr. J. A. Amoy, Deputy Minister of Health, in a speech in Ottawa last week declared that Canada has between 12,000 and 15,000 drug addicts who constitute a serious menace to the Dominion. His department is at work combating the evil.

No Ordinary Feller.

"Yes, my dear," said the old lady, "there's one thing I'm thankful for, and that is that my daughter Lizette married a gentleman."

"And 'ow do you know 'e was a gentleman?" said her friend.

"Because I put 'im to the test," replied the old lady. "The first time my daughter brought 'im 'ome, I gave 'im a cup of 'ot tea, and when 'e poured it out into 'is saucer, 'e didn't blow on it like any ordinary feller, 'e fanned it with 'is 'at."

Live so that you beautify your name, even if it wasn't beautiful to begin with, making it stand in people's thoughts for something so lovely and pleasant that they never think of it by itself.—L. M. Montgomery.

Tracing Cows by Nose Prints.

You know that no two people in the world have identical fingerprints that are exactly alike. The arrangement of the little ridges and furrows of the skin differs in every case, hence fingerprints are the most certain method of identification that is known.

It has been found that a very similar method can be used for identifying cattle, but in this case the nose is used in the testing spot. The wrinkles of the tip of the nose are never duplicated in different animals.

Nose-prints are made by applying a thick ink to the soft skin between the nostrils, and then taking an impression upon a piece of soft, absorbent paper.

They supply an invaluable method of sorting out valuable cattle when, as sometimes happens, they become mixed up after a show. No one could safely steal a pedigree animal whose nose-print had been taken and "fired," for it would be impossible for the thief to remove the means of identification.

Air Patrol Service Proposed.

Banff, Alta.—A survey of suitable aerodrome and landing sites in connection with a proposed aeroplane patrol and this was laid out as a new plague-proof settlement. The roads and streets were made very wide for India, and were sunk about 18 inches below the ground level. Thus the building sites between the roads and streets were in the form of elevated platforms which kept the houses high and dry and free from dampness and moisture during the wettest season. Small detached houses for the poor were erected with open yards around each house. The site of each building was one-twentieth of an acre, and was divided into three parts, only one of which could be built on, the other two parts being left as an open yard. This made the new town not only plague-proof, but also a particularly healthy and agreeable place to live in. The town has become very popular, and is financially a great success, spreading rapidly in every direction.

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Instant Postum FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Company, Limited.

43 Front Street, E., Toronto

Factory: Windsor, Ontario

Homesickness.

Here the cloudy light
O'erlooks on crystalline peaks,
And the soft fall of satin petals
Stirs wide eddies of perfume
In the emerald pools
Of walled gardens.
Here the delicate accent
Of bright waters
And the softened music
Of a gentle tongue
Float upon the air
And curl themselves in silence
As late sunlight
Fades in deep rivers.

The grapes have purpled many times
Against that wall,
I know the fountain's legend now
By heart;
The story of this gracious land
Is told.

Those harsh, lime-eaten hills,
Like peasant women, stooped and
shamed,
They crouch as though to warm themselves
together;
They wait, as peasant women wait,
For their own sons.

I must go back to them;
I must go back.

—Henry Bellamann.

MOTHER!

Move Child's Bowels with
"California Fig Syrup"

Harry Mother! A teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup" now will thoroughly clean the little bowels and in a few hours you have a well, playful child again. Even a cross, feverish, constipated child loves its "fruit" taste, and mothers can rest easy because it never fails to work all the sour bile and poisons right out of the stomach and bowels without griping or upsetting the child.

Tell your druggist you want only the genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother, you must say "California." Refuse any imitation.

Why People Slip on Ice.

Why is ice slippery? It is not its smoothness that makes it so, for ice, as a matter of fact, is nearly always rather rough. A sheet of glass is far smoother and much harder, but you would not be able to slide far on it.

When you place the sole of your boot or the blade of a skate on the ice, the pressure caused by your weight causes a slight melting to take place.

