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The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 51 --No. 1.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1922

Whole No. 2604

WOOD WANTED

Tenders will be received by the undersigned for 8 cords 12-inch mixed hard body wood, for S. S. No. 7, Ekfrid, to be delivered on or before March 1st next.—Byrden Glasgow, secretary; phone 621 r 11.

IN THE ESTATE OF

MARY McKellar, deceased

The undersigned (Executor of the Estate of Mary McKellar, deceased, offers for sale her farm, containing seventy acres, more or less, and being the south-westerly half of Lot Gore, in the Fourth Concession of the Township of Aldborough (Eastern Division), in the County of Elgin, save and except the south-easterly thirty acres thereof heretofore conveyed to one Hugh McColl by deed dated April 14th, 1874. An excellent, well-improved farm.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the same will be received on or before Jan. 28th, 1922, by J. D. Shaw, 384 Talbot street, St. Thomas, Ont., Solicitor for the said Executor, or the said tenders may be left at my Rodney office.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Possession given March 2nd, 1922.

Dated at St. Thomas this 31st day of December, A. D. 1921.

J. D. SHAW, 384 Talbot street, St. Thomas, Solicitor for John McColl, Executor of the said Estate.

FOWL WANTED

The Farmers' Co-operative of Mosa and Ekfrid will buy fowl opposite Frank Heyter's store on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday each week, paying the highest price. Fetch in your poultry at once.

PEARLIE J. GEORGE

(Gold Medalist of London Conservatory of Music)

PIANO INSTRUCTION

New term begins Jan. 22, 1922

Phone 109 Synes St., Glencoe

ELMA J. KING

Organist and Choir Director of Glencoe Presbyterian Church

INSTRUCTION

Voice Culture and Piano

Studio—Lecture room of the church.

Class on Saturdays.

DR. H. C. BAYNE

DENTIST

Office now open above Parnall

Store, Newbury

CREAM AND EGGS WANTED

Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory.

Phone 73 if you want our delivery truck to call.

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.

Alex. McNeill, Local Manager.

GLENCOE LODGE, No. 132,

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.—W. R. McCracken, N.G.;

W. Brown, R.S.

Great War Veterans' Association of Canada

(Incorporated)

Glencoe Branch meets

1st Friday each month

at 7 p.m. in I.O.O.F. rooms, Main St.

All Veterans Welcome.—W. B. McIl-

gan, President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

Geo. Highwood

Parveyor of all kinds of

FRESH AND SALT MEATS

Deliveries from 8 to 10

Saturdays all day

Highest prices paid for all kinds of

Fowl, live or dressed.

Cash for Eggs, Butter, Hides, Wool.

On sale—all kinds of Canned Goods.

J. B. COUCH & SON

Furniture Dealers

Funeral Directors

MAIN STREET - GLENCOE

Phone day 23, night 100

Chas. Dean

Funeral Director

LICENSED EMBALMER, HORSE

AND MOTOR SERVICE

GLENCOE, ONT. - Phone 76

Apples are keeping badly this season.

Better pick over that barrel

you are reserving, and save the good

ones.

CLOCK SALE

| | Regular | Sale Price |
|-----------------------|---------|------------|
| Big Ben Alarm Clocks | \$6.00 | \$4.75 |
| Baby Ben Alarm Clocks | \$6.00 | \$4.75 |
| Top Bell Alarm | \$3.00 | \$2.25 |
| Luminous Dial Alarm | \$4.00 | \$3.20 |
| Gilt Bedroom Clock | \$6.00 | \$3.00 |
| Gilt Bedroom Clock | \$5.00 | \$2.75 |
| French Ivory Clock | \$8.50 | \$6.80 |
| French Ivory Clock | \$9.50 | \$7.60 |

Your choice of any Mantel Clock in the store at a special reduction of 20 per cent.

FRENCH IVORY SALE

Mirrors, Brushes, Combs and all other Toilet and Manicure pieces to be cleared at 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. discount.

C. E. DAVIDSON

JEWELER

OPTICIAN

CENTRAL GARAGE

This is the time of year all makes of Batteries need caring for. If you bring them in we will keep them through the Winter months and give them to you fully charged in the Spring.

We also offer special prices on all over-haul jobs on Cars through the Winter.

G. W. SNELGROVE

Ford Dealer

Glencoe and Rodney

New Classes starting Jan. 3rd

at

Glencoe Business College

OVER I. D. KERR'S STORE

Special advantages for those starting on this date.

Tuition is \$14 per month.

Satisfied Customers!

We have had more repeat orders for D. L. & W. Scranton Coal than ever before.

LUMBER COAL CEMENT

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Planing Mill

Glencoe, Ont.

Builders' Supplies

W. T. Pember's Representative

N. J. WHITE
WILL BE AT THE

McKellar Hotel, Glencoe

Thursday, Jan. 12th

with the newest styles of Transformations,
Switches and all other New Designs in

LADIES' HAIR GOODS

GENTLEMEN—The Pember Perfect Toupee makes for comfort and better appearance. Call on Mr. White and have him show you the natural appearance these Toupees give you.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
Order your next lot of these at the Transcript Office

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Henry Constant of Wardville was rendered unconscious by a fall on the ice while skating.

A reduction in the rate of fire insurance of 15 per cent. was made by Ontario companies last week.

W. J. Davis, reeve of Euphemis township, is prominently mentioned for warden of the county of Lambton for 1922.

A Fordson tractor equipped with a revolving brush attached to the front end is being used to sweep snow off sidewalks in Detroit.

While cutting trees in his woods the other day Wm. McMillan of Dorchester became possessor of about 40 pounds of honey stored away in a large maple.

George Stevens, proprietor of a confectionery store at Florence and a resident of that village for many years, died suddenly on Friday of heart failure.

Aldborough township council was re-elected by acclamation, as follows: Reeve, J. F. McGregor; deputy-reeve, D. K. Andrews; councillors—D. Lindsay, John Mumford and J. A. Wehlan.

One hundred and fifty sacks of mail were destroyed when a car attached to Canadian Pacific train No. 2 caught fire at Haig, 82 miles east of Vancouver, Dec. 16th. Much of that lost was Christmas mail for Eastern Canada.

Dr. Glenfield of Wallacestown had a narrow escape from what might have been a serious accident while descending a steep hill at Iona the other morning, when his car, owing to the icy nature of the road, skidded over the embankment and ran against the fence. The car was badly damaged, but the doctor, with the exception of a shaking up, escaped injury.

The Dutton Advance says:—That a number of the so-called dramatic aggregations that tour the country are on the shoals of hard luck is apparent. In the last three or four weeks agents of such concerns engaged the hall on three different occasions and billed the town but failed to put in an appearance on the appointed night, evidently having been stranded elsewhere.

MISSIONARIES IN CHINA

Luchow, Szechuan, China, Nov. 22nd, 1921.

To the Editor of The Transcript: Will you please tell the home folks through the medium of our home paper that we landed here on Nov. 17, finishing our long trip in a junk on the end of a bamboo rope, pulled by seven men—120 miles in 13 days—and now I am going to take Catherine and Etheridge to the city of Chengtu, to the Canadian school there. We go in three sedan chairs for eight days. We will not see any other foreigners but ourselves, nor hear the English language for this trip of nearly 300 miles, and we will live in Chinese inns every night. Our coolie will cook our food while it lasts, then we will eat some Chinese rice, eggs, etc. We wonder how the Glencoe school children would like to travel so far to school. Such is life in China.

Regards to all the Glencoe folks.
Yours sincerely,
William M. Leonard.

McCALLUM—HEDRICK

A quiet wedding took place at Westminster manse, 2059 Robinson street, Regina, Sask., on Saturday, Dec. 24th, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, when Peter D. McCallum, son of the late Douglas McCallum and of Mrs. McCallum of Walkers, Metcalfe township, and Miss Irene Hedrick of Essex, Ont., were united in marriage. The ceremony was performed by Rev. H. D. Leitch, pastor of Westminster church, a former Metcalfe boy and an old friend of Mr. McCallum's parents. Mr. McCallum is principal of the public school at Dilke, Sask., where he is making good in his chosen profession. We extend to the young couple our hearty congratulations.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Glencoe Horticultural Society will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 13th, in the Council Chambers at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of all members and officers is requested. Election of officers and other business.
R. M. McPHERSON, Sec.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

Township of Ekfrid
Frank W. Nichol's was re-elected reeve at the nomination meeting by acclamation.

In the voting on Monday Bernie Galbraith, John H. Hasten, Donald Johnson, and Charles Roemmelle were elected councillors.

Following is a statement of votes received by each candidate for councillor. The vote in each polling subdivision, Nos. 1 to 7, is given, as well as the total:—

William R. Eddie, 8, 14, 33, 5, 9, 34, 42—145; Bernie Galbraith, 14, 48, 49, 6, 53, 22—196; John H. Huston, 14, 21, 32, 40, 13, 56, 27—203; Donald Johnson, 29, 23, 18, 43, 7, 21, 19—160; Charles Roemmelle, 7, 11, 10, 11, 54, 57, 13—163.

Township of Mosa

In the election on Monday Elias F. Reyrcraft was re-elected reeve by a majority of 96 over Isaac Watterworth who filled the office of a councillor last year.

The following were elected councillors:—Edway Hurdle, Frederick J. James, John A. Leitch and Dan A. Mitchell. Mr. Hurdle was re-elected. Following is a statement of the number of votes polled by each candidate in the eight subdivisions, with totals for each candidate:—

For Reeve
Elias F. Reyrcraft, 24, 58, 31, 32, 76, 15, 40, 34—310; Isaac Watterworth, 25, 9, 35, 43, 35, 18, 31, 18—214.

For Councillor

John A. Armstrong, 37, 35, 11, 7, 43, 13, 13, 3—162; Edway Hurdle, 9, 19, 11, 22, 82, 12, 19, 12—187; Frederick J. James, 22, 24, 60, 64, 60, 9, 13, 15—267; Wm. June, 6, 31, 1, 1, 16, 13, 43, 9—120; John A. Leitch, 28, 32, 26, 26, 39, 24, 58, 43—276; Dan A. Mitchell, 10, 13, 31, 28, 67, 15, 20, 33—217.

Township of Metcalfe

Reeve—C. C. Henry, 200; W. Too-hill, 169; majority for Henry, 31.
Councillors—Wm. Woods, 292; G. Bennett, 229; J. Blain, 207; B. Taylor, 197. Defeated, J. McNaughton, 173.

Township of Euphemis

Reeve—W. G. Davis.
Councillors—J. Barron, Wm. Elliott, J. T. Ralph, Roy Hands.

COUNTY COUNCIL FOR 1922

Middlesex county council will this year be composed of the following municipal reeves and deputy-reeves. Names marked with an asterisk are those of new men in the council: Adelaide—J. Sullivan. Bidulph—R. Hodgins. Caradoc—L. Collins. McDougald. Dorchester—B. Marsh, Calvert. Delaware—Undecided. Ekfrid—F. Nichols. Lobo—J. Campbell, *Chapman. London Tp.—E. Douglas, Fuller, Hodgins. Metcalfe—C. C. Henry. Mosa—E. F. Reyrcraft. McGillivray—A. E. Rosser, Lewis. Nissouri—G. Vining. Westminster—J. Cousins, *Laidlaw, *Boler.

E. Williams—W. Ross. W. Williams—T. Elliott. Ailsa Craig—J. Morgan. Glencoe—A. McPherson. Lucan—J. Arncliffe. Wardsville—W. Stinson. Parkhill—J. Harrison. Strathroy—*Geo. Lewis. Newbury—A. Holman.

PRESENTATION AT WALKERS

About eighty friends and neighbors met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Patterson, at Walkers, on Friday evening, Dec. 30, to bid farewell to their son Dan, one of the most highly esteemed young men of the neighborhood, who is leaving the community. During the evening the chair was occupied by Councillor Joseph Blaine and was filled in a very able manner. After a short program W. A. McCallum, on behalf of the friends and neighbors, read a complimentary address and J. D. McIntyre made the presentation of a well-filled purse. The recipient replied in a very suitable and most able manner, thanking his many friends for their kindness to him and extending them a hearty invitation, one and all, to call on him at any time. After the presentation Mr. and Mrs. Patterson opened up their home to the gathering, when all enjoyed themselves till the small hours of the morning, during which lunch was served, and all left wishing Dan all kinds of success in his new undertaking.

GLENCOE PLAYS STAR HOCKEY

Juniors First Game a Revelation—Intermediates Triumph at Strathroy

The first game in the junior O.H.A. series was played off on Glencoe's new rink Friday evening, when the locals were defeated by the Manhattan of London six goals to four in one of the cleanest and most spirited exhibitions of the sport ever witnessed here. On the same evening at Strathroy Glencoe won by eight goals to two over the team of that town in the first game of the O.H.A. intermediate series.

Glencoe Game

Considering that Glencoe had but very little practice and were outweighed by their opponents their remarkable speed and team work was a revelation to the 400 or more spectators of the game. In the first two periods the visitors had hard work to defend their goal. In the third period the teams went on the ice with Glencoe one goal to the good. It was apparent, however, that our boys were handicapped by the want of practice which would have given them endurance as they were unable to withstand repeated rushes by their opponents, who succeeded in scoring three goals. McMillan was the outstanding star for Glencoe and was responsible for all four goals scored for the home team.

Glencoe—goal, Secord; defense, Weaver and McLachlan; center, McMillan; wings, McDonald and Quick; subs, Davenport and Anderson. Manhattan—goal, Lamonde; defense, Wilson and Milne; center, McGeech; wings, Sessions and Graham; subs, Heddon and Needham.

Summary

First period—London, Graham, 10 mins.; Glencoe, McMillan, 5 mins. Second period—London, McGeech, 5 mins.; Glencoe, McMillan, 7 mins.; London, Sessions, 9 mins.; Glencoe, McMillan 12 mins.; Glencoe, McMillan, 18 mins.

Third period—London, Milne, 4 mins.; London, McGeech, 7 mins.; London, Graham, 13 mins.

Strathroy Game

A London report of this game says: Glencoe team had the edge on Strathroy all through the game, showing the results of physical training. Collins, in goal for Strathroy, stopped a regular hailstorm of shots time and again. Davenport, for Glencoe, was sensational, but not as effective as Weaver, who netched the majority of goals for the winners.

Glencoe—goal, O. Quick; defense, Calderwood and Davenport; center, C. Willis; wings, Aldred, Luckhart and Weaver. Strathroy—goal, Collins; defense, E. McCandless and Menish; center, McKillop; wings, V. McCandless, Chambers and Davis.

In the first league game of the season played at Alvinston Friday night Watford defeated Alvinston in an intermediate O. H. A. fixture by the score of 10 to 3.

PROMINENT LAWYER DEAD

John Franklin Hare, crown prosecutor and a member of the Moosejaw bar association, died at the Mayo hospital at Rochester, Minn., a few days ago. Mr. Hare was born in Caradoc township 56 years ago and was a graduate of the St. Thomas Collegiate Institute. He went to Moosejaw in 1910 and entered business with Hon. W. E. Knowles, under the firm name of Knowles & Hare. Later he joined with R. J. Dickinson and still later entered business for himself. Between 1916 and 1920 he was crown prosecutor for Moosejaw judicial district and on several occasions was called to other judicial districts to conduct cases for the crown. Mr. Hare was a nephew of Mrs. Ann Lee and first cousin of Mrs. D. J. McLean, of Ekfrid.

OUR THANKS ARE THINE—THE VERSE IS FINE

Newspaper editors as a rule are not partial to poetry, but here is an exceptionally good piece of rhyme from Melbourne which we heartily commend:—
To the Editor of The Transcript:
Here's a two-dollar bill
For you, if you will
Kindly arrange for a renewal
Of the Glencoe news-jewel,
And for its weekly good cheer
Here's a Happy New Year
To you and yours.
—G. W. S., for Mrs. A. T.

Keep your eye on the ad. column.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR

This will be yours if you do your purchasing from the advertisers in The Transcript.

GOLDEN WEDDING AT APPIN

Happy Event Celebrated by Mr. and Mrs. James W. Macfie

Appin, Jan. 3.—On Monday Mr. and Mrs. James W. Macfie celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage which took place in London on January 1st, 1872, the ceremony being performed by Rev. John Walker, an uncle of the bride.

During the afternoon of Monday Mr. and Mrs. Macfie were the recipients of congratulations from many of their friends and neighbors and best wishes for continued health and blessing. In the evening at the homestead farm, now owned and occupied by their eldest son, Charles M. Macfie, the groom and bride of fifty years, with the members of their family, who were all present with their children, sat down to a splendidly prepared repast in honor of the occasion. The dining-room was beautifully decorated in white and gold with white bells, yellow and white chrysanthemums and brass candlesticks with white and gold candles. The table was also very prettily decorated with white and gold streamers. A beautiful bride's cake and also one for the groom were topped with tiny mums and had a very prominent place on the bountiful table.

After the wedding dinner the company repaired to the parlor, where the rite of baptism was administered by Rev. M. C. Parr, pastor of the Methodist church at Appin, assisted by Rev. J. H. Kirkland of London, a former pastor and intimate friend of the family, to Marjorie Elizabeth Lotan, the youngest grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Macfie. The bowl used in the ceremony was one which had belonged to the great-grandmother of the infant.

After the baptismal service there was a splendid impromptu program of music and congratulatory addresses, including an address expressing the appreciation and best wishes of the congregation of the Methodist church of Appin. In the remarks made by Mr. Macfie were called up many reminiscences of past life and experiences of pioneer days. The farm on which he was reared and where the gathering was held was settled by his father on his coming to Canada from Scotland in 1844.

The gifts to the bride and groom included a purse of gold, gold-headed cane, gold ring, gold pencil, gold knife, gold-lined sugar and cream, and gold-decorated nut bowls and bon bon dish.

After the singing of Auld Lang Syne and expressions of best wishes the guests dispersed. The following guests were present:—Mrs. Wm. Whitaker, Kenora; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Whitaker, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. C. Macfie and family, Appin; Mr. and Mrs. J. Macfie and family, Appin; Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Macfie and family, London; Mr. and Mrs. J. Lotan and family, Appin; Miss J. Lotan, London; Miss L. Olliphant, London; Rev. J. H. Kirkland, London; Rev. M. C. Parr, Appin.

Men's and boys' sweaters to clear out at less than cost, at Lamont's January clearing sale.

BIG HOCKEY GAME

The first O.H.A. game to be played at Glencoe in the intermediate league is scheduled for the Carman Arena Friday evening of this week, when Watford and Glencoe are expected to put up a fast and furious game. Admission—for gentlemen, 50c; for ladies, 35c; for children, 25c. No war tax.