In this way a thin film of water is formed between boot (or skate) and the surface of the ice. This film acts as a lubricant which allows your foot to glide forward almost without effort on your part.

In the long night of the Arctic regions the cold is so intense that the pressure caused by one's weight is not sufficient to melt the surface of the ice.

Explorers often report coming across sheets of ice which for this reason are hardly more slippery than an ordinary stone-flagged pavement.

Destruction of Eider Duck.

A considerable decrease in the number of Eider ducks, one of the most valuable of the water fowl protected under the Migratory Birds Convention Act, is reported this season by the Chief Migratory Bird Officer for the Maritime Provinces. This scarcity is more noticeable along the sea coast of Nova Scotia, one of the principal lanes in the migrations of water fowl, the official states in a recent report to the Commissioner of the Canadian National Parks. Similarly in Massachusetts the Director of the Division of Ornithology of the State Department of Agriculture in his "Notes for Observers" of November 15 remarked that Eider as well as other ducks and geese were appearing in Massachusetts water with few if any young testifying to a disastrous nesting season.

A woman's face is usually more beautiful when regarded from the left.

ISSUE No. 1-22

ENGINEER MAKES 17 POUNDS GAIN

Old Time R. R. Man Says
Tanlac Put Him Back on
Job Feeling Fine.

Oran Denne, a veteran railroad man, living at 53 Forest Ave., St. Thomas, Ont., has obtained remarkable results from the use of Tanlac. Mr. Denne wears a gold button given him by the Michigan Central, in recognition of his forty years continuous service to that road.

"A year ago," said Mr. Denne, "I had indigestion so bad I couldn't eat and was too nervous and miserable to sleep. I was almost wild with headaches and dizziness, lost weight rapidly, and thought I was about done for. After getting so weak I couldn't work I took a trip out West, thinking the change might help me."

"But I kept getting worse until my sister, whom I visited in Kalspell, Montana, got me to try a bottle of Tanlac. In a week's time I was a different man, and in seven weeks I had gained seventeen pounds and returned to my work in as good health as any man in St. Thomas. I never have any of my old troubles now. That's just how good a job Tanlac has done for me."

Tanlac is for sale by all good druggists. Over 35 million bottles sold.

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Harry Mother! A teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup" now will thoroughly clean the little bowels and in a few hours you have a well, playful child again. Even a cross, feverish, constipated child loves its "fruit" taste, and mothers can rest easy because it never fails to work all the sour bile and poisons right out of the stomach and bowels without griping or upsetting the child.

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ISSUE No. 1-22

"Cascarets" 10c

For Sluggish Liver
or Constipated
Bowels

When you feel sick, dizzy, upset, when your head is dull or aching, or your stomach is sour or gassy, just take one or two Cascarets to relieve constipation. No gripping—nice laxative-cathartic on earth for grown-ups and children. 10c a box. Taste like candy.

The skin of a large whale is 2 feet thick.

Dandruff?

Rub Minard's Liniment into the scalp—it cleanses the surface, it opens the pores, it works down to the roots and stimulates them into activity. Apply four times a week, rubbing thoroughly—no dandruff.

Minard's Liniment

The Family Medicine Chest.

COARSE SALT LAND SALT

Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF TORONTO

PETRIE'S MACHINERY TORONTO

Winipeg, Man.—"I cannot speak too highly of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound has done for me. I was a nervous wreck and I just had to force myself to do my work. Even the sound of my own children playing made me feel as if I must scream if they did not get away from me. I could not even speak right to my husband. The doctor said he could do nothing for me. My husband's mother advised me to take the Vegetable Compound and I started it at once. I was able to do my work once more and it was a pleasure, not a burden. Now I have a fine bouncing baby and am able to nurse her and enjoy doing my work. I cannot help recommending such a medicine, and any one seeing me before I took it, and seeing me now, can see what it does for me. I am only too pleased for you to use my testimonial."—Mrs. EMILY DAVIS, 721 McGee Street, Winipeg, Man.

Cuticura Beautifies Your Complexion

The daily use of the Soap cleanses and purifies the pores of the skin, thus preventing blackheads and pimples. The Ointment soothes and heals any irritation or roughness. They are excellent for the skin. It is also Cuticura Talcum for powdering and perfuming the skin.

Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Empire, Limited, 244 St. Paul St., W., Montreal.

ASPIRIN

UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds Headache Rheumatism
Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis
Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacid of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public and to inform them, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

For Your Goodwill

The greatest asset in any business—we desire to express our sincere thanks and appreciation.

For Your Happiness

and Success we extend heartiest good wishes for the coming year.

Those wishing to make return gifts at New Year's will find many suitable and useful gifts here, all at greatly reduced prices.

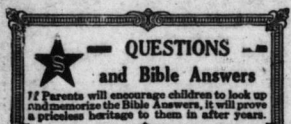
Great Clothing Sale This Week

Ladies' and Misses' Coats—Nearly half price.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats and Suits—At real bargain prices.

All winter goods must be sold. Get in on some of the real bargains.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.



How was Jesus crucified?—Matt. 27: 26-28.

NEWBURY

Miss Ida Gibb, of Detroit, spent a day with Miss Tucker after spending Christmas with her mother, Mrs. Mary Harris, Wardville.

Miss Dora Sinclair, of Windsor, and Miss Grace Walters, of Chatham, spent the week-end at A. Pennell's.

Mr. Marshall, of the Bank of Montreal, spent the New Year's week-end at his home in Guelph.

Miss Florence Hurley, of London, and W. Smith, of Hagerwille, spent the week-end at J. G. Bayne's.

Miss Dora Sinclair, of Windsor, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. D. Mitchell.

Miss Helen Parnall gave a dinner to a number of young ladies home for the vacation a few days ago, and Miss Margaret Bayne gave a party last Tuesday evening.

At the close of the service in Knox church on Sunday Miss Mamie Parnell was presented with a purse. She leaves this week for Toronto, where she has joined the teaching staff of the public schools as substitute.

Misses Carrie Wilson and Carrie Fletcher are visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. R. Bailey, at Galt.

John McIntyre, of St. Thomas, spent the week-end with his mother here.

Mrs. R. H. Moore gave an afternoon tea on Saturday in honor of her guest, Miss Mabel Chesley, of Wallaceburg. Mrs. Moore with her baby daughter Betty received the guests.

After a very interesting floral contest and music a dainty lunch was served from small tables centred with lace doilies and vases of carnations. Sixteen ladies were present. Mrs. P. T. Gault assisted the hostess pouring tea.

Asthma No Longer Dreaded. The dread of renewed attacks from asthma has no hold upon those who have learned to rely upon Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. So safe do they feel that complete reliance is placed on this true specific with the certainty that it will always do all that its makers claim. If you have not yet learned how safe you are with this preparation at hand get it today and know for yourself.

WARDSVILLE

A double celebration took place on Christmas Day at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wilson, "Fairview," Wardsville, when not only Christmas was celebrated but the host and hostess marked the 50th anniversary of their marriage. With Mr. and Mrs. Wilson for their family reunion were their son, Dr. W. H. Wilson, and wife, of Ames, Iowa; Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Durdin and family, of London, and three sons—Morton, Morgan and Arthur Wilson, all of Wardsville.

Two daughters, Mrs. J. Atchison, of New Liskeard, and Mrs. F. M. Purdy, of Saskatchewan, were unable to be present. Besides grandchildren, a number of other relatives and friends were present for the happy occasion.