Tanlac is appetizing, invigorating and strengthening. Try it and be convinced.—P. E. Lumley.

It is announced that free distribution of samples of seed grain will be conducted next year as usual by the central experimental farm, Ottawa. Seed grain furnished will be spring wheat in about five-pound samples; white oats, about four pounds; barley, about five pounds; field peas, about five pounds; field beans, about two pounds; flax, about two pounds. Only one sample is allowed each applicant.

Lamont's January clearing sale of high grade mitts and gloves, \$2.25 and \$2. Your choice for \$1.50. Tanlac Vegetable Pills are sold on a positive guarantee to give perfect satisfaction. Try them tonight and you will be delighted to find the results you have obtained.—P. E. Lumley.

THE MYSTERY OF THE GREEN RAY

By William Le Queux

Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.
The outbreak of war sends Ronald Ewart, a young London barrister, to the Highlands to say good-bye to his fiancée, Myra McLeod. On the train he meets Hilderman, who calls himself an American and a stranger in those parts, but later Ronald finds that he has built a hut on a cliff above the falls opposite General McLeod's lodge. While fishing in the river Myra is suddenly blinded by a flash of green light. The physician advises consulting a London oculist. Gen. McLeod tells Ewart of a curious experience at the Chemist's Rock. At the station they meet Hilderman who is very curious as to the cause of Myra's blindness. The General telegraphs that Sholto is blind. The London doctor holds out no hope and Ewart consults a Glasgow oculist, Dr. Garnesk.

CHAPTER VI.—(Cont'd.)

"So that's the complete story of Miss McLeod and her dog Sholto," he mused, when I had finished speaking. For a brief second I thought he was about to laugh at the apparent absurdity of the yarn, but before I had time to answer he spoke again.

"Miss McLeod and her dog are apparently blind, and Mr. Ewart is a bundle of nerves—and this is very excellent branly, Mr. Ewart. Allow me."

I accepted the proffered glass with a laugh, in spite of myself. "What do you think of it?" I asked. He sat on the edge of the table and swung his leg, wrapt in thought for a moment.

"I'm very glad to say I don't know what to think of it," he replied presently.

"Why glad?" I asked anxiously. "Because, my dear sir, this is so remarkable that if I thought I could see a solution I should probably be making a mistake. This is something I am learning about for the first time; and, frankly, it interests me intensely."

Suddenly he sat down abruptly, with a muttered "Now, then," and began to catechize me in a most extraordinarily searching manner, firing questions after questions with the rapidity of a machine gun.

I shall not detain the reader with details of this catechism. His inquiries ranged from the system on which the house was lighted and the number of hours Myra averaged per week on the sea to the make of the engine in her motor-boat. His last question was: "Does anybody drink the river water?"

"Windows that flash in the sun seem to me to be confusing the issue," he said at last. "Windows must always reflect light in a certain direction at a certain time, and though they may be irritating they could not possibly produce even temporary blindness. Still, we won't forget them, Mr. Ewart, though we had better put them aside for a moment. Now, how soon can you bring Miss McLeod to see me?"

"We had hoped," I ventured to suggest, "that you would be able to run up and see her, and have a look at the dog as well." "I'll be perfectly candid with you, Mr. Ewart," he replied. "I was just going to start on a short holiday. I was going to Switzerland; but the war has knocked that on the head, so I am just running up to Perthshire for a week's fishing. I need a holiday very badly, more especially as I have undertaken some Government work in connection with the war. Fortunately, I am a bachelor, and I will willingly give up a couple of days to Miss McLeod."

"Why not combine business with pleasure?" I suggested. "There's good fishing at Invermullach, gorgeous scenery, a golf-course a mile or two away, and you can do just what you please on the General's estate. He'll be delighted."

"Are you sure?" he asked. "Well, anyway, I can go to the Glenelg Hotel and fish up Glenelg. Mr. Ewart, we will catch the afternoon train, the earliest there is—though I suppose there's only one."

"I can't tell you how grateful I am, Mr. Garnesk," I said. "It may mean a very great deal to us that you are so anxious to see Miss McLeod."

"I am not anxious to see Miss McLeod," he answered cryptically. "I'm anxious to see the dog."

I left him to telegraph to the General that I was arriving that night, bringing the specialist with me; and I need hardly say that I left the telegraph office with a comparatively light heart. The journey to Mallaig was one of the most interesting afternoons I have spent. Garnesk was consulting oculist to all the big chemical machine, naval and other manufacturers in the great industrial centre on the Clyde, and he kept me enthralled with his accounts of the sudden attacks of various eye diseases which were occasionally the fate of the workers. The effects of chemicals, the indigenous generation of gases in the furnace rooms, and so on, had afforded him ample scope for experiment; and, fortunately for us all, he was delighted to have found new ground for enlarging his experience. The mixture of professional anecdote and picturesque prophecy with which he entertained me, now and then rushing across the carriage to get a salmon-pool in some river over which we happened to be passing, gave me an amusing insight into the character of one whom I have since learned to regard as a very brilliant and charming man. When we arrived at the landing-stage at the Lodge, the General greeted him with undisguised joy.

"Bogal! Mr. Garnesk," he blurted, "I'm thundering glad to see you, sir. It's good of you to come, sir—extremely good."

"That remains to be seen, General," said Garnesk, solemnly—"whether my

visit will do any good. I hope so with all my heart."

"Amen to that!" said the old man, pathetically, with a heavy sigh.

"How is Miss McLeod?" asked the specialist.

"Her eyes are no better," the General replied. "She cannot see at all. Otherwise she is in perfect health. She says she feels as well as ever she did. I can't understand it," he finished helplessly.

A suitcase, a bag of golf-clubs, and a square deal box completed Garnesk's outfit.

"Steady with that—here, let me take it!" he cried, as Angus was lifting the last item ashore. "Business and pleasure," he continued, raising the box in his arms and indicating his clubs and fishing-rods with a jerk of the head. "I've one or two things here that may help me in my work, and as they are very delicate instruments I would rather carry them myself."

As we approached the house the doctor of the piano greeted us in the distance; and soon we could distinguish the strains of that most beautiful and understanding of all burial marches, Grieg's "Aase's Tod."

"My daughter can even welcome us with a tune," said the old man proudly. To him all music came under the category of "tunes," with the sole exception of "God Save the King," which was a national institution.

Garnesk stopped and stood on the path, the deal box clasped carefully in his arms, his head on one side, listening.

"We have the right sort of patient to deal with, anyway," he remarked, with a sigh of relief. But to me the melancholy insistence of the exquisite harmonies was fraught with ill-omen, and I could not restrain the shudder of an unaccountable fear as we resumed our walk. Later on when I found an opportunity to ask her why she had chosen that particular music, I was only partially relieved by her ingenious answer:

"Oh, just because I love it, Ronnie," she said, "and there are no difficult intervals to play with your eyes shut. I thought it was rather clever of me to think of it. I shall soon be able to play more tricky things. It will cure me of looking at the notes when I can see again."

Myra and the young specialist were introduced; and, though he chatted gaily with her, and touched on innumerable subjects, he never once alluded to her misfortune. Though the General was evidently anxious that Garnesk should make his examination as soon as possible, hospitality forced him to suggest dinner first, and I was surprised at the alacrity with which the visitor concurred, knowing, as I did, his intense interest in the case. But, after a few conventional remarks to the General and Myra, I was about to show him to my room when he said, "Quick!" he whispered. "Where's the dog?"

I led him to a room above the coach-house where poor Sholto was a pitiful prisoner. Garnesk deposited his precious packing-case on the floor, and called the dog to him. Sholto sprang forward in a moment, recognizing the tone of friendship in the voice; and planted his paws on my companion's chest. For twenty minutes the examination lasted. One strange test after another was applied to the poor animal; but he was very good about it, and seemed to understand that we were trying to help him.

"I should hate to have to kill that dog, but it may be necessary before long," said the specialist. "But why didn't you tell Miss McLeod her dog was blind?"

"We were afraid it would upset her too much," I answered, and then suddenly realizing the point of the question, I added, "but how on earth did you know we hadn't?"

"Because," he said thoughtfully, "if you had, she strikes me as having a girl who would have asked me straight away what I thought I could do for him."

You seem to understand human nature as well as you do science," I said admiringly.

"The two are identical, or at least co-existent," Mr. Ewart, he replied solemnly. "But what was it you did tell her?"

"We said he was suffering from a sort of eczema, which looked as if it might be infectious, and we thought she ought not to be near him for a bit. Otherwise, of course, she would have wanted him for her all the time."

When the examination was over for the time being, I chained Sholto to a hook in an old harness-rack, for he was strong and unused to captivity, and the door had no lock, only a small bolt outside. Garnesk packed away his instruments, carried them carefully upstairs to dress hurriedly for dinner.

Myra, poor child, was sensitive about joining us, but the specialist was very anxious that she should do so, and we all dined together. There was no allusion whatever to the strange events which had brought us together, but, with my professional knowledge of the mysteries of cross-examination, I noticed that Garnesk contrived to acquire more knowledge of various circumstances on which he seemed to wish to be enlightened than Sir Gaire Olvery had gleaned from forty minutes' blunt questioning.

Myra had hardly left us after the meal was over when the butler handed the General a card, and almost simultaneously a tall, shadowy figure passed the window along the verandah.

"Pon my soul, that's kind of him," said the simple-hearted old man. "Run after him, Ronald, and fetch him back."

"Who is it?" I asked, rising.

"Mr. J. G. Hilderman wishes to express his sympathy with General McLeod in his daughter's illness. Very neighborly indeed."

I ran out after Hilderman, and found that his long legs had taken him nearly half-way to the landing-stage by the time I overtook him. He stopped as I called his name.

"Why, Mr. Ewart," he exclaimed in surprise, "you back again 'ready'! I hope you have a very satisfactory interview with the specialist."

I told him briefly that our visit to London had given us no satisfaction at all, and gave him the General's invitation to come up to the house.

"I wouldn't think of it, Mr. Ewart," he declared emphatically. "Very kind of General McLeod, but he don't want to worry with strangers just now."

He was very determined; but I insisted, and he eventually gave way. I was glad he had come. I had a somewhat unreasonable esteem for his abilities and resource, and every assistance was welcomed with open arms at Invermullach Lodge at that time. His extensive knowledge even included some slight acquaintance with the body's most wonderful organ, for he told us some very interesting eye cases he had heard of in the States. He was genuinely dumfounded when we told him that Sholto was an additional victim.

"You don't say so!" he exclaimed. "Well, that is remarkable. It sounds as if it came out of a book. In broad daylight a young lady goes out, and is as well as can be. An hour later she is stone blind. Two days afterwards her dog goes out, and he comes in blind. Yes, it's got me beaten."

Garnesk deliberately, and I was shocked to hear him say it. I reflected that

he had not even examined Myra, and my disappointment was the keener that he should admit himself non-plussed so early. But he left me no loophole of doubt.

I can make nothing whatever of it," he added, ruefully shaking his head. "I wonder if I ever shall?"

"Mr. Hilderman," he said earnestly, "do everything in your power to keep the old man's spirits up. I can give him no hope, professionally—I dare not. But you, a layman, can. It is difficult in the circumstances for Mr. Ewart to give much encouragement, but I know he will do his best."

"J. G. Hilderman is your command," said the American, and with a bow that included us both. And then the oculist suggested that we should have a look at Sholto. I led the way to the coach-house with a heavy heart. I should not have minded a mystery which would have endangered my own life. Apart from my altruism, the personal peril would have afforded a welcome stimulant. But this unseen horror, which stabbed in the dark and rebuffed my beautiful Myra of her sight, chilled my very soul. I climbed wearily up the wooden stair to Sholto's new den, carrying a stable lantern in my hand, for it was getting late, and the carefully darkened room would be as black as ink. The other two followed close on my heels. I opened the door and called to the dog. A faint, sickly-sweet odor met me as I did so.

"You give your dogs elaborate kennels," said Hilderman, as he climbed the stairs, and I laughed in reply.

At that instant Garnesk stood still and sniffed the air. With a sudden jerk he wrenched the lantern from my hand and strode into the room. Sholto was gone. Only half his chain dangled from the hook, cut through the middle with a pair of strong wire-nippers.

The oculist turned to us with an expression of acute interest.

"Chloroform," he said quietly. (To be continued.)



Woman's Interests

Nora's Hash.

Nora had applied for the position of cook. She was big and honest and wholesome looking, and when we heard her tell how she had lost her husband and children in an epidemic we were ready to engage her at once. Still we asked a question or two.

"Are you a good cook, Nora?" "I'm not such an ignorant cook as you think it comes to the fancy dishes, but for plain, everyday cooking I can get along."

"When I was first married," she went on to me, "Nora, my girl, it's a happy change! I'm a-goin' to have from the old boardin' house, and it's home cooking I'm after needin'."

Only one thing, Nora; promise me on your life you won't feed me hash. I'm tired of hash; and I'm not carin' to see any rest of me born days."

Nora pronounced "hash" with the richest Irish brogue.

"Yes, right, Jimmy, my love," says I. "On me word y'll never see hash in our home!"

"Well, the very first day we had a fine bit of steak lift, bein' only the two of us, and I studied and I studied. Thin I made a nice stew of the scraps with a bit of onion and potato and gravy. Jimmy looked at it with both his sharp eyes, and thin he looked at me. 'Nora,' says he, 'you promised me ye wouldn't be makin' hash.' Sure, and it's me word that's not broken," says I, laughin'; "that's not hash, that's Irish stew. Taste it fer yerself. Well, Jimmy helped himself it was all gone. 'That's the best meal I've been atin' for a month of Sundays,' says he. 'Nora, ye may be makin' Irish stew in time!'"

"After a spell I found more scraps—and me not wastin' a crumb. So I fixed up the v'ry nicest dish I knew. 'Nora,' says the mon, 'Nora, what's in that dish? It's suspicious, it is. Isn't that baked hash?'"

"Ah, Jimmy, me lad, be afther tastin' it fer yerself, I says. 'Didn't I promise ye I wouldn't make hash? That's not hash; it's toad-in-the-hole!'"

"Well, then, wasn't a bit of trouble about Jimmy's atin' at all, me havin' a bite, too, of course. Thin Jimmy wetted his lips, and he says, 'Nora, toad-in-the-hole's good atin' in the wake! But don't make hash!'"

"He was a fine lad, was Jimmy, for he would have thought in ten years he'd be gone, and the dear child, and I left alone."

The merry twinkle vanished in a soft mist in Nora's bright eyes, and we were all silent for a few minutes. Then with a brave sigh she shook off the gloom, and the generous mood broadened into a laugh, even before the moisture was gone from the twinkling eyes.

"No," she said, "I never broke me promise to Jimmy. I never gave him hash to his dyin' day. The next time I put me scraps on the table he had that suspicious look. 'Now, Nora, this be hash for sure!'"

"And why would I be tellin' ye a lie, Jimmy? Jest sample it for yerself, Jimmy," says I. "That's the dish the French mon cooks make in all the fine, swell hotels, me mon! That's French rag-out!"

Though we doubted whether a French chef would have recognized the name as Nora pronounced it, we were firmly convinced that she knew the art of making excellent ragout. She had stopped to laugh, but she was speaking again.

"Thin Jimmy looked into the impty dish, 'Nora,' says he, 'what for do people make hash when there's

so many ligit confections instid, and French rag-out the top of the heap?"

"Well, he niver pried into me cookin' ag'in, and I niver wasted a scrap of mate; but I niver broke me word. Jimmy niver had to ate hash!"

Put An Egg In Johnny's Lunch Box.

Physicians, nutrition specialists, all who know, sing praises to the nutritive value of eggs. They stress their iron, and vitamin content and wax eloquent on the value of their proteins. They advise them for young and old, and frequently recommend them in illness.

Mr. Egg-Producer, how many eggs does your family use? If you are getting fifty a day, do four dozen go to town and the other two into your kitchen? It is a strange, but true fact that in many farm homes where the best of everything is produced in garden and dairy and poultry house, the table is set with few vegetables, also instead of butter, coffee where there should be milk and very few eggs.

Sent into the kitchen every day at least one egg apiece for every member of the family—and sometimes more. If eggs are good for city folks, so good that they will pay as high as ten cents apiece for them, are they not just as good for the farmer, and especially for his family?

And not only your own family. Many a poultry man lives in a neighborhood where he is one of the few farmers who produces eggs. He ships them out of the community, and his neighbors in turn, when they do buy them, buy them from city markets.

How about a little local advertising on the food value of this product? It could easily be done by talks in grange and county board meetings, in fact at any gathering of farmers. Then there is the local press, posters, and most of all, word of mouth—Talk it up.

A live home market, ourselves and our neighbors all enjoying eggs means not only an improved egg market, but better health in the community. Your business also, will not amount to much unless you believe in it thoroughly yourself, and to believe in it, you must know it backwards, forwards, and upside down. Learn all you possibly can about the food value of eggs, be able to say emphatically and sincerely that eggs are one of our best foods. Find new and attractive ways of cooking them, and let your wife develop the recipes over the neighborhood. Encourage their use in the hot school lunch, and above all serve them on your own table. Enjoy eggs! Then you will become a real live booster for the egg business.

God's Blessing On Our Home.

Bless the Four Corners of this House, And be the Lintel Blest; And bless the Hearth, and bless the Board,

And bless each Place of Rest; And bless the Door that opens wide To Stranger as to Kin;

And bless each crystal Windowpane That lets the Starlight in; And bless the Roof-tree overhead, And every sturdy Wall;

The Peace of Man, the Peace of God, The Peace of Love on All!

Concrete Anchors.

Inventors are experimenting with concrete anchors for ships, some of which have steel flukes.

Minard's Liniment Used by Veterinaries

The Royal Bank of Canada

GENERAL STATEMENT

30th NOVEMBER, 1921

| LIABILITIES | |
|---|------------------|
| TO THE PUBLIC: | |
| Deposits not bearing interest | \$ 55,168,911.64 |
| Deposits bearing interest (including interest accrued to date of statement) | 280,447,431.90 |
| Notes of the Bank in Circulation | \$375,616,242.54 |
| Balance due to Dominion Government | 21,390,337.14 |
| Balance due to other Banks in Canada | 35,169,749.22 |
| Balance due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and foreign countries | 10,572,106.10 |
| Bills Payable | 10,574,531.14 |
| Acceptances under Letters of Credit | 12,535,430.27 |
| TO THE SHAREHOLDERS: | |
| Capital Stock Paid up | \$ 20,400,000.00 |
| Reserve Fund | 905,044.98 |
| Balance of Profits carried forward | \$ 21,505,044.98 |
| Dividends Unclaimed | 14,650.77 |
| Other Current Loans and Advances | 610,622.00 |
| Bonus of 2%, payable December 1st, 1921 | 407,052.00 |
| | 22,337,280.75 |
| | \$506,648,429.75 |
| ASSETS | |
| Current Coin | \$ 16,012,219.57 |
| Dominion Notes | 28,540,569.25 |
| United States Currency and other Foreign Currencies | 29,912,018.81 |
| Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve | \$ 74,464,397.45 |
| Notes of other Banks | 12,400,000.00 |
| Cheques on other Banks | 2,828,510.11 |
| Balance by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada | 21,594,352.76 |
| Dominion and Provincial Government Securities | 24,060,518.98 |
| Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, not exceeding market value | 9,532,512.42 |
| Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding market value | 15,125,520.50 |
| Call loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, not exceeding (thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada | 12,080,429.50 |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) | \$163,917,450.32 |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) | \$9,122,820.47 |
| Overdue Debts (estimated loss provided for) | 111,265.20 |
| Real Estate other than Bank Premises | \$252,551,644.99 |
| Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off | 385,572.89 |
| Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit, as per contracts | 12,535,430.27 |
| Deposit with the Minister for the purpose of the Circulation Fund | 285,000.00 |
| Other Assets not included in the foregoing | 349,341.48 |
| | \$506,648,429.75 |

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 review have been within the powers of the Bank. That we have examined the cash and verified the securities of the Bank at the Chief Office on 20th November, 1921, as well as at another time, as 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 compared by us with the books at the Chief Office and with the entries returned 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 and as shown by the books of the Bank. That we have obtained all the information and explanations required by us.

ROBERT MITCHELL, C.A. JAMES G. ROSS, C.A. of P.S. Ross & Co., Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, 19th December, 1921.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30 November, 1920 | \$ 416,928.29 |
| Profits for the year after deduction of charges, management and other expenses, accrued interest on deposits, and provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills | 4,057,826.49 |
| | \$ 4,474,754.69 |

APPROPRIATIONS AS FOLLOWS:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Dividends Nos. 124, 125, 126 and 127 at 12% per annum | \$ 2,422,485.67 |
| Bonus of 2 per cent to Shareholders | 407,052.00 |
| Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund | 300,000.00 |
| Written off Bank Premises Account | 204,154.04 |
| War Tax on Bank Note Circulation | 22,925.00 |
| Transferred to Reserve Fund | 905,044.98 |
| Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward | \$ 4,341,754.69 |

RESERVE FUND

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Balance at Credit, 30th November, 1920 | \$ 20,134,610.00 |
| Premium on New Capital Stock | 122,935.00 |
| Transferred from Profit and Loss Account | 122,935.00 |
| | \$ 20,400,000.00 |

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

Montreal, 19th December, 1921.

The Bait.

Little Maurice, aged seven, was sampling the good fare on the side-board.

"Mother," he said, "what kind of cake is this? It's the best I've ever tasted."

"That is wedding-cake, my dear," said his mother.

"Do people always have cake like this when they get married?" queried Maurice.

"Yes, they do generally," was the reply.

Maurice pondered a minute.

"Ah," he said at last, "see now why Henry VIII. was married so many times!"

One for the Colonel.

As the colonel of the crack cavalry regiment was riding down Princes St., Edinburgh, he noticed a small street urchin running beside him, and staring at him very intently.

The officer was amused, and, wanting to find out the cause of the small boy's interest, he pulled up his horse, and shouted down at him.

"Hallo, boy!" he said. "Have you not seen a warhorse before?"

"Oh, ay!" replied the boy. "I've seen many a warhorse, but I've never seen a waurider!"

The Tale of a Bunny.

Mary, aged six, walking along a country lane with her mother, suddenly exclaimed: "Oh, I saw a bunny-rabbit run down there!"

"Nonsense, child! Imagination!" said her mother.

Mary was silent for a few minutes; then: "Mummie, is 'imagination' white behind?"

The Ins-and-Outs.

Tommy and Billy had been fighting on their way home from school. The teacher received a note the next day to this effect: "Dear Sir,—As one of your scholars hit my boy in the eye with a stone, he can't see out of it. So will you please see into it?"

South African Bridges.

Seventeen railway bridges, to cost approximately \$1,000,000, are to be built in South Africa.

CANADA HAS ASSET OF IMMENSE VALUE

TRAFFIC IN FISH YIELDS ENORMOUS REVENUE.

Every Province of Dominion Has Its Share in Wealth of This Natural Resource.

As a land surrounded on three sides by water, its area profusely dotted with lakes of varying dimensions from the small crystal depression of a few acres to the mighty bodies of square miles of surface, and a veritable network of rivers and streams, the fish naturally plays a somewhat important role in Canadian economic life. These waters contain a wide diversity of species, and the yearly toll of the seas and inland waters accounts for a handsome sum in the nation's revenue each year. On either coast the sea fisheries give continuous employment to thousands of men each year, and dependent industries such as canning, drying, salting, and smoking, to other thousands. The commercial exploitation of the inland lakes is increasing each year, and swelling the revenue derived from the fish traffic.

Every section of the Dominion shares in the wealth of fisheries, though some are producing in a greater extent than others, and each province has a substantial amount each year derived from this source. The total values of commercial fisheries production in 1920, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was \$49,221,217. British Columbia accounted for \$22,120,161; Nova Scotia, \$12,742,859; New Brunswick, \$4,422,745; Ontario, \$3,410,750; Quebec, \$2,591,982; Prince Edward Island, \$1,714,663; Manitoba, \$1,249,607; Alberta, \$629,078; Saskatchewan, \$296,412; and the Yukon, \$32,100. These amounts do not, however, by any means represent the value of the fisheries to the province, and in her possession of one of the world's greatest and most prolific fisheries, Canada has an asset of incalculable value.

Inland Waters Great Source of Revenue.

It would be difficult for instance, to estimate the worth of the inland waters of the Dominion in the power they possess to draw sportmen from all over the world year after year. Practically every province of

WORLD'S GREATEST HYDRO PLANT IS NOW GENERATING POWER

Premier Drury and Miss Marion Beck Turned Wheel Controlling the Pent-up Water of the Queenston-Chippawa Power Canal Which Will Have an Ultimate Capacity of 650,000 Horsepower.

A despatch from Queenston says:—Nearly five years of skilled engineering effort, night and day labor, and overwhelming financial anxiety were crowned with success on Wednesday when power was officially turned on at the Queenston-Chippawa development. Sir Adam Beck, on whose shoulders the tremendous weight of responsibility has rested during the entire anxious period, presided at the ceremonies, and received ovations from over 2,000 municipal representatives such as few Canadian public men have ever been accorded.

With glowing face and sparkling eyes, Sir Adam exhibited just pride in the great national accomplishment. Equally apparent in the mien of the Hydro Knight was the expression of great relief at the completion of the first of the ten units of the Chippawa power project, the greatest in the world and the subject for comment of nations. For approximately ten days the apparatus will be permitted to dry out, then mighty Niagara will commence whirling out still further quantities of power for Ontario industry and city and farm homes.

When Premier Drury and Miss Marion Beck, Sir Adam's daughter, released the flood of water into the first installed turbine it set in motion the giant 55,000-horsepower generator. As the power Colossus picked up its revolutions in ever-increasing speed, the first of Chippawa's power gradually brought into brilliant illumination a huge banner on the wall of the power house: "Queenston-Chippawa Development. The largest Hydro-electric plant in the world. Ultimate capacity 650,000 horsepower."

From a faint glow of light to a white glare the electric square gradually mounted as the whirling generator picked up to its normal 187 revolutions per minute. From a murmur the sound of rushing water and operating machinery grew in volume to a roar which completely drowned out the enthusiastic cheers of 2,000 persons and the blasts of the plant sirens. The whole of the official opening ceremonies occupied less than fifteen minutes.

RUSSIA'S STARVING EAT THEIR OWN DEAD
Sufferers in Famine Area Have Resorted to Cannibalism.

A despatch from Riga says:—The first official report of cannibalism in the famine districts of Russia has been made to the All-Russian Soviet Congress by Delegate Ovsienko of Samara, according to a despatch to the official Rosta News Agency, dated Moscow.

"At Ramikovsky the parish people are eating the bodies of their dead," Ovsienko told the Congress. "It is dangerous to bury the famine victims in the presence of the people, and guards must be kept over them until they are in a state that makes eating impossible."

Ovsienko stated that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, High Commissioner of the International Committee of Russian Relief, even though a hardened explorer, returned to Moscow sickened by the scenes he witnessed in the stricken districts. The speaker said that children are being taken to the steppes and left there to die; that mothers, maddened by their experience, cut the throats of their babies.

At the present time, continued Ovsienko, the Soviets, with all their outside aid, are able to feed only half the starving children and only one-twentieth of the adults.

Keeping the Nation Strong.
A close study of any particular rural locality would undoubtedly show a surprising set of influences flowing out to every phase of national life. The business, social and moral contribution made by the thousands of rural communities over the country to our nation has been such that under no consideration can we as a people afford to permit the source of supply to dry up.

This means that rural life must be watched with the greatest solicitude. The nation's human seed-bed ought not to be allowed in any degree to lose its richness, and the life of our farm youth should have the eye of every statesman, and of every public-spirited person upon it to the end that the full unfolding of the lives of the rising generation may be accomplished both for individual and national advantage.

Rural communities need a satisfying institutional life. There is required a something that will give the boys and girls of the farm a broad view of the interesting life in which they live. In hundreds of communities in Ontario the boys' and girls' club work is accomplishing this very thing in quite a satisfactory manner. We would that there was developed a sufficient leadership that every last farm boy and girl in the province might have brought into their lives such inspiration and information as comes from association in the most progressive of these local boys' and girls' organizations.

A University Bulletin.
There has just come from the press a bulletin entitled "Higher Education in Music." This is one of the series of bulletins issued by the provincial university to outline what that institution is doing in higher education, and the subject of Music was chosen in this instance because the university's work in that direction may be less generally familiar than its work in other subjects of the traditional type. This bulletin tells of the establishment of the Faculty of Music, of the affiliation with the university of the Conservatory of Music, of the standards in music now being set for the whole province, of the university organ recitals, of music in Hart House and of extension work in music. The University of Toronto offers to add to its free mailing list the names and addresses of any who would like to have the whole series of publications, of which the one mentioned is the second for this academic year.



IRISH PRISONERS RELEASED
Sinn Fein men leaving Kilmainham Prison, Dublin, on their release as an immediate result of the agreement between the British Government and the Sinn Fein delegates in London.

PRINCESS MARY TO BE WEDDED IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY IN FEBRUARY

Arrangements for the wedding of Princess Mary, which it has now been decided will take place the last week in February, are now in progress, says a London despatch. Already the order of the procession from Buckingham Palace to Westminster Abbey has been mapped out. King George will ride with his daughter in a closed carriage to the Abbey, but an open carriage will be used on the return from the Abbey to the palace.

The Queen with other members of the royal family, will be seated in the sacristy of the Abbey during the ceremony, while the King will stand with his daughter at the rail of the high altar. Immediately after the ceremony the couple, followed by the royal family, will proceed to the chapel of Edward the Confessor and sign the register. If his health permits the Archbishop of Canterbury will celebrate the wedding ceremony in person.

A reception is planned at St. James's Palace, with more than two thousand invited guests.

The young couple will pass part of their honeymoon at the beautiful Villa Medici, near Florence, which has been offered to them by Lady Sibyl Scott, a cousin of Viscount Lascelles. Also they will travel in France and Belgium and possibly in Switzerland.

The most exquisite textures will be used in the Princess's wedding dress, which already has been placed in charge of a one-time war service worker. Work has been begun on it in the little town of Braintree, Essex. The romance surrounding the details of the dress will make it truly a poem in silk. The wedding ring will be made of British gold.

The Princess is often seen nowadays driving and shopping with Viscount Lascelles. She is more popular than ever with the people.

German War Works Changed to Peace Products

A despatch from Paris says:—The Allied Council of Ambassadors has decided to place in the hands of General Nollet, head of the Disarmament Commission, the task of converting the Deutsche Werke, the group of plants used during the war for the manufacturing of German armaments, into workshops for the manufacture of industrial machinery. The plan of conversion will call for the employment of 20,000 workers who were employed in the manufacture of war material.

Name of Waterloo Changed to Lonon

A despatch from Paris says:—Possibly as a concession to French susceptibilities, the Belgians have decided to alter the name of Waterloo. Henceforth the hamlet which gave its name to the immortal battle will be known as Lonon. Visitors to the battlefields will have more need than ever of guides to show them where British Guards formed the famous squares against which Napoleon's cuirassiers hurled themselves in vain. The mill of St. Helene will become "Hallen," while other well-known spots will also be renamed.

PERSONNEL OF CANADA'S NEW CABINET

- A despatch from Ottawa says:—The new Canadian Cabinet is as follows:
- Nova Scotia.**
HON. WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING, LL.D., D.C.L., Minister of Finance.
 - HON. DANIEL DUNCAN M'KENZIE**, Minister without portfolio and Solicitor-General.
 - New Brunswick.**
HON. A. B. COPP, LL.B., Secretary of State.
 - Prince Edward Island.**
HON. JOHN EWEN SINCLAIR, Minister without portfolio.
 - Quebec.**
HON. RAOUL DANDURAND, LL.D., K.C., Minister without portfolio.
HON. HENRI SEVERIN BELAND, B.A., M.D., Minister of Soldiers' Re-establishment, and Minister in charge of the Department of Health.
 - HON. SIR LOMER GOUIN, K.C., M.G. LL.D., Minister of Justice.**
 - HON. JACQUES BUREAU, LL.B., Minister of Customs and Excise.**
 - HON. ERNEST LAPOINTE, B.A., LL.B., K.C., Minister of Marine and Fisheries.**
 - HON. JAMES ALEXANDER ROBB**, Minister of Trade and Commerce.
 - Ontario.**
HON. WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., M.A., LL.B., LL.D., Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, President of the Privy Council.
 - HON. GEORGE PERRY GRAHAM**, Minister of Militia and Defence, and Minister of the Naval Service.
 - HON. CHARLES MURPHY, B.A., K.C., Postmaster-General.**
 - HON. THOMAS ANDREW LOW**, Minister without portfolio.
 - HON. WILLIAM COSTELLO KENNEDY**, Minister of Railways and Canals.
 - HON. JAMES MURDOCK**, Minister of Labor.
 - Saskatchewan.**
HON. WILLIAM RICHARD MOTHERWELL, Minister of Agriculture.
 - Alberta.**
HON. CHARLES STEWART, Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Minister of Mines.
 - British Columbia.**
HON. HEWITT BOSTOCK, M.A., Minister of Public Works.

FRANCE INSISTS UPON EQUAL FOOTING IN REGARD TO SUBMARINES

Allowance of 90,000 Tons Demanded by France, Which is Three Times Her Present Tonnage—Demands Constitute a Menace to Britain, Says Mr. Balfour.

A despatch from Washington says:—The effort to reduce and limit submarine and auxiliary naval tonnage met with complete failure on Wednesday in a session of the International Conference Committee on Armament. The session was marked by sensational interchanges between Mr. Balfour and M. Sarraut concerning the naval preparations of Great Britain and France and the possibility of war between those two nations.

France insisted on an allowance of 90,000 tons of submarines, an amount equal to the maximum Mr. Balfour originally proposed for the United States and Great Britain, and three times the present French tonnage, and asked for 330,000 tons of auxiliary craft.

Mr. Balfour in polite but grim terms immediately charged that the French contemplated using submarines illegitimately against commerce, and announced the French naval building plan a menace to Great Britain, and declared that under the circumstances Britain could agree to no limit on the construction of cruisers, destroyers and other anti-submarine craft.

M. Sarraut denied that submarines were to be used illegitimately, protested that a large submarine tonnage was needed to protect France and her colonies, and expressed surprise that French defence plans should arouse British fears of aggression, with Britain allowed a capital ship tonnage greater than that of France and Italy combined.

Mr. Balfour retorted with the assertion that, in the event of war between Great Britain and France, British submarines, having no large army, could not strike at the heart of France, but France, employing a great navy of submarines against commerce, could destroy the "very existence" of Britain.

In only slightly veiled language Mr. Balfour accused France of militaristic designs, made manifest by her naval building program and "the refusal of the French delegation to discuss land armament."

Summarized, the developments in the two sessions of the Conference Committee were:

- (1) Acceptance by France of an allowance of 175,000 tons of capital ships contingent upon agreement as to the length of the naval holiday, and upon liberty of beginning replacements in 1927 instead of 1931.
- (2) Agreement to limit the calibre of capital ship guns to 16 inches.
- (3) Failure to agree on limitation of submarine and auxiliary tonnage.
- (4) Proposal made to limit the size of a war craft, except capital ships and aeroplane carriers, hereafter built to a displacement of 10,000 tons, with guns not exceeding 8 inches in calibre.
- (5) Proposal made to allow Great Britain and the United States 80,000 tons each of aeroplane-carriers, Japan 48,000 tons, and France and Italy 28,000 tons each.
- (6) Proposal made that aeroplane-carriers be limited to a displacement of 27,000 tons, with guns not exceeding 8 inches in calibre.
- (7) Proposal made, and informally agreed to, that the use of submarines against commerce be barred.