At 1:30 p.m. about forty sat down to a three-course dinner. The table, which was prettily decorated in yellow and green, gleamed beneath its weight of good things. The granddaughters served. Rev. Mr. Bridgette and family were present the former acting as toastmaster. After several responses the guests repaired to the living-room, where Santa delivered gifts to all from a well-laden tree. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have lived in this vicinity for 49 years. They were the recipients of a purse of gold, besides many other beautiful gifts. During the day many congratulations were received from California, Colorado, Iowa, Buffalo, Detroit and other places.

Quite a number attended the concert given in the music hall on Wednesday night by Miss Frances Nickawa, assisted by Miss Esther Ford, of the Toronto Conservatory.

A few of the village boys gave a dance in the music hall here Thursday night. James H. Bayne, of Detroit, spent New Year's week-end with his brothers here.

Miss Mae Little, of Welland, spent the past week with her sister, Mrs. Will Woods.

Jack Kane, of the hydro installation department, who has been in Belle River for some time, spent Tuesday in town.

KILMARTIN

The annual congregational meeting of Burns' church, Moss, will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 10, at 1:30 p.m.

At the school meeting held in No. 17 last week two trustees were elected, Duncan C. Graham and Archie Burke, the latter in place of Joseph Moore, deceased.

Ernest McKellar, of Harrow, spent the holidays at his home here.

Miss Margaret Little has returned to her school in Toronto after spending the Christmas holidays with her parents.

Mrs. Tyrrell, Mrs. Pierson and Miss Anna Dewar, of Detroit, spent the Christmas holidays with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Dewar.

Mr. Russell, of the Moss oil field, is visiting his wife and family at Butter, Pa., and is also attending the marriage of his sister-in-law, Miss Margaret Campbell, who spent several months vacation last summer in this vicinity.

Dr. Robert Laird, of Toronto, will preach in Burns' church, Moss, next Sunday morning.

D. A. McLachlan arrived home from the West this week.

Don't forget to attend the literary at old No. 9 on Friday evening.

The Ladies' Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. John Little on Thursday, Jan. 11. A barrel of fruit will be packed for the Byron Sanatorium.

STRATHBURN

A joint meeting of the U.F.O. and U.F.W.O. will be held at Hugh McCutcheon's on Friday evening, Jan. 5. A good program will be given, the main feature of which will be a debate, "Resolved that suitable methods of marketing are more important to the farmers than up-to-date methods of producing." The affirmative will be supported by Fred Whitfield and Fred Squire, and the negative by Norman McCutcheon and Walter Walker. After the program a social hour will be held, when the hostesses will serve lunch.

WOODGREEN

Mr. and Mrs. W. Winger and family, of Detroit, spent a week at James Wallace's.

Miss Mary Simpson has returned to her home after spending several weeks at W. J. Simpson's.

Miss Theresa Mills, of Toronto, has returned home after spending a week here.

Mrs. Mary Waterworth, of Detroit, is renewing acquaintances here.

Mrs. Andrew Clannahan spent a few days with Glencoe friends.

James Waterworth, of Detroit, is visiting at his home here.

Mr. Elwood took charge of the Union Sunday school on Sunday in the absence of the superintendent.

Miss Margaret Whitfield entertained a few friends on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Welch celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary on Monday.

EKFRID STATION

Congratulations, Bernie! Robert Campbell is visiting in St. Thomas.

Miss Sadie Switzer is home from London.

Miss Annie Switzer has returned to Delhi to attend school there.

Miss Jean Hull, who is attending school in Toronto, spent the holidays at her home here.

Miss Will Cornell were in Glencoe for New Year's.

Mrs. Grant Seymour and son Kenneth, of Detroit, are visiting her aunt, Ann Lee, and other relatives here.

Rosa Leithbridge spent part of his holidays here with his sister, Mrs. Wm. Ekta Smith, of Iowa, visited relatives here recently.

DAVISVILLE

Miss Lizzie Munroe and Robert Tunks, of Bothwell, were quietly married on Wednesday last.

The young folks of No. 9 gave a dance in the Graham house on Friday evening.