Markets of the World

Toronto.
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.29½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.17½; Manitoba flour—No. 2 CW, 54½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 52½¢; No. 1 feed, 52½¢.
Manitoba barley—Nominal.
All the above, track, Bay ports.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, 71½¢; No. 3 yellow, 70¢; No. 4 yellow, 69½¢; track, Toronto.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, nominal.
Ontario wheat—Nominal.
Barley—No. 3 extra, feed 47 lbs. or better, 57 to 60¢, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, 84 to 86¢.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 74 to 76¢.
Manitoba flour—First pats, \$7.40; second pats, \$6.90, Toronto.
Ontario flour—80 per cent. patent, bulk seaboard, per barrel, \$5.
Milfeed—Del. Montreal freight, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$26 to \$27; shorts, per ton, \$28 to \$29; good feed flour, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
Bed hay—Track, Toronto, per ton, No. 2, \$21.50 to \$22; mixed, \$18.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$12.
Cheese—New, large, 21 to 22¢; twins, 21½ to 22½¢; triplets, 22½ to 23½¢. Old, large, 25 to 26¢; twins, 25½ to 26½¢; triplets, 26 to 27¢; Stilltons, new, 25 to 26¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 33 to 35¢; creamery, pats, fresh, No. 1, 43 to 45¢; No. 2, 40 to 41¢; cooking, 28 to 30¢.
Margarine—23 to 25¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 25 to 35¢; roosters, 20 to 25¢; fowl, 20 to 28¢; ducklings, 30 to 35¢; turkeys, 55 to 60¢; geese, 32 to 35¢.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 25¢; roosters, 14 to 16¢; fowl, 14 to 22¢; ducklings, 22 to 25¢; turkeys, 45 to 50¢; geese, 20 to 22¢.
Eggs—No. 1 storage, 51 to 52¢; select, storage, 56 to 57¢; new laid, straight, 58 to 59¢; new laid, in cartons, 82 to 84¢.
Beans—Can., hand-picked, bushel, \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3.50 to \$3.75.
Honey—60-80 lb. tins, 14½ to 15¢ per lb.; 6-2½ lb. tins, 16 to 17¢ per lb.; Ontario comb honey, per dozen, \$3.75 to \$4.50.
Maple products—Syrup, per imp. gal., \$2.60; per 5 imp. gals., \$3.35. Maple sugar, lb., 19 to 22¢.
Smoked meats—Hams, med., 24 to 26¢; cooked ham, 36 to 40¢; smoked rolls, 23 to 24¢; cottage rolls, 25 to 26¢; breakfast bacon, 25 to 30¢; special brand breakfast bacon, 30 to 35¢; backs, boneless, 32 to 36¢.
Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 13 to 20¢; clear bellies, 18½ to 20½¢.
Lard—Pure, tierces, 14 to 14½¢; tubs, 14½ to 15¢; pails, 15 to 15½¢; prints, 16½ to 17¢. Shortening, tierces, 13¢; tubs, 13½¢; pails, 14¢; prints, 15½¢.
Choice heavy steers, \$7 to \$7.50; butcher steers, choice, \$6 to \$6.50; do, good, \$5.25 to \$6; do, med., \$4.25 to \$5.25; do, com., \$3 to \$4; butcher heifers, choice, \$5.75 to \$6.50; butcher cows, choice, \$5 to \$5.50; do, med., \$3 to \$4; canners and cutters, \$2.25 to \$2.75; butcher bulls, good, \$3.50 to \$4.50; do, com., \$2.50 to \$3; feeders, good, 900 lbs., \$4.50 to \$5; do, fair, \$4 to \$4.50; stockers, good, \$4 to \$4.50; do, fair, \$3 to \$4; milkers, \$80 to \$90; springers, choice, \$90 to \$100; calves, choice, \$11 to \$12.50; do, med., \$8 to \$10; do, com., \$3 to \$6; lambs, good, \$10 to \$11; do, com., \$5.50 to \$6; sheep, choice, \$5 to \$6; do, good, \$3 to \$3.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$10.50; do, f.o.b., \$9.75; do, country points, \$9.50.
Montreal.
Oats, Can. West, No. 2, 58 to 59¢; do, No. 3, 56 to 57¢. Flour, Man. Spring wheat pats., firsts, \$7.50. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3 to \$3.10. Bran, \$26.25. Shorts, \$28.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$27 to \$28.
Cheese—Finest easterns, 18 to 18½¢. Butter—Choice creamery, 40 to 41¢. Eggs—Selected, 52¢. Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, 95¢.
Lamb, \$8; sheep, \$3; hogs, \$11.75.

New Service to Pacific Coast of Canada

A despatch from London says:—Southampton, which will become familiar to traveling Canadians as the new base for the Canadian Pacific and Cunard steamship services, has decided to improve its port at a cost of thousands of pounds. Negotiations are proceeding for the purchase of the world's largest floating dock, and a dredging scheme has been approved which will allow the largest Cunard and White Star liners to approach and leave the docks without difficulty. Furness, Withy and Company, Limited, according to the London press, are inaugurating a new service to the Pacific coast of Canada.

PRINCE SCORING TRIUMPH IN INDIA

Native Extremists Lose Out in Attempt to Make His Trip a Failure.

A despatch from London says:—The reception which Calcutta has accorded to the Prince of Wales has been watched here with keen interest, because it has been recognized in official circles that it would be the supreme test of the success of his tour. The reports that have come in have relieved anxiety greatly and have made it clear that the popularity of the Prince is gaining a victory over the fires of discontent.

In the last few weeks, it is pointed out, he has visited two capitals—Patna, the capital of Bihar and Orissa, and Calcutta, capital of Bengal. In both Gandhi proclaimed a "hartal," and in both on the day of the Prince's arrival it achieved a partial success, but both in Patna and Calcutta, after the first day of the Royal visit the natives refused to be bound by the orders of the extremists and in the official program with all its enthusiasm that could be expected of them. This is due, no doubt, partly to the Prince's extraordinary personality, and partly to the love the natives of India always display for show.

But when full weight has been given to every reason that can be advanced for the behavior of the crowds there still remains, in British opinion, much cause for congratulation.

Trying the Submarine.

The fight of the British delegation against the submarine will be a losing fight. It ought not to be so. The submarine is an execrated weapon—hated as no other instrument of sea warfare has ever been hated.

Lord Lee of the British Admiralty, has drawn his indictment against the submarine. He charges that it is ineffective as a defensive weapon and that its chief value is in its use against unarmed and unarmored merchantmen. The recorded facts of the great war bear him out. The Germans sunk 12,000,000 tons of merchant shipping and a negligible amount only of war craft. In destroying merchant ships they slew and drowned 20,000 non-combatants and wrote some of the ugliest and cruellest chapters of the history of the sea.

France, however, insists upon submarines. She demands at least 90,000 tons of these "defensive weapons." She may ask for 110,000 tons. If France has submarines so must Italy have them. Mindful of her Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf coast lines, of the Atlantic and Pacific approaches to the Panama Canal, the United States is not prepared to make the submarine an outlaw craft. Japan swings to the belief that the submarine should be kept for defensive purposes.

It is four against one in the Conference—America, Japan, France and Italy against Great Britain. Limitation of the number, the size, the cruising radius and the use of the submarine is the best that can be hoped for in the present state of world opinion. The opposition to the submarine exists all over the world, but it has not crystallized as yet.

One member of the jury favors death, but four will hold out against this stern penalty. A new set of rules will be drawn up. An effort will be made to see that the submarine is used as an instrument of war and not as a sea-killer for the murder of non-combatants and the use of the sinking of hospital ships.

It is doubtful if such rules will hold. By nature the submarine is a coward and a lurker in darkness. In every war some nation must lose. With national life in the balance, rules may go overboard. There were rules long before the great war against dropping bombs from planes on non-combatants and against poison gas. When the war ended the bombing of cities and the use of poison gas in a single action were commemorated.

It is some time, however, that has placed the submarine on the defensive and to try for its life. We must get a little further along with the war against war before we can deal it its deathblow.

Definition of Faith.

A teacher in a little country school, wishing to communicate to her pupils a conception of faith, relied upon an idea to awaken their somewhat dull powers of comprehension.

"If I were to tell you, there was a cat in that cupboard, you would believe it, wouldn't you without ever seeing it yourselves?"

"Yes, teacher," chorused the pupils. "Well, that's faith," she told them, smiling.

The following day in order to test their recollection of the lesson, she asked: "What is faith?"

With one ringing shout came the answer: "A cat in the cupboard, teacher!"

Cucumbers were originally tropical vegetables.

The engine of an express train consumes twelve gallons of water for each mile traversed.

Automobile owners in different cities throughout the United States have recently been won over to the fad of carrying across their radiators, suspended from the light brace rod, nest brass or black-and-white plates bearing the names of their home towns.

Gene Byrnes Says:—"It's a Great Life If You Don't Weaken."



The Year 1921

Was fraught with many situations in the commercial line in common with all other lines, in direct contrast to the events of 1920, which was an unusually brisk year.

The last twelve months of comparative stagnation have, therefore, seemed all the more prolonged and pronounced with THE TRADE PENDULUM SWINGING FROM ONE EXTREME TO THE OTHER.

There are some outstanding characteristics of the Dry Goods, Clothing and Shoe Trade, one of which is that during the greater part of the past year merchandise went through a prolonged period of falling prices and inactive demand. The reason for this inactive demand in rural districts particularly are obvious and need no elaborate explanation.

The drop in prices of wheat, pork, cattle, etc., was so drastic people were inclined to stop buying until other things came down in price accordingly.

It did not require a master mind to know what a merchant should do, and the quicker the better.

At inventory time, January, 1921, "wrote off" over \$3,200 and marked down everything to "replacement value" or less. This was followed each month by a general marking down of prices.

THE RESULT—stocks were turned half-a-dozen times instead of twice as usual by general merchants, making balance of year's losses lighter by quick turn of merchandise.

LOOKING BACKWARD with due modesty and not a little pride, we close 1921 records noting increased sales—a healthy growth far in excess of our expectations considering the readjustment year. We took our losses same as all others.

LOOKING FORWARD with that determination to make 1922 sales the largest in our history. This can be accomplished by bettering standard of quality, greater assortment of merchandise, throwing prices in every article possible, better service.

MONEY HELPS TO SUCCESS. There never was a time when cash counted for so much. Our customers can assist us greatly by balancing all accounts due for 1921.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

SO EASY TO BE WELL AND STRONG

Take "Fruit-a-lives" The Wonderful Fruit Medicine

805 CARTER ST., MONTREAL

"I suffered terribly from Constipation and Dyspepsia for many years. I felt pains after eating and had gas, constant headaches and was unable to sleep at night. I was getting so thin that I was frightened."

At last, a friend advised me to take "Fruit-a-lives" and in a short time the Constipation was banished, I felt no more pain, headaches or dyspepsia, and now I am vigorous, strong and well."

Mrs. ARTHUR BEAUCHER.
50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
At dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

velopment of 50,000 horsepower would thus have an interest charge of \$60 per horsepower, in the interim period. A probable full capacity of 500,000 horsepower would have an interest cost of \$8. If merged with the 330,000 horsepower now being delivered by the Hydro-Electric Commission over the Niagara system, the cost could not doubt be averaged so that the final rate would still leave users the advantage of "cheap" power, contrasted with the cost of steam-produced electricity, and the charges for power in New York State. But in almost any case, the Chippewa development seems likely to increase considerably the general cost of Hydro-Electric power in this district, and to diminish our advantage industrially over other sections. The canal and power plant are there, however, and represent a huge investment that must be made productive as fully and as quickly as possible. Markets must be got, but only in pursuance of sound business policy.—Mail and Empire.

SCHOOL REPORTS

S. S. No. 13, Ekfrid

Report of Christmas examinations. Names are in order of merit.

Sr. IV.—Jean Tannar, Viola Payne, Jr. IV.—Vernie Gast, Stuart Allan, James Nevin, Lorne Thorncroft, Earle Edwards, Harold Cushman, Harold Lotan, absent—Clifford Perry, Mabel Black.

Sr. III.—Kenneth Peckham, Melvin Gough, Ivan Cushman.

Jr. III.—Barbara Sinclair, Cameron McTaggart, Hazel Perry, Jessie Jeffery, Evelyn Stephenson, John Jeffery, Norris Cushman, Stella Cushman, Albert Nevin, absent—Howard McIntyre.

Sr. II.—J. D. McGill, Manetta Tanner, Alice Black, Duncan McTaggart, Harley McDonald, Hugh Rankin.

Jr. II.—Eva Bardwell, Alice Bardwell, Gladys McIntyre, Howard Pole, Luke Jeffery, Howard Cushman, Alfred Rankin, Morley Payne, Elinor McColl, Ardell Gough, Leo Cushman, Kenneth Congdon, absent for part of exam.—Leo Cushman, Morley Payne, Elinor McColl, Kenneth Congdon.

I.—Thelma Leith, Kathleen Nevin, Marie Huston, Olive Hughes, Kathleen McColl, Kenneth Johnston, Erma Leith, Lorene Gast, Hazel Congdon, Stewart Pole, Alex. McTaggart.

Pr. A.—Edith Philpot, Jack Howe, James Black.

Pr. B.—Annabel Macfie, Vera Jeffery, Beryl Payne, Eveline Cushman, Emma Gough, Harold Howe, Douglas Sinclair, absent—Clair Perry.

M. D. Coulthard and A. Farrell. Teachers.

S. S. No. 5, Ekfrid

Sr. IV.—Harold Gates 74, Alice Gardiner 72, Georgina Smith 72, Elliot Sutherland 70.

Jr. IV.—Clarence Sutherland 78, George McKellar 72, Wanita Hurley 69.

Sr. III.—Bernice Hurley 84, Annabelle Gates 68, Jessie Raeburn 62, Harold Squire 62.

Jr. III.—Thelma Cyster 66, Charlotte Smith 65, Evelyn Raeburn 56, Alvin McKellar 54, Beatrice Raeburn 34.

Class II.—Bobbie Twiss 78, Norman Squire 68, Angus Hurley 53, Gladys Smith 38.

Class I.—Lila Mitchell 68, Francis Grover 48.

Primer.—John Smith, Florence Squire, Wanita Caldwell, Wilfred Hurley.

B. McEachern, Teacher.

"Every careful and observant mother knows when her child suffers from worms. She also knows that if some remedy be not speedily applied much harm will result to the infant. An excellent preparation for this purpose is Miller's Worm Powder. They drive worms from the system and set up stimulating and soothing effects, so that the child's progress thereafter is painless and satisfying."

Blank oil leases for sale at The script office.

SEED POTATO STORING

Practical Advice Regarding Their Winter Placing and Keep.

The Stored Tubers Require Oxygen—Importance of Ventilation—Influence of Temperature—Look Over Seed at Planting—Danger to Hogs in Feeding Salt.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The potato is a living organism and if not kept under conditions favorable to continued life will die. Seed potatoes frequently fail to produce plants. The cause may be due to the death of the buds before planting.

Oxygen a Necessity.

All living plants require oxygen, and with the potato in storage this is obtained directly from the air. Potatoes in storage take in oxygen and also give off carbon dioxide and heat. The carbon dioxide and heat are harmful, and will destroy the tubers for seed purposes. Potatoes stored in dead air for 100 days rarely sprout and grow when planted. Potatoes stored in a moisture saturated air generally mold, soften and rot. Potatoes for seed purposes should be dry, clean and cool when placed in the storage bin or cellar—a dry earth floor is to be preferred.

Ventilation Important. The ventilation should be arranged so that air is admitted at the bottom of the bins, move upwards very slowly and out at the ceiling or roof through ventilators designed to carry away water vapor and heat. Small bins separated by an air space or some arrangement such as an air box or double slatted gate that will prevent dead or warm air accumulations are to be preferred to large bin storage where the temperatures may run too high or the air become moist and dead.

Influence of Temperature.

Potatoes stored in cellars when the temperature is kept at 55 degrees will sprout in about 75 days. If the temperature is kept at 45 degrees the sprouting will be slower, usually about 125 days. A 40 degree temperature will delay the sprouting still further, holding up the maturing process so that the buds do not start while in storage until about 200 days from the time of entering the storage. Temperatures of 50 degrees and upward, together with light, generally give considerable trouble through inducing sprouting. Cellars that can be kept under 50 degrees and given sufficient ventilation to prevent dead air or moisture accumulations are generally satisfactory.

Examine Seed at Planting Time.

At planting time the seed may be firm and look all right. If it fails to send up good strong sprouts in reasonable time after planting, you are advised to investigate the conditions under which the seed potatoes have been stored as one of the possible causes of failure. Plant live seed and get a one hundred per cent stand of vigorous plants. In buying seed potatoes get them early, examine the buds and if in doubt about their vitality plant a few early and watch developments before planting the main crop.—L. Stevenson, Secretary Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

Danger to Hogs in Feeding Salt.

Salt is dangerous to hogs. Though, like other animals, swine crave salt they are more easily poisoned even by small quantities of it. If they receive small amounts regularly at first they seem to develop a tolerance for salt, but care must be exercised in giving it to them. Certain pigs were allowed to graze in pastures with cattle where they had access to a salt lick or trough, licked the salt ravenously, and all but three of the herd died. In another case where salt brine was mistaken for sugar water and fed to hogs with garbage, the pigs were poisoned and died within 48 hours. Salt-poisoned pigs usually show no symptoms until from 12 to 24 hours or more. They then show increased thirst, dizziness, or a deep stupor, frothing at the mouth, refusing feed, and sometimes being afflicted with vomiting or diarrhoea. Death usually follows after 24 hours.

Treatment in such cases may consist of a dose of two teaspoons of cornstarch boiled in two ounces of water until transparent and then diluted with water enough to make one pint; or a tablespoon of unground linseed mixed with water until it makes a mucilaginous mass.

When salt is given to pigs it should be included as an ingredient in a mixture containing three parts each of sodium sulphate, sodium chloride (salt), sodium carbonate, iron sulphate, and one part of flowers of sulphur. This may be placed in some kind of a self-feeder where hogs may have free access to it, or it may be given by mixing from three to five tablespoons to a barrel of slop-feed, or from two to three tablespoons to the bushel of dry feed, mix thoroughly.

It is not advisable to have salt alone in any kind of container at the free disposal of hogs.

Place for Horses to Roll. Where horses are closely confined in stalls most of the time, they are more apt to roll in the fifth and mare than if they had been taken out and allowed to roll once a day. Letting them roll outside of stalls saves much currying and brushing, avoids the possibility of the animal rolling where it would get fast, and adds to its health and vigor by keeping it cleaner.

"THE YOUNG COUNTRY SCHOOLMA'AM"

TOWN HALL, NEWBURY
Friday, January 6th, 1922

Under auspices of Ferguson's Crossing Needle Club

CAST OF CHARACTERS

Simon Sneckleby
Mrs. Sneckleby
Maria Jane Sneckleby
Ikey Sneckleby
Mr. Hardy
Beersheba Buck
Miss Wise
Gideon Roundface
Mary Brown
Mrs. Crisp
Tommy Crisp
May Bell Brimrose
Birdie Walker
John James Huston

M. Leitch
B. McAlpine
Monta Anderson
A. McAlpine
D. Ferguson
Mrs. D. Ferguson
Drina McAlpine
R. McAlpine
Irene McVicar
Mrs. D. Mitchell
Hughie McLachlin
Elsie Leitch
Miss Collins
J. McVicar

Admission - - - 35c and 25c

7 Sutherland 7 Sisters' HAIR GROWER Grew This Hair

Victoria Sutherland



Growth 70 inches

Victoria Sutherland was only one among the thousands of women whose luxuriant hair has furnished living proof of the wonderful results obtained through treatment with the Sutherland preparations.

Simple, Home Treatments. Beautiful hair, lustrous and abundant, is not a matter of chance. Simple, easy home treatments with Seven Sutherland Sisters' Hair Grower end scalp troubles and promote a new and healthy growth of hair.