Among the Christmas and New Year's visitors here are: Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Armstrong and son, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Morton Tomlinson, of Port Huron; Miss Jean and Lloyd Plaine, of St. Thomas; Miss Annie McIntyre, of Detroit; Mr. and Mrs. Durwood Dobbyn, of Detroit; Clarence Waterworth, of Detroit; Paul Shoemaker, of Cobourg; Leonard Hillman, of Detroit; Joseph Armstrong, of Dawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Babcock and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Babcock were inwood visitors recently.

CASHMERE

Cashmere, Dec. 27—Miss Mildred Taylor, of London, visited her parents here for the holidays.

A Christmas tree and concert held in the school house crowded the building to the doors. The three-act play, "Always in Trouble," was ably put on by the young people and was indeed good. There were recitations, dialogues, songs, etc., between the acts, which made time go quickly. Great credit is due the teacher, who arranged and coached the concert throughout. Santa Claus was there with good things for all.

Mrs. John McIntyre and daughter Minnie are visiting the latter's sister, Mrs. McLachlan, in Detroit.

Cashmere, Jan. 2—Wm. Moore was a London visitor this week.

We are glad to hear that Earle Tunks and family, who have been ill with severe colds, are better.

Franklin Stiller is on the sick-bed. Norval Stiller, of Bothwell, is visiting his sister, Mrs. Earle Tunks.

The death occurred on Wednesday of Keenan Dobson, in his 87th year. Funeral services were held on Friday, and on Saturday her body was taken to Dorchester for burial. Mrs. Keenan Dobson is a son. We extend sympathy.

Mrs. B. F. Jeffery, of Newbury, spent the week-end with her daughter, Mrs. Calvin Stiller.

Corns are painful growths. Holloway's Corn Remover will remove them.

APPIN

Norris Cushman has blood-poisoning, resulting from a cut received two weeks ago.

Mrs. George Hodgson has been holidaying with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Pole.

At a well-attended meeting of the officers and teachers of the Presbyterian Sunday school, held at the manse on Wednesday evening last, the following officers were elected for 1923: Superintendents, E. V. Thorncroft and Rev. N. Stevenson; secretary-treasurer, Murray Allan; assistant, Miss Ida Johnson; librarians, Jean Allan and Murray Allan; organists, Miss G. McGill and Miss C. Thorncroft.

The teachers were all re-elected, with the addition of Mrs. Leith and Rev. N. Stevenson. An encouraging report was read by the secretary, showing a small balance on hand. At the close of the meeting Mrs. James Allan made a hearty vote of thanks and appreciation to Alf. Bardwell, who has so ably filled the position of superintendent for the year.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunc Patterson, of Toronto, were among the Christmas visitors here.

The funeral of Blanche Mary, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Neil McLean, of Ekfrid, was held on Wednesday, Jan. 3rd, at 2 o'clock, in the Baptist cemetery, Longwoods road. The sympathy of the whole community goes out to the parents.

PARKDALE

Earl Martin, Detroit, is spending the holidays at his home here.

Robert Campbell spent Wednesday of last week with his sister in London.

Wm. Nichols is visiting his daughter in Windsor.

E. Archer spent Christmas at the home of his parents.

Miss Wilma Martin, who is attending London Normal, was home for the holidays.

Misses Frances and Nannie Archer are holidaying at their home here.

THE LATE ANGUS MCKELLAR

(Contributed)

By the death of Angus McKellar, which took place at his residence, Nesbitt, Manitoba, on Wednesday, Dec. 6, at the ripe age of 77 years, 1 month and 6 days, Nesbitt loses one of its oldest and most respected citizens.

The deceased was born in Metcalfe township and was a son of the late Donald McKellar, who at one time was a Kilmartin.

Forty-nine years ago he was united in marriage to Miss Janet Munroe, a daughter of the late Malcolm Munroe, of the same place.