Hair Grower—Hair and Scalp Cleaner—Colorator

Guaranteed safe and pure by:

H. I. JOHNSTON
DRUGGIST - GLENCOE

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G. T. R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 8:45 p. m.

Mails received—London and East, 8:00 a. m.; G. T. R. East, 7:00 p. m.; G. T. R. West, 9:45 a. m.

Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

ELECTIONS ON

Now that the municipal elections are on and you are again asked to cast your votes on Jan. 2nd, which is your duty, make a wise choice and select a good, strong council, both in the towns and country. After you have wisely elected your reeve and four councillors for 1922, then make a wise choice by electing Don H. Love for your Blacksmith for 1922. He promises you good service at reasonable prices.—Love, the Village Blacksmith. Try him! Main St., Glencoe.

The Many-purpose Oil.—Both in the house and stable there are scores of uses for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Use it for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, the pains of rheumatism and sciatica, sore throat and chest. Horses are liable very largely to similar ailments and mishaps as afflict mankind and are equally amenable to the healing influence of this fine old remedy which has made thousands of firm friends during the past fifty years. Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$2.00 per year; in the United States and other foreign countries, \$2.50 per year.

Advertising.—The Transcript covers a wide section of territory in Western Ontario, and its readers are the leading farmers and townspeople. It is a first-class advertising medium. Rates on application.

Job Printing.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programs, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1922

The call of the city is stronger when farm prices are lower. The New Year finds many meditating a flight from the plow to the lighted streets. And to how many does such a change mean the sacrifice of independence, and the loss of that security of livelihood the farmer ever enjoys? The farmer is the real king amongst men, for he feeds all other men, and he least of all is a servant of other men. It is of the highest national importance that the farmer should be made contented and enterprising.—Sydney Bulletin.

LIFE TOO EASY FOR YOUTH

Life for the youth of today has become so easy that frequently there is lack of incentive to do battle with the world; to cultivate those qualities that make for success when pitted against obstacles. This revolution has not been brought about deliberately with the intention of weakening the rising generation. Parental interest is perhaps as keen today as ever. But very often in surrounding children with ease, we take from them the spirit of self-reliance that is one of nature's greatest gifts, and make them dependents; and what we are pleased to term help is very often a hindrance in the development of sturdy manhood and womanhood, such as our fathers and grandfathers brought forth.—Detroit Free Press.

CHIPPewa POWER

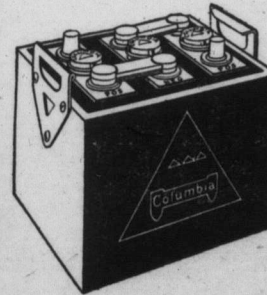
The turning of the water into the first generating unit of the Chippewa canal is a notable event in the history of Ontario. The obtaining of power from the canal development would have been still more an occasion for jubilation had not the heavy cost of the project negated the possibility of getting that power as cheaply as the power obtained from Niagara Falls development. When the full load of the Chippewa canal development is being utilized, the power cost may fall towards a parity with that of the power hitherto supplied by the Commission, but if the municipalities have to become financially responsible for the whole undertaking, once power is delivered, the cost of the small quantity of power generated at first will be extremely high. If the cost of the canal and one unit installation is conservatively estimated at \$60,000,000, allowing a cost of \$90,000,000 for the full turbine plant, the interest charge will be at least \$3,000,000 a year. A de-

A FEW THINGS ABOUT Massey-Harris Engines

Easy to start. Easy on fuel. No packed joints or gaskets to leak. Four-ring piston gives good compression. Extra heavy crank-shaft and fly-wheels. Large water space around cylinder and valves. Valves set in easy removable valve cage. Storage tank in cast-iron base. No pumps to get out of order. All engines supplied with magneto. Call and see one before buying.

D. M. McKELLAR

MASSEY-HARRIS AGENT GLENCOE



Motorists:

Be sure that your Battery is a

Columbia

if you would avoid cold weather troubles. We sell them.

Batteries of all makes repaired and recharged. Also stored for the winter.

McAlpine's Garage

McRae Street



CAPITAL \$20,299,140 RESERVES \$20,763,503

THIS BANK solicits the business of the Farmer. When you sell any Cattle, Hogs or Farm Products, DEPOSIT the proceeds in a Savings Account with us. We appreciate your business and are always at your service.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

G. Dickson, Manager, Glencoe

Opera House - Glencoe
Saturday, January 7th—starting 8 p. m. sharp

HAROLD LLOYD

— IN —

"AN EASTERN WESTERN"

A RIOT OF FUN

— ALSO —

A BIG SPECIAL PRODUCTION

NOTE—LAST SHOW STARTS AT NINE O'CLOCK

ADULTS 32c CHILDREN 22c

EAT MORE BREAD
BUT BE SURE YOU GET

REITH'S

APPETIZING
NOURISHING

JUST A LITTLE BETTER

GLENCOE BAKERY

J. A. RAEBURN
Contractor for

OIL, WATER AND GAS DRILLING

All kinds of Pumps and Pipe Supplies. Up-to-date Drilling Rig at your service.

GORE CONCESSION, EKFRID.

Farmers and Dairymen

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 30x2. Store, 89.

Irwin's Novelty Store

Phone 24

Cheapest and Most Satisfactory Place in Town to Get STATIONERY, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.

Agency for Parker's Dye Works and Pictorial Review Patterns

We Carry A Full Line

— OF —

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

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

J. M. Anderson
Tinsmith Plumber

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

Try a little advertising!

The marriage took place at the Methodist parsonage in Melbourne yesterday morning of George, Sponenburgh and Mrs. Sarah Beach, both of that village.

The forty-third annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union will be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on the 10th and 11th of January.

The rural mail couriers have had more than their share of work during the past two weeks, but fortunately the roads were not too bad. They did their work well.

The junior hockey game between the Manhattans and Glencoe, scheduled to be played at London Wednesday evening of this week, has been postponed for want of ice.

A number of newspapers were in error a few weeks ago in stating that next Easter Sunday would fall on March 26th. The date of Easter Sunday, 1922, is April 16th.

The death occurred at Killam, Alberta, on Tuesday, Jan. 3rd, of Mrs. John A. Murray. The remains will be brought here to the home of her sister, Mrs. John Gilbert, for burial.

The death occurred at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. Annett, Mosa, on Monday, Jan. 2nd, of Mrs. Euphemia MacMillan, in her 82nd year. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at Alvinston cemetery.

Anniversary services will be conducted in Glencoe Methodist church on Sunday, Jan. 8th. Captain J. W. Magwood, pastor of the First Methodist church, Stratford, will preach. Miss Kathleen Crawford of Lobo will be the soloist.

A sitting of the fifth division court was held here on Tuesday before Judge Judd of London. The only case of public interest was that of Foley vs. Gosden, in which judgment was reserved. This was an action to recover on a note and had rather complicated features.

An enjoyable family gathering was held at the home of Geoffrey McMurphy on New Year's Day (Monday) when twenty-five sat down to an elaborate dinner. Dancing and other amusements were heartily taken part in. Splendid piano music being furnished throughout the afternoon and evening by Miss Hood.

Twenty-five years ago a new skating rink was opened in Glencoe with an interesting game of curling between rinks chosen by the president and vice-president, R. R. McKellar and J. L. Luckham, who acted as skips. The victory was with the vice-president. Mr. Luckham's rink winning by three points.

Glencoe's new rink was opened for the first time for skating on Monday afternoon and evening. Those who saw the merry throng of skaters in their enjoyment expressed themselves as well pleased that so splendid a building had been erected where the young folks could indulge in a winter pastime that was invigorating and wholesome in every respect.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mr. Lovell of Stratford called on Glencoe friends on Tuesday.

—Miss Georgie Smith was home from Detroit for the holiday.

—Jacob Hurley of Cass City, Mich., is on a visit to relatives here.

—Mrs. Andrew Gardiner is making good recovery after a serious illness.

—Miss Annie McNeil of London is spending the holidays with her mother.

—Gordon Hibbert of Petrolia spent New Year's Day with his brother, Grant.

—Mrs. J. McLarty of Toronto spent New Year's Day with Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Smith.

—Mr. and Mrs. A. D. VanAlstine of Windsor are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Watterworth.

—G. R. Reath, who has been in Alberta for several years, is at the old home in Ekfrid on a visit.

—Miss Alma Farrell of Appin spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. Calvert Roycraft.

—Misses Jean and Meryl Munroe of Walkers spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Dan McEachren.

—Dr. and Mrs. McIntyre and family spent New Year's Day with Mr. and Mrs. T. Abbott of London.

—Miss Kathleen McIntyre is spending a week with her grandmother, Mrs. Charles, London.

—Mr. and Mrs. Lorne Mitchell of Detroit spent New Year's with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Roycraft.

—Douglas Crawford and son Robert of Jackson, Mich., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Clarke.

—J. F. Foy of Detroit returned home on Tuesday after spending two or three weeks with relatives in Mosa.

—Mrs. Elijah Watterworth has returned home from Central City, Nebraska, after spending four months with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Rice, who accompanied her home to spend a few weeks.

The engagement is announced of Miss L. Hough to S. Acton of Melbourne, the marriage to take place shortly.

—Judge Charles Stuart of Calgary is on a trip to the East and is spending a few days with his sister-in-law, Mrs. Rose Stuart, Glencoe.

—Mr. and Mrs. S. McMullen and daughter Madeline of St. Catharines spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Dan McEachren.

—Evan McColl, of the Wireless Department, Ottawa, is on a two weeks' visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. McColl, Glencoe.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Hodge and daughter Mary of Windsor have returned home after spending a week's holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stinson.

—Mrs. Anderson and Miss Martyn of Alvinston spent Christmas and Mrs. (Dr.) Martyn and daughter Ella of Alvinston spent New Year's with Mrs. J. L. Luckham.

—Glencoe was represented at the opening of the Chippewa canal last week by Allan McPherson, reeve; P. E. Lumley, councillor, and A. J. Wright, electric commissioner.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Have our truck call—Lambton Creamery Co.

25-calibre rifle for sale. Can be seen at Wright's Hardware.

Patronize the U. F. O. chopping mill at South Ekfrid.—Cyster Bros.

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

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

Come early to Lambton's January clearing sale and get some of our big bargains.

For sale—1 set of sleighs, good as new. Apply to James A. McIntyre; phone 54 r 2.

Good assortment of hats now being sold at greatly reduced prices.—The Keith Cash Store.

Special bargains in overalls, smocks and work shirts at Lambton's January clearing sale.

The annual meeting of Walkers U. F. O. will be held on Friday evening, Jan. 6th, at 8 o'clock.

Found—pair of spectacles. Owner may have same by paying for this ad. Apply to J. W. Smith.

Feed cutting, sawing, chopping, at reasonable prices.—Squire Bros., R. R. No. 3, Glencoe; phone 602 r 21.

Upholstering, fine cabinet work, carpenter work, furniture finishing.—J. D. Brown, second floor Graham's garage.

Flour, bran and shorts for sale at our warehouse, opposite Frank Hayter's store.—Mosa & Ekfrid Farmers' Co-operative.

We have a good range of winter underwear, hosiery, shaker flannels, etc., just received, and are selling at the lowest prices.—The Keith Cash Store.

The regular meeting of the Gore Farmers' Club will be held on Monday, Jan. 9th, at 8 p. m. It is requested that all fees be paid as soon as possible.

For sale—45 Yorkshire pigs, 35 young pigs, 1 brood sow due to farrow Jan. 20, and some young breeding sows—all eligible for registration.—D. S. McEachren.

The Kilmartin dramatic club will present their play, "The Puzzled Detective," in Appin town hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11th, under the auspices of the W. M. S.

Inecto Rapid, the world's greatest hair tint, can be had with the W. T. Pember hair goods display at the McKellar House, Thursday, Jan. 12.—W. T. Pember, 129 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

AUCTION SALES

At Mrs. Mary Mulligan's, Wardsville, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock—1 dining-room set (1 table and 6 chairs), 1 dining-room sideboard with large mirror, 4 rocking chairs, 3 oak centre tables, 2 jardiniere tables, 1 fall-leaf kitchen table, 1 oak secretary, 1 oak morris chair, 6 plain bottom dining-room chairs, 1 couch, 1 oak bedroom suite, 1 walnut bedroom suite, 1 iron bed, 2 oak beds, 1 oak dresser, 2 sets springs and mattresses, 1 wood cook stove, 1 base burner coal stove with oven, 1 "New Perfection" coal oil stove (4-burner), 3 tons of chestnut coal, quantity of 6-in. and 7-in. stovepipe, 1 refrigerator, 1 baby buggy, 1 child's bath tub, 2 mirrors, 1 washing machine, 1 wool carpet, 1 porch hammock, quantity of linoleum, 1 clock, 1 kitchen sideboard, 1 oak extension table, 1 lawn seat, kitchen granite ware, tubs and dishes; 100 Lags Prince Edward Island potatoes, extra fine quality, done up in 90-lb. bags; other articles too numerous to mention.—Mrs. Mary Mulligan, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

At Dan McIntyre's, north half lot 11, first concession, Ekfrid, half-mile from Appin, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock—1 heavy horse, about 1500;

WEEDS ARE ROBBERS

They Cost Older Ontario at Least \$28,000,000 Annually.

They Are Heavy Reducers of Legitimate Crop Yields—More After Harvest Tillage Is Needed—Banelion Control—Why a \$5,000 Pull Was Sold for \$50.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture Toronto.)

A superficial survey of Southern Ontario shows very clearly that the weed plants have gained so much headway on very many farms as to have become the largest profit-robbing factor. Thistles, ragweed, mustard, etc., are crowding out the useful food plants, reducing yields and making work more difficult.

Too Little Farm Help and Too Many Bugs.

In the old days when labor was more plentiful and gang-ploughs for after harvest tillage were found in use on every farm, clean, weed-free fields were to be seen on every hand. Farms that were models of cleanliness and the pride of their owners are no longer so. The men of the old school and the condition of abundant, willing help on the farms has gone. The presence of competing weeds does not worry the present day farmer to a point of action. Shortage of help, apathy on the part of landowners, neglect to make noxious weed by-laws operative, and the sheep-killing dog, have been the chief contributing factors favoring the wholesale weed development that is now experienced by this province.

Annual Losses Run to Millions of Dollars.

The average loss per acre on cultivated and grazing lands is difficult to determine. On the well kept farms the annual loss caused by the presence of weeds is not less than two dollars per acre. On the farms that have been poorly managed for a number of years the annual loss from weeds may be as high as ten dollars per acre. Taking the lower figure of two dollars per acre as the minimum loss, on the Southern Ontario farms that have an aggregate area of 14,000,000 cleared acres we have a loss of \$28,000,000 per year. This weed increase which has been so rapid during the past ten years will, if not checked, cause a direct loss to the Ontario farmers of \$100,000,000 per annum.

Let the Plough and the Harrow Be Kept Going.

If the noxious weed robbery that is being perpetrated on the Ontario farmer from April to October each year just because he is willing to be robbed were stopped, money for household comforts, taxes, etc., would be more plentiful. After harvest tillage, autumn ploughing and the cleaning up of the fence rows and roadsides in good time will help check the advance of weeds. The agriculture of no province is so rich that it can afford to tolerate a weed nuisance that is costing many millions each year.—L. Stevenson, Secretary Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto.

1 heavy mare, about 1500; 1 driving horse 4 years old; 1 driving mare 4 years old (Unko), shows considerable speed; 33 Rock pullets; 14 Brown Leghorn pullets; 1 Fordson tractor, good as new; 1 tractor disk, Bissell; 1 Oliver tractor plow, 2-furrow; 1 1920 Maxwell touring car; 1 new 4-rowed beet cultivator, P. & O.; 1 second-hand 4-rowed beet cultivator, P. & O.; 1 riding beet puller, P. & O.; 1 walking beet plow, side lift; 1 beet rack, platform at back; 1 beet rack, side dump; 1 new Chatham wagon; 1 second-hand Chatham wagon; 2 new walking plows, Fleury; 1 second-hand plow, Fleury; half-interest in a beet drill used only two seasons; 1 steel roller; 1 set of Massey-Harris disks; 1 set of Bissell disks; 1 set of lance-tooth harrows; 1 set of 5-section lance-tooth tractor harrows; 1 set of 4-section finishing harrows; 1 gravel box, one-half cord; 1 gravel box, one-third cord; 1 set of breeching harness, brass mounted, nearly new; 1 set of extra heavy breeching harness, brass mounted, nearly new; 1 set of heavy backband harness, nearly new; 1 set of single harness; 1 bike cart; 1 set of hobbles; 5 beet forks; 3 Scotch top horse collars; 7 horse collars; a quantity of 1-inch and 2-inch basswood lumber; 4 sets of whiffletrees; 3 neckyokes; 1 extension ladder; 1 wheelbarrow; 1 "Ladies' Aid" range; 1 "Hickory Treasure" heater; 1 small heater; forks, shovels, and many other articles. At 3.30 o'clock the proprietor will offer his farms for sale by auction, subject to reserve bid, consisting of the following:—100 acres, being north half lot 11, in the first concession, Ekfrid, one-half mile from Appin, and 50 acres, being the east half of the north half of lot 14, in the second range north of the Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, one and one-half miles from Appin.—Dan McIntyre, proprietor and auctioneer.

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Special reductions in Soaps, Rice, Honey, and many other lines in Staple and Fancy Groceries. Watch the window. Goods marked in plain figures.

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

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Soils and Crops

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Bean Pod Spot or Anthracnose.
Vegetable growers are familiar with the spotting of bean pods which commences as a dark red pin point, enlarging rapidly, becoming darker in color and forming a more or less kidney-shaped canker or sore. Sometimes the pods are nearly all covered with these sores, rendering them very unsightly and worthless. The seed from infected pods have black or brown spots on them, and invariably the plants bearing diseased pods will be seen to have numerous spots on the leaves and stems, somewhat similar to those on the pods, but smaller and more elongated.

Investigations have shown that this Pod Spot or Anthracnose, as it is called, is caused by a fungus and that the spots on the seed carry the fungus over from one growing season to another. When this seed is planted and begins to grow, the fungus grows up with the plant; and if the weather is wet and cloudy, which provides good conditions for the growth of the fungus, it may kill the small plant when it is a few inches high or even before it gets above ground, so making misuses in the rows. In any case, if the fungus growth has not been rapid enough to kill the plant, it will cause the spotting described above, and in these spots can be seen a yellow or pink slimy material which is composed of the beads or "spores" of the fungus. These spores are scattered to neighboring plants, principally by rain, where they grow and form new spots, so spreading the disease through the field.

The losses from this disease have been very considerable in some localities and in certain years when weather conditions have been particularly favorable to the growth and spread of the fungus. The losses are brought about in three ways:

1. The killing of the young plants gives a poor stand in the field.
2. The destruction of the pods and the weakening of the plants reduce the yield.
3. When the crop is to be sold for seed, the presence of the spotted seeds would reduce the value considerably and would not be bought by anyone familiar with the disease they conveyed.

The best means of control.—The use of sprays has given no results. The more obvious way to combat the disease is to devise some means of making sure that the seed you plant is not conveying the destructive fungus. This can be done with very good success in the following way: Set aside a small plot of land, preferably some distance from your bean fields and grow your own seed supply in this. Plant in this plot plump, clean seed of the varieties you wish to grow the following season. Inspect these plants as frequently as you can during the growing season and weed out all plants which appear sickly or have any spots on the stems, leaves or pods. When the crop from this plot is harvested, go through the pods and discard all those which have any signs of spotting and keep the seed.

World Has More Meat-Eaters.

Just prior to the Great War, the meat consuming population of the world was estimated at roughly 500,000,000 head. Approximately 400,000,000 were people in Europe and Siberia, 110,000,000 in temperate North America, 14,000,000 in temperate South America, 4,500,000 in Australasia, and 1,500,000 in South Africa. Thus the meat consuming peoples approximated one-third of the total population of the world, as against less than one-quarter of the population sixty years ago.

The statement that the consumptive demand cannot be increased in total, is, therefore, disproved. Undoubtedly there has been an increase in the consumption of meats during the past half-century, showing about 90 per cent. This is due to a generally raised standard of living, the increase in the population of the countries situated in the temperate zone, the remarkable increase in the white population of the world, and the development of transportation, enabling expeditions and economical movements of meat. This has been effective in bringing about large increases in industrial population, with its heavy meat eating tendencies.

There are no indications that this rapid increase in meat consuming population will show any marked slackening during the next fifty years. Therefore, the problem of producing sufficient meat to meet the increasing demand in quality and volume still exists.

Statistics prove that the world's live stock surplus is not keeping pace with requirements. A number of prominent exporting countries appear to have reached their maximum of production, while others are steadily reducing their exportable surplus owing to a greatly increased domestic consumption. In effect, a number of hitherto surplus-producing countries are tending toward "deficiency" or, at least, non-surplus producing.

Dead weeds in the garden harbor insects over winter. Burn them.

lected ones separate from all the other beans. If your selection has been carefully done, you may be reasonably certain this seed will produce a clean crop the following year.

Breeding the "Market Sense."

Six short courses designed to bring hog-raising more into line with the exacting requirements of the ultimate market for bacon were arranged for Ontario by the educational committee of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association in the first half of December. The Ontario Dept. of Agriculture co-operated by having their district representatives bring nine junior farmers from forty countries. The courses were eminently practical and were held under actual conditions of meat manufacture at packing plants at Hull, Peterboro, Ingersoll, Brantford and Toronto (two series). Lectures were given dealing with hogs suitable both for domestic trade and for the making of No. 1 Wiltshire sides for our British trade, the latter having been so gravely challenged by the high quality of the products shipped since the war in increasing quantities from Denmark. Competitions in judging live hogs and in grading and judging the carcasses from the same hogs followed. The cash prize list amounted to \$1,440, donated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers jointly, while "top man" at each centre was given a sow about six months old by the members of the Swine Breeders' Association. The Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture also helped in the plan.

The idea underlying the scheme is that the producer should aim to breed not good-looking hogs for the satisfaction of looking his neighbor, but those which will yield, when slaughtered, the largest weight of highest priced bacon. That is what the packers demand insistently; that is what they can pay for, because, in turn, that only is what they can sell at a profit in a keen market, with world competition to meet.

Hog-raising is not a pastime in which the producer may pick and choose the type and expect the consumer to "take it or leave it." If a Canadian farmer is in hog-raising as a money-making business, he must produce that which the market will take, because consumers will get their bacon elsewhere if he fails to give them precisely what they want.

There is no sentiment about world markets. They are stern and unyielding to those who come offering unsuitable goods but are steadily, immensely profitable to those who offer the goods that can be readily passed on to the best and last judges of their own wants—the vast body of consumers.

These courses helped to bring an atmosphere of proper marketing to the junior farmers who will henceforth, it is hoped, become "key men" in their localities.

Getting a Good Start.

Last week I had a chat with a wide-awake country boy who lives in Grey County. He is now sixteen years of age and for the past six years has been saving his money by depositing it in a local bank. At the present time his account will go a long way towards giving him a special education. Besides having a substantial fund to his credit this lad has received much first-hand information on banking and has become personally acquainted with the banker, which information and acquaintance are making a good foundation for securing credit later should he be in need of such.

This banking experience has not only taught this lad how to save money, but it has been without doubt a real practical influence in his methods of spending. As he grows into manhood he will have an advantage over the men who failed to get this business experience in their youth. Inasmuch as the next generation of farmers will more and more need training in practical business methods, would it not be wise for parents to urge and assist their children to undertake early the handling of funds through some regular financial institution?—R. H.

Furnish the Barn.

Barns should be furnished as well as houses, and with the idea in view of making the work easier and giving the animals better care.

There is much room for barn furnishings. As I go about the country I see many places where a few barn furnishings would not only create a saving but add much to the comfort of the animals as well as the man doing the work. A loss of a good animal through some item of poor housing is so frequent that it scarcely needs mention. Blenches to the udders of dairy cows, calf cholera, abortion, white scours, hog cholera and a score of other animal diseases can often be prevented by better housing of the stock. Good barn furnishings truly make for economy in the handling and producing of live stock on the farm.—H.

Poultry

Artificial light gives the birds the amount of daylight they are used to having during the time of high production or in the spring months. In Canada, especially, the winter days are extremely short and the hen's day even more so, for she goes to roost as soon as it begins to grow dusk, and the trouble is that the night is so long that she is not able to take enough feed to do her until morning. The value of the light is simply to increase her daylight so that she can have more time to eat and less time necessary for sleep. It lengthens the hen's day and makes it more in keeping with summer conditions.

There is really no best time when the light should be turned on. It is all a matter of convenience. Some people prefer to turn on the light from four to six in the morning and let the birds go to roost when they set in the evening. They claim that this is more natural in that the birds get up as soon as the light comes and start scratching. They go to roost at the usual time at night and are sure to be on the roosts. Others will turn the light on for an hour or two in the morning and an hour or two in the evening, while some find it more convenient to turn the light on in the afternoon before dark comes and then turn it off about nine or ten o'clock at night.

As long as the day is lengthened to from twelve to fourteen hours it is immaterial just what method is adopted so long as the same method is followed through the whole season. Care, however, must be taken so that after the lights are turned on in the evenings the birds will get to roost before the lights are turned out. To insure this some use dimmers. Others flash the lights while some claim that it is not necessary, that the birds will soon get into the habit of knowing just when to take the rest.

On the electric light being turned on at night, there is that difficulty that the birds sometimes go to roost early even though the light is on. If this is found to be the case it will be well to give some special feed in the evening and keep them scratching, or allow the birds to go to the roost at

the natural time in the afternoon, and then after supper turn on the light and give them their evening feed. At that time they are hungry, they get off the roost and spend an hour or two scratching to get their evening feed. The exact time is not so important so long as judgment and good management are used.

Since the use of electric light is valuable only in hurrying up egg production, it is not recommended as highly for well matured early pullets that have started to lay in October or November. Under natural conditions these will give a good egg yield, and it is a question as to whether light in their case is an advantage, but for late and immature pullets and for older hens, light is an advantage. It will hasten the development of the later pullets, bring them into egg production much earlier, and will sometimes be the means of making late birds give a profit when otherwise there would be none. The same is true of hens that have been laying fairly well during the summer and under natural conditions will rest for most of the early winter months. Our experience has also been that for the late hatched chicks electric light has assisted in the development. In a bunch of 200 White Leghorns hatched on the 15th of September, electric lighted brooders were used which gave light all night long and these pullets were laying by the 15th of January.

As a rule a 60-watt Tungsten will give sufficient light for an ordinary pen of twenty-five birds. Shades to the light are not an advantage, but the light should be placed where the most illumination will spread over the floor. Where electric lights are not available, a number of barn lanterns with reflectors have been hung on the wall with fair success. Other systems of illumination may be used but danger of fire must be taken into consideration. Automatic clocks for turning on and off the lights are an advantage in that it is then done without any extra attention. Dimmers are an advantage if the light is used in the evening, but if the manager will watch carefully he can, by flashing his light once or twice, soon train the birds to take to the roost.

Limestone on the land is as good as money in the bank.

The Welfare of the Home

Music in the Home—By Edna Everett

In speaking of the needs of a poverty-stricken family of our acquaintance, a friend once said to me, in shocked and disapproving tones, "And they have a piano! Think of it, a piano! These seven children have not enough to eat, and are always needing help. I think that family deserves no help and no sympathy. A piano, of all things!"

"Fortunate children!" I replied. "Perhaps the piano makes them forget the lack of food and coal and keeps them off the streets. I must call and see that piano," which I did, forthwith.

I could scarcely conceal my astonishment at the transformation in this erstwhile home of poverty and uncleanness.

The piano, which was the only object worthy the name of a piece of furniture shone from recent polishing, and the floor and every object within range of vision had been scrubbed and rubbed to make it a proper associate for the piano.

"Sure," said the mother, beaming with pride and blissfully unconscious of the tales concerning the family extravagance, "it is a grand thing for the children. They don't never go out at night now, and," impressively, "you must just to hear Mary play, never had a lesson and plays everything, by ear. And it's the same with Ellen. She plays grand. Oh, they all take turns. It's too bad the girls ain't here to play for you, and the way they keep

the house clean! You see their friends come to see them now."

I tried to look my grief at missing the musical (?) treat, expressed my admiration for the piano, my interest in the welfare of the family, and departed rejoicing. My theory had been vindicated.

Music in that home as in every other is as much a necessity as food and clothing. Why expect the poor to be satisfied with food alone while their souls starve for the things that make life worth-while, and, in many cases, barely endurable.

Many complain that the working man is receiving high wages and "wasting" his money on a piano, a victrola, or other musical instrument and in paying for music lessons for his children.

Every child has the right to music in the home. It is essential to health and happiness. It will keep children in the home and cause them to carry with them memories which may save them in times of temptation.

The moral values of "good" music cannot be overestimated, while the degrading, unspeakable "jazz" has no more place in the home than trashy and immoral literature.

Children will go where they find music and song, companionship and happiness. If they find these in the home, they will not search for them elsewhere, and the problem of keeping children at home will be happily solved.



Suggestions for Practical Work in the Teaching of Agriculture

By Norman Davies, B.A., Teacher of Science and Agriculture, Renfrew Collegiate Institute

Whether or not to have a school garden is the question facing many teachers about to begin the teaching of agriculture. The school garden is very important both to teachers and pupils. For public school work the requirement in Ontario is six square rods in order to qualify for grants, but a smaller area is worth while even if no grant is secured.

Numerous topics can be illustrated in the school garden. The method of planting, the care and harvesting of different crops can be taken; the study of insect pests and fungus diseases of plants, and methods of control; methods of conserving moisture, and problems of drainage; the growing of small fruits and the care of fruit trees including budding and grafting; practical work in measurement in laying out the plots; the study of common garden weeds and methods of eradication, and many other topics can be given a practical angle. The flower garden is important, for in it the methods of planting bulbs, perennials and annuals can be shown. The school garden provides the material for teaching many of the agricultural topics by the laboratory or demonstration method, so that pupils can see methods and results as well as hear about them. The teacher will also derive benefit in having actual results as a basis for the information given to the pupils. The school garden adds a zest and an interest to the work which cannot be secured by classroom work alone.

In addition to the individual plots, planted and cared for by one or more pupils an area planted under the direction of the teacher for class purposes is worth while. Such an area might represent a kitchen garden about 60 to 80 feet long by 20 to 25 feet wide. A third of this area could be planted in permanent crops, as strawberries, raspberries, rhubarb, and so on; another third in smaller vegetables, and the remainder in potatoes, corn and tomatoes. Such a garden shows method of planting a small area and the variety and yield; while from the strawberry and raspberry patch, plants may be supplied to the pupils. Last spring about 15 pupils from our classes took from 50 to 100 plants for planting in their gardens at home. Next year I expect to supply a few raspberries plants and possibly some rhubarb roots.

For the past three years I have planted in a part of the garden small plots of fall wheat and fall rye, each year planting the seed grown in the previous season. My object is to secure plants more resistant to frost and to test each year the value of commercial fertilizer. Results have been encouraging and each year the plots of wheat came through the winter in a better condition. The rye has never been seriously harmed. The wheat always shows a higher yield on the fertilized plots, while the rye has never shown any advantage from the use of fertilizer. I use this result in classwork to point out the importance of testing a small portion of a field for each crop before investing extensively in commercial fertilizer.

Where the area of the garden is larger than required for the work already mentioned, it is worth while to plant some marketable crop. Potatoes answer the purpose, but in some localities sweet corn, tomatoes or carrots and beets might be grown very profitably. The results can be used to show that the methods taken up in the preceding observations on conclusions arrived at during his visit. We can, he says, produce and ought to be producing seed of orchard grass for export, and that both for orchard grass and timothy seed there is a substantial European market, while the production of red clover seed might be multiplied many times, without danger of over-production.

The seed both of red clover and orchard grass produced in sections of Canada, particularly in the clay-belts of Northern Ontario and Quebec, is superior to that imported from any of the Scandinavian countries.

While Canada imports her supplies of white clover seed largely from Europe, conditions here are ideal for its production. That produced in the districts named, and also in Alberta, is of superb quality. White clover sells in Great Britain at twenty-five cents to a dollar per pound. The Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture is procuring a supply of this seed from Scotland, and will establish a seed-producing centre at Kapuskasing in Northern Ontario next season.

To know whether a hen drinks 20 times her weight in water every year, as some claim, or 30 or 40, isn't so important as to know that Biddy wants and can use a lot of it.

crop was \$265.65 per acre and cost \$157.50 per acre, giving a profit of \$108.15 per acre. Such calculations based on actual results are of greater value than estimates based on the results of some one else.

Last year eight varieties of potatoes were planted—twenty-four hills of each. One set of plots in sandy loam and the other in heavy clay soil. When dug the yield from each plot were weighed. The results showed which early and which late varieties are best suited to our types of soil. Such work opens up a wide field to the thinking boy or girl, and shows that agriculture is not a stereotyped, single-tracked occupation.

At one corner of our school garden there is a poultry house of up-to-date construction. Chickens are kept in this building throughout the year except in July and August. The first year a small flock was secured in the fall and kept till June. During that time the value of eggs laid and value of fowl when sold exceeded cost of birds and feed by \$10. Last winter two pupils who had raised chickens from eggs hatched at the school were given the use of the poultry house. Both have now built poultry houses at home. This winter a flock of Silver Campines will be kept. This is a new variety for this locality. They are fair layers and economical feeders. During last spring about 475 chicks were hatched in the school incubators. Many pupils brought eggs from home for early hatching while others bought Ontario Agricultural College eggs which were secured for school work.

Such experiments as these are difficult for the public school teacher, but not at all impossible. They should be easily carried out by the high school teacher who is usually more permanently located.

Each teacher might, from among the numerous topics of the curriculum, select one or more which can best be developed in the locality. For town schools, gardening and poultry work could be made the hobby, and more attention given than required by the curriculum. A hothed belongs to garden work and could be easily prepared in connection with other garden work. If the teacher emphasizes one or two things, there will be a more real and lasting effect.

Should some of the readers feel that the work outlined stresses the economic too much, it might be well to bear in mind that we deal with the economic aspect in many other studies. Geography, history, and science all have a bearing on economic problems and we do not hesitate to discuss them. Are we in Canada behind in this phase of agricultural teaching? In Wisconsin there is in one locality a school which supplies from its farm the seed corn for the farmers nearby; in another case the growing of hemp has become a main industry and it was first introduced by a high school principal who was the teacher of agriculture. If our teaching of agriculture is to benefit in a real sense, the need for more people in the rural districts, we must pay some attention to the economic, so that the boy or girl will have an enlightened mind on the subject and be better able to choose his or her future work. The school where agriculture is taught might become in a small way a more direct benefit to the community; not overlapping present organizations, but co-operating with them to a greater degree than at present, and secure the hearty support not only of the agriculturist, or person interested in agriculture but not engaged in practical work, but of the practical farmer as well.

Weight of calves is an important factor in the size of retail cuts and in relation to the carcass quality of the carcass. The following table shows how veal is usually graded by weight:

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Choice | 90 to 140 lbs. |
| Good | 80 to 100 lbs. |
| Medium | 80 to 100 lbs. |
| Light or common | 60 to 110 lbs. |
| Heavy | 150 to 250 lbs. |
| Grass | 140 to 200 lbs. |

Form—The body should be broad and compact with good development, especially of the ribs, loin and legs. Most common faults are shanks and neck too long, heavy breasts and sharp backs.

Quality—The flesh should be very light pink, well fattened and free from blemishes. When the flesh is coarse grained or dark colored it denotes too much age, lack of nourishment or coarse feeding. Milk-fed calves can be distinguished by clear, fine-grained meat and white fat.

Finish—A fair amount of fat distributed about the carcass, especially on the kidneys, crotch, flank and breast. There is no "marbling" of fat as on beef. On skinned calves the thin membrane which covers the carcass is white and soft on well-finished calves, but dry and dark-colored on those lacking finish.

With the disposal of one season's fruit crop should come the planning of another. Now is not too early to start planning.

STOPPING THE BIG LEAK

Someone has questioned the ultimate economy in farming in northern latitudes because of the waste of labor during the winter months. In older countries the handicap has been overcome by farm manufacturing. In this country as time goes on we shall find in all probability that a larger and larger percentage of successful farmers will consist of those who have worked out some program whereby the labor required for carrying on the rush work of summer will be employed at some profitable work when field operations are at a standstill.

The man who is operating a diversified farm is more fortunate in this respect than the man who is confined to the growing of one or two crops. However, there are many opportunities for the good farmer whose attention is required on many crops to increase his net returns for the year through the profitable use of the idle time of both men and teams. In this matter individual farmer must plan his own program of work. Only general suggestions can be given. Logically the turning of raw farm materials into marketable products offers the widest application to farms in Ontario. The conversion of grains and forages into animal products is an old task for the winter, but one that should be given more definite study with regards to its application to the particular condition on each farm. Farm forestry is another line which has excellent possibilities for keeping the men and teams at work in cold weather. Repair work, pruning the fruit trees and the removal of the brush cleaning and testing seeds, marketing the grain and live stock, treating and sharpening fence posts, making crates or other containers, repairing and sharpening tools, building racks, cutting wood, lumbering, and many more tasks can all be jotted down as possible work for the farmer during the winter days.