For a number of years Mr. and Mrs. McKellar were residents of Oakdale, Dawn township. In 1894 they moved to Manitoba, accompanied by their six children. For the first two years he farmed in the Margaret district, and then moved to Nesbitt, where he farmed most successfully until his retirement about eight years ago, when he built a fine residence in the village of Nesbitt.

During his long life he had been an inspiration not only to his family but to his neighbors, setting an example of what strict integrity and hard work will accomplish after a few years, and passed away well endowed with worldly goods and respect.

He was one of the oldest members of the Nesbitt Presbyterian church and up to the time of his death was a member of the board of management.

He leaves to mourn his loss his wife and six children, as follows: Mrs. J. W. Clark, Nesbitt; Mrs. R. A. Johnston, Holland, Man.; Annie, California; Kate, at home; Malcolm, Nesbitt, and Dugald, who resides on the old home farm. There are also eight grandchildren and two great grandchildren. He is also survived by four brothers and two sisters: Duncan, of North Glencoe; Neil, on the old home farm, Kilmartin; Lachlan, of Hagerwille, Man.; John, of Greenwood, B.C.; Mrs. McCullum, of Minto, and Mrs. Mitchell, of Francis, Sask.

A funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Whiting, who in the course of his sermon paid high tribute to the life lived by Mr. McKellar.

The hymn, "In the Sweet Bye and Bye," was beautifully rendered by the choir. The floral offerings were immense and beautiful.

Extra copies of the Transcript may be had at the office ready wrapped for mailing to friends at a distance.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

In the Estate of Robert Benjamin Webster, Late of the Township of Moss, 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 Robert Benjamin Webster, who died on or about the 29th day of November, A. D. 1922, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitors for Angus Taylor and Albert G. Webster, executors of the last will and testament of the said Robert Benjamin Webster, 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 15th day of January, A. D. 1923, the said Angus Taylor and Albert G. Webster will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall have had notice, and that the said Angus Taylor and Albert G. Webster will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have received notice.

ELLIS J. E. McFEE,
Glencoe, Ont.,
Solicitors for the said Executors.

Dated at Glencoe, Ont., this 15th day of December, A. D. 1922.

Sold by H. I. Johnston

The Retired Farmer

Retired farmers sometimes are criticized for quitting the farm and appearing to be very conservative as well as "retiring" in disposition, after settling in a nearby town or village. It is sometimes charged they are not interested in public enterprises and, therefore, that they are more or less of a detriment to the town. This is usually a very unjust opinion and should not be entertained without good grounds.

There is a community in South Dakota, says C. L. Wendit, where this kind of criticism became so common that a local debating society composed of fifteen business and professional men decided to debate the question, "Resolved that the retired farmer is a detriment to the community." After a spirited discussion, the judges were unanimous in favor of the negative.

One of the speakers very aptly compared the retired farmer to the governor which every engine needs to prevent it from tearing itself to pieces with excessive speed. Through years of experience he has become slow but he is also sure. Impulsive young business men take every occasion to condemn conservatism, forgetting the old adage, "Old men for counsel, young men for war." They wish to take matters into their own hands, starting public enterprises, which often result in failure, as numerous abandoned manufacturing plants in many of our smaller cities bear witness.

The slower moving, more carefully thought out, progressive movements are the real progressive movements, after all. Even patriotism that is founded on enthusiasm cannot be relied upon.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES

A Canadian government annuity is a fixed yearly income payable by the Government of Canada for life in quarterly instalment, unless otherwise provided. It is a safe and lucrative form of investment for persons of all ages and circumstances, whether for immediate income purposes or as provision for old age.

Among the advantages to be obtained from the purchase of a Government Annuity are:

That it is the safest investment that can be made, as it has behind it the security of the whole of the Dominion of Canada.

That it is free from taxation for Dominion purposes.

That it is payable for life.

That it is not transferable or subject to forfeiture.

That it cannot be alienated.

That it cannot be forfeited.

That it cannot be stolen.

That it cannot be seized or levied upon by or under the process of any law or court.

That it is not affected by the fluctuation of business, or trade depression.

That the purchaser does not have to die to win, but enjoys a personal participation in the fruits of his labor.

That the annuitant gets the full benefit of all that his money earns, as the expenses of management are borne by the Government.

The postmaster at Glencoe will be pleased to give any information relating to Dominion Government Annuities.

By sending parcels through the mails to any post office in Canada, ask to have them insured against loss or damage. It costs only a few cents. The limit of weight for a parcel is 11 pounds.

When a mother detects from the writhings and fretting of a child that worms are troubling it, she can procure a reliable remedy in Miller's Worm Powders which will expel all worms from the system. They may cause vomiting but this need cause no anxiety, because it is but a manifestation of their thorough work. No worms can long exist where these powders are used.

Extra copies of the Transcript may be had at the office ready wrapped for mailing to friends at a distance.

The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1922

TO THE PUBLIC:		LIABILITIES
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$ 94,408,078.82	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of statement.....	277,595,882.29	
Notes of the Bank in Circulation.....		\$372,008,961.11
Balance due to Dominion Government.....		26,645,902.54
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada.....	7,870.79	17,461,750.61
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada.....		
Deposits due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries.....	11,505,855.84	11,505,855.84
Bills Payable.....		5,374,637.49
Acceptances under Letters of Credit.....		5,326,228.99
		\$436,596,207.37
TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:		
Capital Stock Paid up.....		20,400,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	\$ 20,400,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	1,007,514.19	
		\$ 21,407,514.19
Dividends Unclaimed.....		8,644.75
Dividend No. 141 (at 12 per cent. per annum), payable December 1st, 1922.....		612,000.00
Bonus of 2 per cent., payable Dec. 1st, 1922.....		408,000.00
		\$22,428,648.74
		\$459,024,856.11

ASSETS

Current Coin.....	\$ 16,052,573.12
Dominion Notes.....	26,932,040.25
United States Currency and other Foreign Currencies.....	20,951,306.74
	\$63,935,920.11
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve.....	8,000,000.00
Notes of other Banks.....	2,718,277.65
Cheques on other Banks.....	20,573,642.84
Deposits due by other Banks in Canada.....	2,433.37
Deposits due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	27,893,715.97
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, not exceeding market value.....	22,950,224.85
Canadian Municipal Securities and British Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value.....	7,901,927.97
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value.....	13,462,068.56
Call Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks.....	14,735,290.32
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	33,874,830.69
	\$216,048,331.93
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	\$151,260,657.95
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest).....	91,232,041.58
Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for).....	444,747.44
	\$42,937,476.97
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	1,521,923.84
Bank Premises, at more than cost, less amounts written off.....	12,142,342.17
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra.....	5,326,228.99
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation of Bank Notes.....	1,020,000.00
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	365,022.41
	\$479,362,366.31

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

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We Report to the Shareholders of The Royal Bank of Canada: That in our opinion the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. That we have checked the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office at 30th November, 1922, as well as at another office required by Section 56 of the Bank Act, and that we found they agreed with the entries in the books in regard thereto. We also during the year checked the cash and verified the securities at the principal branches.

That the above Balance Sheet has been prepared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the certified returns from the Branches, and in our opinion is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us as shown by the books of the Bank.

That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

S. ROGER MITCHELL, C.A.,
W. GARTH THOMSON, C.A.,
JAMES G. ROSS, C.A., of P. S. Ross & Sons,
Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 19th December, 1922.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1921.....	\$ 905,044.98
Profits for the year after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	3,956,469.21
	\$ 4,861,514.19
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:	
Dividend Nos. 135, 136, 137 and 141 at 12 per cent. per annum.....	\$ 2,448,000.00
Bonus of 2 per cent. to Shareholders.....	408,000.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	100,000.00
Appropriation for Bank Premises.....	400,000.00
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes including War Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	500,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	1,007,514.19
	\$ 4,861,514.19

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