Helps the World's Farmers.

A further tribute to the prowess of Mr. Seager Wheeler in wheat production is given by the Olean (N.Y.) Herald in a recent editorial. It says:

Seager Wheeler, Canada's wheat wizard, gets thirty dollars a bushel for Early Triumph, his new variety of seed wheat. It ripens ten days earlier than any other wheat and yields eight to ten bushels more to the acre.

That helps all farmers, by increasing their possible profits. It also makes the wheat belt one hundred miles farther north, putting millions of acres under cultivation.

Wheeler, on his Saskatchewan farm, has a wheat production record of eighty-two bushels an acre. In international exhibitions he has won the world's championship five times.

Men like Wheeler and Luther Burbank will be the outstanding figures of our time, when a really civilized posterity re-writes history and puts wars and other things where they belong—on a back seat.

The record of Mr. Wheeler, whose farm is located at Rosethorn, Central Saskatchewan, is well known to all students of agriculture.

The editor of this publication well remembers the beginning of his rapid climb to fame. In 1912, his exhibit was awarded at the New York World Show the \$1,000 gold prize donated by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the best bushel of hard spring wheat grown in North America, and a telegram of congratulation was sent to him on his success. When the presentation of the prize was later made, at a banquet tendered to him by the Canadian Club at Calgary, he told an interesting story of the receipt of this telegram.

"My farm, as many of you know," he said, "is situated quite a little distance from the railway station. My wife and I, that very evening, had been discussing our financial situation which was indeed anything but satisfactory. Though I had already then, won several prizes and had a surplus of potato diggers, drills, harrows, rippers and other farm implements, I lacked the ready cash to carry out experiments I was making. I sadly wondered what I should do; we went to bed late, disheartened.

"About 11 o'clock a knock on the front door sent me grumbling downstairs to see who it was; what was my surprise and joy, on opening the telegram which the boy delivered, to learn that we were richer by \$1,000 and in possession of ample means to enable me to go on with my work. It brought us near to tears and seemed the very hand of Providence.

"It taught me to have faith, and that hard work, perseverance and unfaltering courage—the essentials of all true farmers—are the surest road to success."

To get a bushel of ear corn, divide the cubic feet in the bin by two and a half.

Kiddies will welcome filled cookies in their school lunches. Put two cookies together with marshmallow whip or ground figs.

Cold water will help considerably in ventilating a room. Keep a pitcher full on the table and it will absorb all the gases and impurities.

It is not too early to commence drawing up your list of plants and seeds for next spring. By ordering early you get a better selection.

SWISS HIGH TYPE OF CANADIAN CITIZEN

FEW EMIGRATE FROM MOUNTAIN REPUBLIC.

Stettler in Alberta and Notre Dame de Lourdes in Manitoba Are Successful Swiss Colonies.

The probable looking very shortly of a silk plant in Toronto by Swiss capital as the nucleus of an extensive industry to be built up around this foundation, with the establishment at various points in the Dominion of colonies of Swiss people, naturally raises the question of the desirability of this mountain-loving race as nation builders, their properties of assimilation, qualities of citizenship and success in lands in the making. Immigration from Switzerland to the American continent has never been relatively very substantial in numbers. The little republic has progressed generally in an enviable manner, a contented and comfortable little country where there were few instances of great wealth, no appearance of great ease or luxury, no rich or arrogant aristocracy, but with practically every head of a family, however humble in circumstances, possessing a home of his own. An emigrating tide does not spring from conditions such as these, and so the Swiss people have never featured to any large extent among the new entrants to the countries of the American continent. The war has brought Switzerland her share of unrest and depression in which Europe has been plunged, and emigration to new fields is in greater favor than formerly.

A High Type of Citizen.
Canada's experience of the Swiss people as settlers has been comparatively limited, but sufficiently gratifying for the Dominion to take advantage of any economic trend of affairs which will bring her shores more people of the little mountain republic. They are universally considered as producing a high type of Canadian citizen, and class among the most desirable groups of immigrants Canada has drawn from. In the period from 1891 to 1912 only 1717 of these people came to Canada, a proportion arriving via the United States. Canada's Swiss population in 1911, the time of the last census, was 6,625, or 99 per cent of the Dominion's people. In the last fiscal year ending March 31st, 1921, the total Swiss immigration was 261, 115 arriving at ocean ports and 48 from the United States.

The first Swiss settlers to arrive in Canada were brought out under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Company by a Colonel May, a native of Berne, who had spent a considerable time in the company's service in Canada. They arrived on ships of the company at York Factory in August, 1821, and settled along the Red River near Pembina. At a later period several left for Minnesota, settling where St. Paul now stands, and being the first settlers there. About the year 1835, other Swiss colonies were established in Eastern Assiniboia at Alsace, Bismarck, Hohen-Holme, and Esterhazy, all now thriving farming settlements, renowned for their rich and extensive agricultural production.

Stettler a Thriving Example.
A further example of Swiss success in agriculture is instanced in that rich farming territory surrounding the town of Stettler, in Central Alberta, where some years ago four Swiss farmers settled, locating fifty miles from the nearest railroad at that time. With a joint capital of one hundred dollars they introduced wheat growing into this section of the west which is now one of Alberta's first producing areas. They were the vanguard of many other Swiss agriculturists, some of whom came from the United States, who settled about them, worked intelligently and manfully and have won through to comfort and prosperity. A similar history of successful Swiss agricultural colonization is that of the settlement at Notre Dame de Lourdes, in Manitoba.

The Swiss are uniformly good citizens at home, and bringing with them to a new country a regard and respect for law and order, for equitable government, and harmonious social relations, are almost without exception good citizens of Canada. Practically all the Swiss in Canada are naturalized Canadians, assimilating the national spirit rapidly, and working for the development of the Dominion along the soundest of economic lines. Canada can look without disquiet upon the projected settlement of industrial workers of the race which has so successfully followed agriculture here.

Alarming Situation.
Excited professor, telephoning—
"Hello, is this the fire department?"
Fire Department—"Yes, what do you want?"
The professor—"Please tell me where the nearest fire alarm box is to my house. My laboratory is on fire, so I must know immediately."

Women pass through mental changes at the ages of twenty-eight, thirty-five, and forty-five.

"Tubes" were laid beneath London streets sixty years ago for the sending of postal packets by compressed air, but the project was not successful.

WHY BEAUTY FADES

A Condition Due Entirely to Poor, Watery Blood.

The girl who returns home from school or from work thoroughly tired out will be fortunate if she escapes a physical breakdown, because this getting tired so easily is probably the first warning symptom of a thinning blood that must not be disregarded if her health is to be preserved. When the blood becomes thin and impure the patient becomes pale, haggard and angular. She not only tires out easily but suffers from headaches, palpitation of the heart, dizzy spells and a loss of appetite. This condition will go from bad to worse, if prompt steps are not taken to increase and enrich the blood supply. To make the rich, red blood that brings the glow of health, no other medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If given a fair trial their use brings rosy cheeks, bright eyes, a good appetite and good spirits. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have made thousands of pale, languid girls active and strong. On the first sign of poor, thin blood mothers should insist upon their daughters taking a fair course of these pills. They will not only restore health, but will save further doctor bills.

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

Mrs. Bullion, to the principal of the school attended by her daughter: "Dear Madam,—My daughter informs me that last term she was obliged to study vulgar fractions. Please do not let this happen again. If my child must study fractions, let them be as refined as possible."

Minard's Liniment for Garget in Cows.

Surnames and Their Origin

MacKENNA
Variations — McKenna, MacKinney, McKinney, Kinney.
Racial Origin—Irish.
Source—Given names.

There are two forms of this name, or rather two separate names in Gaelic from which the anglicized family names in this group have been derived. It is unfortunate that in so many family names the Irish and the English forms should be so different as to cause confusion in the translation of the name from one language into the other.

Here is another case where you'd have some genealogical record to make sure whether your ancestors were members of that clan known as the "MacDonagh," which played a vivid part in the wars of Irish rebellion in the early seventeenth century, or of the ancient "Clan Ginneth," the early records of this latter clan are clear. It was founded by a chief, the name being "Ginneth" (the meaning of the given name being "without servile work") about the year 250 A.D., thus establishing this family name as about twice as old as the majority of English family names. The stronghold of this clan was in Tirowen.

The name "MacDonagh" is derived from the given name "Donagh" which means a "dink." It is not certain at just what period the clan was established, but it was a branch of the ancient clan of the O'Hartas, and it was well established in Ardmore, County

Grain Shipments from the Pacific.

After years of controversy, with on the one hand ingrained conviction that Canadian grain would never leave from the Pacific coast, and on the other a sanguine assurance that ultimately this would come to pass, Vancouver is coming into its own as a port of outlet for part of the crop of the Prairie Provinces. Though the first shipment was made only last year, developments since that time, and the volume of grain in prospect for export from the Pacific, leave no doubt as to the future status of Vancouver as a grain shipping port for the product of the prairies.

The movement of the first big shipment of Canadian wheat to Europe by way of the Pacific was watched with considerable interest, and attention from many quarters was directed to its reception at the English port. There was general apprehension that the grain would suffer passing through the tropical region of the Panama zone, but, when unloaded in England, grain experts stated that grain had never been received there in better condition. Pacific coast exporters breathed easily, and saw a wonderful future opened up for the Pacific coast in sharing with the East the business of carrying the grain product of the West to Europe. Other shipments followed immediately upon the first, and by the end of the season sixteen thousand tons of grain, mostly wheat, had left Vancouver for Europe via the Panama canal. This year shipments from the Pacific coast to Europe began just as soon as the movement of the thousands of crops from the prairies got under way and the export business has been busy since that time. Grain dealers at the coast estimate that during the present season, approximately ten times as much grain will pass through Vancouver for Europe as last season. This will amount, according to estimate, to

at least 160,000 tons. There will be, it is considered, about forty cargoes.

Another departure in the export of grain this year has been the shipment of sacked wheat from Vancouver to Japan. Hitherto Japan has been contented with the softer grains of the United States, but that the Canadian product is now held in high favor is evidenced in the extensive demand, November consignments to the Orient from the Pacific coast port totalling seven thousand tons. In the same month a shipment of two thousand tons will leave for England, whilst shipments commenced last year to San Francisco mills are continuing.

The success of initial export shipments of Canadian grain from Vancouver to all parts of the world leaves no shadow of doubt as to the great future of this port, lying so convenient to the Western grainlands, as an outlet for a portion of their annual crop, and the success of shipment through the Panama canal to Europe is fraught with significance to the Dominion grain export movement. Every year a certain amount of congestion occurs with the enormous product of the Prairie Provinces flooding the terminal elevators and export shipping points at the same time. The heavy increases in annual production which will probably continue in greater proportion in the future, will tax the eastern ports of outlet to a yet greater extent, and the success of Vancouver shipments will considerably relieve the situation as well as substantially augment the importance of the British Columbia port.

KEEP LITTLE ONES WELL IN WINTER

Winter is a dangerous season for the little ones. The days are so changeable—one bright, the next cold and stormy, that the mother is afraid to take the children out for the fresh air and exercise they need so much. In consequence they are often cooped up in overheated, badly ventilated rooms and are soon seized with colds or gripe. What is needed to keep the little ones well is Baby's Own Tablets. They will regulate the stomach and bowels and drive out colds and by their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box their use the baby will be able to get over the winter season in perfect safety.

Boys' and Girls' Club Work in New Zealand.

A little over a year ago the first boys' and girls' clubs were organized in New Zealand, and the movement, which started in the South Taranaki district, bids fair to extend widely. Mr. J. W. Deem, Field Instructor of the Department of Agriculture at Mangamui, in an article in The New Zealand Journal of Agriculture for July, gives a full account of the methods adopted and the results of the first contest. A committee representing the Farmers' Union, the Agricultural Department, the Education Board, and the school teachers had the matter in charge, and the success achieved was largely due to their enthusiastic and united efforts. For local supervision, a resident member of the Farmers' Union was appointed in each school district; the school teachers were asked to assist, and the writer states that, after a season's experience, he can testify to the great importance of the teacher's influence as on their attitude largely depends the success or failure of the work.

The first contest was limited to the growing of mangolds and swedes, and it is interesting to note that the two most successful schools had a lady teacher in charge, and that the champion mangold and swede crops were grown by girls. Nineteen schools entered the competition with 140 entries for mangolds and 52 for swedes. The Department of Agriculture supplied the seeds, the manures, and the printed instructions.

In judging the crop a scale of points was used: one-half point for each 5 cwt. of roots; quality 10 points, cultivation 20 points, and records 40 points. Cultivation and records were thus made the strong feature of the work.

An arrangement was made whereby the competitors accompanied the local supervisor and judge from plot to plot. In several instances during the judging, the supervisors of adjoining clubs brought their members along. The opportunity thus afforded for comparison aroused keen rivalry, and many a competitor who had a poor plot, on seeing a good one and listening to the complimentary remarks of the judge, resolved to do better next year. Each school was allotted a first, second and third prize, while each group of schools was awarded three prizes for the three best crops in the group. There were also three championship prizes for the three best crops in the whole district. A handsome challenge shield was also presented by a business firm to the school securing the highest aggregate number of points.

In addition to field root clubs, calf clubs are being started for the coming season and are attracting good entries. Accounts that have appeared from time to time in the Agricultural Gazette of the methods of conducting Boys' and Girls' clubs in Canada were of much assistance in planning the work in New Zealand.

Recruits for the Guards Regiment must be of British birth.

ISSUE No. 1-22

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.



35-cents buy a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

Original Bluebeard

The original Bluebeard was the hero of a well known story of that name, written in French by Charles Perrault. It is claimed the character in real life was Gilles De Laval, Lord of Rais, made marshal of France in 1429. He was distinguished for military genius and intrepidity, and was very wealthy, but made himself infamous by the murder of his wives and his extraordinary impiety. He was sentenced to be burned alive at Nantes in 1440.

MONEY ORDERS.

Buy your out-of-town supplies with Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Giraffe Disappearing.

The giraffe seems to be disappearing from its native haunts in Africa. A few years ago it was quite common to encounter them in herds of 80 or 100, but now herds of twenty seem to be the average.

That's the Question.

Freddie—"Ma, what is the baby's name?"
Ma—"The baby hasn't any name yet."
Freddie—"Then how did he know he belonged to us?"

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple straight testimonials from well known people, not press agents' interviews. From all over America they testify to the merits of Minard's Liniment, the best of household remedies. Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd. Yarmouth, N.S. Branch Factory, St. John's, Nfld.

Most Sensitive Part.

It is a mistake to suppose that the tip of the tongue is the most sensitive part of the body. Those engaged in polishing billiard balls, or any other substances that require a very high degree of smoothness, invariably use the cheek-bone as their touchstone for detecting any roughness.

COARSE SALT LANDSALT
Bulk Carlots
TORONTO SALT WORKS
C. J. CLIFF - TORONTO



WARNING! Always say "Bayer" when you buy Aspirin.

Unless you see name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all. Why take chances?

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

**Colds Headache Neuralgia Rheumatism
Toothache Neuritis Lumbago Pain! Pain**

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—All druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer, Manufacturer of Monoclonalacetamide of Salicylic acid. (Write to us well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to guard the public against imitations. The Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their several trade marks, the "Bayer Cross".)



Kind of Kind.
Old Scot—"Dinna cry, ma wee Jaddie. If ye dinna find yer penny afore dark here's a match!"

Fair Offer.
Woman—"You are certain that this young century plant will bloom in a hundred years?"
Florist—"Positive of it, madam. If it doesn't, bring it back."

In the Movies.
"Be careful of that tiger!"
"Oh, we are not afraid of him hurting anybody."
"I know that. But I don't want the comedian to maul him to death. Tigers cost money."

Sure Ruin.
"What ruined your business?"
"Advertising."
"How's that?"
"I let it all be done by my competitors."

Minard's Liniment for Distemper.

Classified Advertisement.

BELTING FOR SALE

ALL KINDS OF NEW AND USED belting, pulleys, saws, cable, hose, packing, etc., shipped subject to approval at lowest prices in Canada. YORK BELTING CO. 115 YORK STREET, TORONTO.

Cascarets To-night for Liver, Bowels, if Bilious, Headachy

Get a 10-cent box now. You're headachy? You have a bad taste in your mouth, your eyes burn, your skin is yellow, your lips parched. No wonder you feel mean. Your system is full of bile not properly passed off, and what you need is a cleaning up inside. Don't continue being a bilious nuisance to yourself and those who love you, and don't resort to harsh physics that irritate and injure. Remember that most disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels are gone by morning with gentle, thorough Cascarets—they work while you sleep. A 10-cent box will keep your liver and bowels clean; stomach sweet, and your head clear for months. Children love to take Cascarets too because they never gripe or sicken.

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD

On Body and Face. Red and Itchy. Cried For Hours. Lasted a Year.

"A rash started all over my little girl's body, and she had some on her face. It started in a pimple that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year."
"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her."
(Signed) Mrs. Dora Langley, 1332 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1918.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum is an indispensable adjunct of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health. Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Lyman, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shares without cost.

LIKE LIVING OVER DAYS OF GIRLHOOD

TORONTO WOMAN SAYS TANLAC CAME UP TO EVERY EXPECTATION.

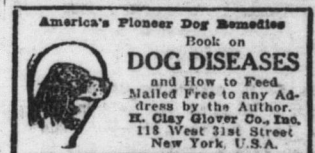
Eats Anything, Sleeps Like a Child and Gets Up Feeling Fine Every Morning.

"I had heard so much about Tanlac I expected great things from it, and I was not disappointed, for it does just what they say it will," said Mrs. Wm. Robinson, 331 Gladstone Ave., Toronto, Ont.

"I simply feel like a different person since taking this grand medicine. For two years I was in wretched health, and then, to cap the climax, I had the 'flu,' which left me in a worse condition than I had been before. What I needed was something to build me up, and this is exactly what Tanlac has done."

"I have a splendid appetite now, nothing I eat gives me any bad after effects, and I sleep like a child all night long. I feel so well and happy in the morning that it is just like living my girlhood days over again. Tanlac has certainly been a wonderful blessing to me."

Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.



Mother, Quick! Give California Fig Syrup for Child's Bowels

Even a sick child loves the "fruity" taste of "California Fig Syrup." If the little tongue is coated, or if your child is listless, cross, feverish, full of cold, or has colic, a teaspoonful will never fail to open the bowels. In a few hours you can see for yourself how thoroughly it works all the constipation poison, sour bile and waste from the tender little bowels and gives you a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers keep "California Fig Syrup" handy. They know a teaspoonful today saves a sick child tomorrow. Ask your druggist for genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has no effect on babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother! You must say "California" or you may get an imitation fig syrup.

DID PAIN DISTURB YOUR SLEEP?

THE pain and torture of rheumatism can be quickly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. It brings warmth, ease and comfort and lets you sleep soundly. Always have a bottle handy and apply when you feel the first twinge. It penetrates without rubbing. It's splendid to take the pain out of tired, aching muscles, sprains and strains, stiff joints, and lame backs. For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40. Made in Canada.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's enemy)

JANUARY CLEARANCE

All This Week, Sweeping Clearance Reductions That Make This Store a Mecca for Economy Shoppers

The Shoe and Rubber Department announces unusually low prices for unusually good footwear. Come early for these bargains.

Staple Cotton Goods

Special prices on thousands of dollars' worth of goods. 6 yds. Flannelette \$1.00.

White Flannel—the nice, soft finish. Fancy Cretonnes 18c yd. beautiful patterns, wide widths.

Sensational Savings in Our Men's and Boys' Clothing Department

Men's Dark Worsted and Tweed Trousers **\$1.45** (regular price \$3.00)
Men's Fine Shirts (regular \$2.50) for **98c**
Men's Combination Underwear for **\$1.69** (regular price \$3.00)
Men's and Boys' Overcoats at **\$8.50, \$18.00 & \$25.00**

E. A. Mayhew & Co.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1922

NEWBURY

The S. S. entertainment of the Church of England was held in the town hall Friday evening. The children gave a pretty little play in exceptionally good style, which, with music and recitations, made a good program. Supper was served to the children and parents at the close.

The children of Knox church were entertained with supper in the basement Friday evening by their teachers.

Thos. and Frank Woods of Windsor are visiting their parents here.

The skaters are enjoying themselves surely these evenings. The ice has been in fine shape and with hydro turned on, all is light, bright and gay in Old Boys' Park.

Misses Winnifred Owens of Parkhill and Lillian Owens of Hamilton, with Mr. and Mrs. Donald McLeish of Nairn, who are on their return homeward after a delightful wedding trip west, have spent the New Year's week-end with Mrs. Owens.

Wallace Smith of Hagersville spent the week-end at John G. Bayne's.

Miss Clara Young and Percy Degraw of Welland and Miss Grace Robinson of Windsor have been visiting at Wallace Degraw's.

David Gage is visiting his daughter at Merlin.

The play "Deacon Dubbs," put on Wednesday evening by the Cairo dramatic club, was splendid. The orchestra enlivened the evening with good music. Proceeds, nearly \$70, were divided with the skating rink fund here.

Miss Dessie Purdy of Windsor visited Miss Manie Pennell last week.

Misses Kathleen and Mary Simpson of Strathburn visited last week with their aunt, Mrs. James Patterson.

Miss Dorcas Glennie returned to London on Monday.

Miss Madeline Johnston of Bothwell visited at Wm. Glennie's last week.

Will and Wilfred Little and Misses Gertrude Robinson and Doris Hall of Welland spent Christmas week at Sandford Little's.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and Mrs. Murray and Miss Bertha Crim of Detroit spent the week-end with their mother, Mrs. Crim.

Miss Martha Gordon and Mr. Macaulay of London spent the Christmas holidays with Miss Early.

Miss Margaret Bayne was in London last week attending a reunion of the 1919-1920 Normal class.

Dr. H. C. Bayne spent New Year's week-end with Toronto friends.

Misses Annie E. Connelly and Beatrice Kayke of Detroit spent New Year's at E. Connelly's.

Will Gray and wife of Windsor spent the week-end with Mrs. Mary Gray.

Mrs. Duncan Fletcher, Mrs. Alex. Dobbyn, Donald Fletcher and Thomas and Clifton Wilson attended the funeral of the late Mrs. Mary Barr in Detroit on Saturday.

Mrs. Melvin Waterworth and daughters Dorothy and Faye of Glencoe have been visiting at J. Grant's.

Come and see the bargains you can get in men's underwear at Lamont's January clearing sale.

FOR GRAY OR FADED HAIR
SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' COLOR-ATOR gives a natural color to the hair by a simple, harmless method. Application cannot be detected. Inexpensive. Results durable. Ask to see card showing eight different shades.
H. I. JOHNSTON
DRUGGIST - GLENCOE
Dora Sutherland, 193 Spadina Ave., Toronto

The Wardsville

Cash Store

(late J. A. Mulligan)

Is now open for business. All lines are being filled up as rapidly as possible.

We extend a hearty welcome to all the old customers.

W. H. Parnall

WOODGREEN

A number of young people from here spent a most enjoyable time at G. Roycraft's on Tuesday evening and at Dan Mitchell's on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Stafford and baby of St. Thomas, who spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth Waterworth, have returned home.

Mrs. T. J. Elliott and son Myers of Florence spent a few days last week with Mr. and Mrs. T. Simpson.

Sydney Harold, who worked for Roy Henderson last summer and autumn, has returned to his home at Wardsville.

School opened on Tuesday, with a good attendance.

Miss Amy Peters, who spent the vacation at her home, Mount Brydges, has returned.

Albert Daum and Richard Jackson, who spent the holidays at Sebringville, have returned.

Lyle Elliott spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. T. Simpson.

Miss Florence Mitchell spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. Geo. Harvey, last week.

The Union Sunday School held its annual installation of officers on Sunday last, namely—Wm. Atkinson re-elected superintendent; Russell Clannahan, assistant superintendent; Roy James, secretary; Fred Squire, assistant secretary; Mrs. H. Harvey, treasurer; the teachers to remain the same.

NORTH EKFRID

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hardy called on Mr. and Mrs. Ben Patterson Sunday.

Mrs. Floyd Webber is visiting in this vicinity.

George Pettit of Michigan spent a few days at Bert Pierce's.

Ernest Roemmel has been in bed for a few days but is now improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Pierce spent New Year's with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mart. Pettit, Caradoc.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Dewar have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Klemm.

George Pettit has been on the sick-list.

Don't forget the prayer meeting at the church Thursday, Jan. 5th. All are cordially invited.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Phillips have moved onto Chas. McDougall's place.

KNAFDALE

A number from here attended the hockey match at Glencoe last Friday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Weer and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Hillman entertained a number of friends one night last week at dancing and cards.

Special bargains in men's pants at Lamont's January clearing sale.

KILMARTIN

The Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society held their annual meeting at the manse on Wednesday, Dec. 14th. Officers were appointed as follows:—Ladies' Aid—President, Mrs. William Walker; vice-presidents, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Little; treasurer, Wilhelmine Munro; secretary, Mrs. Duncan Leitch. W. M. S.—President, Mrs. Robertson; vice-president, Mrs. Nell F. Munro; treasurer, Mrs. Dan N. McEwen; secretary, Christine Little; home helpers' secretary, Helen Douglas; strangers' secretary, Mrs. Wilfred Walker; young women's auxiliary secretary, Mrs. D. N. Munro.

Miss Margaret Little spent the week-end in Ridgetown before leaving for her school in Toronto.

The Young People's Society met at the church Thursday, Dec. 29th, and appointed officers for the coming year, as follows:—President, Mac Leitch; treasurer, Christine Little; secretary, Arthur Moore; organist, Wilhelmine Munro; ushers, Douglas Walker, Archie Leitch, John Little and James Munro.

Miss Ethel Annett of Watford spent a few days of last week with Miss Christine Little.

Drives Asthma Before It. The smoke or vapor from Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy gives asthma no chance to linger. Our experience with the relief-giving remedy shows how actual and positive is the success it gives. It is the result of long study and experiment and was not submitted to the public until its makers knew it would do its work well.

SHIELDS SIDING

The school house of S. S. No. 8, Mosa, was filled to capacity when Shields dramatic club presented their play entitled "The Young Country School Ma'am," under the auspices of the Ferguson Crossing Needle Club. The large audience was well pleased with every feature of the entertainment, the players appearing in costumes of 50 years ago. The proceeds amounted to \$38.

Thos. Davis, who formerly conducted a grocery business at Alvinston, has purchased a grocery business in Wallaceburg.

Mac Secord has resigned his position as manager of the power station at Alvinston.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McBride of Walkerville spent New Year's at J. D. McBride's.

Miss Isabelle McAlpine has been engaged to teach at Walkers for the coming term.

Robert Bowie of Alvinston spent the holidays with his sister, Mrs. A. D. Ferguson.

The next social evening of the Winingdale Club will be held on Jan. 13. Those having charge of the program are Albert Walker and Miss Drina McAlpine.

SHEPHERD

Mrs. A. Dobbyn and C. Wilson were in Detroit attending the funeral of Mrs. Dobbyn's sister. Much sympathy is extended.

Miss Jean Archer has returned home from Norwich.

Sorry to hear of the death of Geo. Stevens of Florence on Thursday. Much sympathy is extended to the aged mother and family.

Some of the young folks attended the party for Wm. Plaine and bride.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dobbyn spent the week at Bridgen with their daughter, Mrs. Joe Vosburg.

Fred Jeffery and family spent Christmas at W. H. Jeffery's, Newbury.

Miss Verda Badgley spent a few days in London.

C. Routley is spending his holidays at his home in Alvington.

Miss Mildred Bolton spent Christmas at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bolton spent Christmas at Croton.

D. Dobbyn spent the week-end with Mosa friends.

Miss Florence Dixon is spending New Year's at Parkhill with her aunt.

Miss Mabel and L. Hillman of Mosa were Shetland visitors Thursday night.

Sweet and palatable, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is acceptable to children, and it does its work surely and promptly.

STRATHBURN

John H. Smith and John MacKay have returned from Detroit, where they spent the Christmas holidays.

We are pleased to hear that Miss Mattie McRae, school teacher, who was operated on for appendicitis about three weeks ago, is improving nicely and is expected to be home in a week's time.

Lorenzo Siddall, blacksmith, and wife left last Friday for the Soo to spend New Year's with their daughter, Mrs. Ossey Gray.

Miss Blanche Coulthard, school teacher, and Miss Sadie Coulthard, nurse, spent the holidays at their home, David Coulthard's.

A little ad. will sell it.

MELBOURNE

A very pretty wedding took place in Guthrie Presbyterian church Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 28th, at 5.30 o'clock, when Miss Gertrude Elizabeth Howell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Howell of this village, became the bride of Delbert Roy McNichol of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward McNichol of Dunnville. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John Elder, pastor of the Presbyterian church. The bride wore a gown of white canton crepe and georgette, beautifully beaded, and a veil of Brussels net trimmed with orange blossoms and seed pearls, with bouquet of bridal roses. Her travelling suit was brown broadcloth with moleskin collar, and hat of henna in lacquer satin with silver cloth facing. Miss Constance Howell, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid and wore a gown of green silk trimmed with net and carried a bouquet of large yellow mums. Arnold Habsch of Dunnville, brother-in-law of the groom, was groomsmen. The wedding march was played by Miss Edna Petch of London. Elliott Milliken of London sang "All Joy Be Thine." Claude Christian of Wallaceburg and Murray Laing of Melbourne were ushers. At 6 o'clock the guests, about 40, gathered in the church parlor, where the wedding breakfast was served. The decorations were of pink and white carnations. The happy couple left for points east. On their return they will live in Toronto.

While putting forth an effort to hurry up a fire in the range, Mrs. C. Caven attempted to split a stick of wood, holding the stick in her left hand. The first stroke with the axe hit the mark, but the second failed and cut off a portion of her thumb and nail. Although suffering great pain, to such an extent that she cannot sleep, the wound is doing nicely.

While Isaac Stevenson was drawing fertilizer to his orchard on a stoneboat his horse became frightened and started to run. Mr. Stevenson, who was making a return trip and sitting on the stoneboat, was almost helpless, not having any support to hold the horse. Finally as they went down a small knoll both tugs loosened at the same time. At this moment Mr. Stevenson let the lines go and escaped unhurt. After the horse had a good frolic he was quite willing to be caught, without any serious harm being done.

There may be other corn removers, but you will not be completely satisfied until you have used Holloway's Corn Remover.

DAVISVILLE

Miss Mabel Hillman has returned to Fenelon Falls, where she will open her school again.

Sorry to hear that Mrs. R. B. Smith is on the sick-list.

Mr. and Mrs. Morton Tomlinson have returned to their home after spending their Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duffey.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Waterworth are spending the holidays with her parents.

The oil men gave a dance in the Graham house Monday evening.

CASHMERE

Clarence Tunks is confined to his bed with a severe attack of quinsy.

Melvin Sittler of Detroit and Mr. and Mrs. Allen Sittler of Bothwell spent Sunday with the former's brother, Calvin.

Mrs. Henry Willick and Raymond and Helen of Ford City spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gardiner.

Lawrence Dewep of Detroit spent New Year's with C. F. Smith.

Wm. Smith of Kent Bridge spent a few days with his brother, C. F. Smith.

Miss Eva Robinson and Geo. Robinson of Rodney spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Tunks.

Mrs. Calvin Sittler and son Franklin spent Wednesday and Thursday in Newbury with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Jeffery.

Mr. and Mrs. Wed. Dark spent Tuesday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dark, Bothwell.

SOUTH EKFRID

A meeting of the South Ekfrid U. F. O. Literary Society will be held in the school house on Friday evening, Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock.

Miss Teresa McDonald is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Jefford, in Chatham.

Miss Greta Jefford of Chatham has returned home after spending the Christmas holidays with the McDonald brothers.

Miss Irene Urquhart, nurse in training at Victoria Hospital, London, spent Christmas at her home here.

Donald McRae has received a diploma from the department of agriculture for obtaining the highest number of points in S. S. No. 8 at Glencoe school fair.

All wool horse blankets at cost—Lamont's January clearing sale.

APPIN

The W.M.S. of the Presbyterian church held their annual meeting for the election of officers in December, when the following were elected for 1922:—President, Mrs. James Allan; vice-presidents, Mrs. McCulloch and Mrs. Angus Galbraith; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Herman Galbraith; supply secretary, Mrs. Whitfield Johnson; Messenger secretary, Mrs. E. V. Thornicroft; flower committee—Mrs. R. E. C. McDonald, Mrs. Herman Galbraith. Total receipts for 1921 were about \$160. At the conclusion of the meeting, tea was served. Next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Richmond on Wednesday, Jan. 11th.

Miss Ruby Snitter was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Galbraith last week.

The young people of Appin expect to put on the play, "Tompin's Hired Man," on Tuesday evening, Jan. 17.

The Kilmartin dramatic club will present their play, "The Puzzled Detective," in Appin town hall on Wednesday evening, Jan. 11th, under the auspices of the W. M. S.

KILMARTIN

Miss Eleanor McIntyre spent New Year's with her grandmother Mrs. Colin Munro.

M. E. Roy of Detroit is a guest of Malcolm A. McIntyre.

Joseph Moore was elected a school trustee of No. 17, Mosa, at the meeting held last week.

Malcolm A. McIntyre visited Detroit friends last week.

The annual congregational meeting of Burns' church, Mosa, will be held on Wednesday, Jan. 11, at 2 p. m.

Misses Edna and Beatrice Munro of Alvinston spent the holiday with relatives here.

A large number of friends from here attended the funeral of Archibald McNeil last Saturday.

The young people are talking of organizing a literary society at No. 17 for the winter months.

Mrs. Rose Munro and two sons, Stewart and Colin, of Alvinston spent Christmas with Mrs. Colin Munro.

PLAINE-TEARE

Newbury, Dec. 31.—On Wednesday, Dec. 21st, "Glendale," the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Teare of Orford, was the scene of a very pretty and happy event, when Rev. R. G. McKay of Dresden, formerly of Cameron Presbyterian church, Euphemia, united in matrimony their only daughter, Mary Agnes, and William James Plaine, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Plaine of Euphemia.

Promptly at 5.30 the winsome young bride, given in marriage by her father, entered the parlor and took her place beside the waiting groom under an evergreen arch with white bells and white ribbon streamers. She was daintily gowned in a white silk crepe gown trimmed with French embroidery and seed pearls, with a bridal veil daintily caught in Juliet cap effect with orange blossoms, and carried a corsage of Ophelia roses and ferns. She was attended by Miss Jean Plaine, sister of the groom, who wore shell pink crepe de chine and carried a sheaf of narcissus, while T. Wesley Teare attended the groom.

The groom's gift to the bride was black fox furs, to the bridesmaid a morocco handbag, and to the best man gold cuff links.

During the signing of the register Mrs. Kennedy and Mr. McGaffey gave some nicely-rendered violin selections, after which all partook of a dainty wedding dinner served by the bride's and groom's cousins.

After dinner about one hundred of the young people of the community came in and had a jolly wedding dance.

The presents were many and beautiful, including mostly silver and china, a mantel clock, and a cheque from the groom's parents.

On Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Plaine motored to Alvinston where they left by G. T. R. for Port Huron, Peck, Brown City and Detroit, the bride travelling in a nut brown satin dress with brown velvet coat and brown plush hat to match and wearing the groom's gift of black fox furs. On their return they will reside on the groom's farm in Euphemia.

A few evenings prior to her marriage a number of young people gave the bride a silver and china shower, she being one of the neighborhood's popular young ladies.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

If you once give Tania an honest trial, you will add your voice to the thousands of others who are praising it.—P. E. Lumley.

A Safe in Your House



is a standing invitation to burglars. How much better to keep Bonds, Insurance Policies, Jewellery and other valuables in a Safety Deposit Box in this Bank, where they will be properly protected. The yearly rental is very reasonable.

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Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.
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Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

January Furniture Sale

We believe that business for 1922 depends largely on the trend of prices. Until January 14th we are offering every article of our stock at prices that you can afford. All marked in plain figures. Call and see for yourself.

White Iron Beds for \$5.00
Bed Springs \$5.00
Mattresses \$5.75
Roll Seat Oak Rockers for \$6.75
Couches at \$16.50 and \$18.75
Black Imitation Leather Chairs \$8.95
Library Tables \$14.95 to \$23.75

Many other bargains too numerous to mention

J. B. GOUGH & SON

HOCKEY

CARMAN ARENA

GLENCOE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6

An O. H. A. Intermediate League Game

Watford vs. Glencoe

Game called at 8 p. m. sharp

Admission -- Gents 50c, Ladies 35c, Children 25c. No war tax.

THE BIG NEW STORE

WILL BE SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

Gifts Suitable For All

We can supply your needs in all lines of

Fancy Dry Goods, Kozy Slippers, Fancy China, Toys and Christmas Groceries, Confectionery, Nuts and Candies.

J. H. McIntyre, Wardsville