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In Canada.....\$1.50 per year
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Payable in advance

The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 49.--No. 5.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1920

Whole No. 2503

FARM FOR SALE
Lot 18, first range north Longwoods Road, consisting of 100 acres; 75 acres under grass and 10 acres of bush. Apply to John E. Reycraft, R. R. 1, Glencoe.

FARM FOR SALE
Fifty acres, being the north half of the south half of lot 9 in the 2nd range north, township of Mosa. Has frame house, small barn and stabling; spring well; 12 acres in fall wheat; 10 acres seeded down, and 15 acres fall plowed. Tobacco has been grown successfully on adjoining place. For further particulars apply to Lorne Goff, Route 1, Glencoe.

MRS. W. A. CURRIE
Teacher in Oil Paintings
Studio and Residence: Sykes Street, Glencoe, Ontario
Artists' Materials Kept in Stock.

WANTED
Raw furs by parcel post, by express—any way. What have you—what price? Prompt returns.—Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont. 01-13

\$5 daily.—Men, send me your address and I will show you how to earn \$5 daily the year round. Sample case and plans free.—Harry V. Martin, P. O. Box 27, Windsor, Ontario.

Good Music—Lots of Pep
The Selby-Young Orchestra
The Orchestra for your next dance

For terms write or
Phone 1506 or evenings 2153
66 Carling St. London, Ont.
Union Musicians

EKFRID MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
29th Annual Meeting

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the policyholders of the above company will be held in the town hall, Appin, at the hour of two o'clock afternoon of Wednesday, the 18th day of February, 1920, for receiving the officers' report for the past year, the election of two directors and transaction of such other business as may properly be brought before the meeting. Let there be a full meeting.
A. P. McDUGGALL,
Secretary, Melbourne.
Jan. 26, 1920.

GIRL WANTED
For general housework, in family of three. Good wages. Apply to 15 Pearl Street, St. Thomas; phone 1863.

FARM FOR SALE
Lot 6, con. 1, Mosa, consisting of 100 acres. A never-failing spring well at house, rock well at barn; good sugar bush on place. Apply to Mrs. Alex. Munroe, on premises.

A. B. McDONALD
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74. 470

DR. L. W. M. FREELE
Successor to the late Dr. Walker
Office and residence, Main street, Glencoe. Office hours—9 to 10, 1 to 2, 7 to 8.

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

DELCO-LIGHT
The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
Will operate over 200 time and labor-saving electrical appliances.
M. C. MORGAN DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

Notice
During January, February and March we have decided to take our truck off the road. When we draw your cream these cold months the samples freeze, therefore we think we can give our patrons better satisfaction if they bring in the cream, which I will be at my office to receive every day of the week. In the spring I will be ready to give you the same prompt service as in the past. We pay cash as soon as tested.
D. R. HAGERTY.

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

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

H. I. JOHNSTON Phm.B.
Optician
"Every Face is Different"
That is the reason you cannot wear any old frame or nose piece and expect to see satisfactorily or have the correct appearance. We take particular pains to see that your frames or nose pieces are made to fit you. There is a difference.
Phone 35 Glencoe

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
Every man has three financial requirements, as follows:
1 An income in event of disability.
2 Protection for dependents.
3 A competence for his old age.
The SOVEREIGN LIFE ENDOWMENT AND LIMITED PAYMENT LIFE Plans of Insurance completely provide for the above requirements.
Our DISABILITY BENEFIT pays your premiums and guarantees a monthly income for life, and when death occurs for the policy matures the full face value is payable WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTIONS.
For further particulars write to
H. J. JAMIESON,
District Manager Glencoe, Ont.
Ontario Branch 603 Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ont.
Lachlan McKelvie Local Agent Glencoe

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
Capital and reserve \$35,000,000
Total Assets over \$535,000,000
Open a Savings Bank Account with this Bank.
Interest paid twice a year. Notes collected on favorable terms.
GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

KEITH'S CASH STORE
DRY GOODS MILLINERY GROCERIES
Large stocks of Winter Clothing and Millinery on hand, at lowest prices.

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS
LETTER HEADS, MEMOS
STATEMENTS

The Transcript Press
Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS
CARDS, VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY

DODGERS, POSTERS, SALE
BILLS, DATE LINES, SCORE
CARDS, ETC., ETC.

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

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

MCPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

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

Glencoe Opera House

ISLE OF JEWELS CHARMING OPERETTA

By the Glencoe High School Girls, under the supervision of Howard Gordon, A.C.V.

Friday and Saturday Nights
February 6 and 7

Matinee for School (children only) 3 o'clock Friday afternoon (no adults except teachers admitted.)

A Bevy of Charming Girls
Lovely Costumes
Sparkling Chorus and Solos

Special Attractions:

Miss Merna McDonald (gold medalist) in costume solo dances.
Wonderful Child Musicians—Masters Jack and Billie Ellison (violins) and Donald Wright (cello). Musical Predilect: accompanied by Gordon Superb Symphony Orchestra—a rare musical treat.

Reserved Seats, 50c and 35c. Plan at Lumley's Drug Store, Jan. 30.

AN ILLUSTRATED LANTERN LECTURE

"THE WAR, LIBERTY, DEMOCRACY"

By
Capt. Rev. A. Ketterson
C. E. F. 1915-1919

will be held in
Town Hall, Glencoe

THURSDAY, FEB. 12, 1919
at 8 p. m.

The Lecture is illustrated by 100 Lime-light Views, covering every arm of the Service, and are beautifully hand painted.
Mr. Ketterson has been through the battles of Vimy, Lens, Passchendaele and Cambrai, and can tell an interesting story of the bravery, chivalry and undaunted spirit of the Canadian Boys in France and Belgium.

DON'T MISS THIS LECTURE
Admission—Twenty-five Cents

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chapter 121, Section 56," that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Daniel M. Smith, late of the township of Ekfrid in the county of Middlesex, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-sixth day of December, A. D. 1919, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitors for John A. Smith, Abner Smith and Dugal Smith, executors of the estate of the said Daniel M. Smith, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And take notice that after the 26th day of February, A. D. 1920, the said John A. Smith, Abner Smith and Dugal Smith will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that the said John A. Smith, Abner Smith and Dugal Smith will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim they shall not then have received notice.
Dated at Glencoe this 27th day of January, A. D. 1920.
ELLIOT & MOSS,
Executors' Solicitors, Glencoe, Ont.

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DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Strathroy ratepayers will be asked to vote on a by-law to bonus a wire works for that town.

It cost a Parkhill man \$32 to draw his auto out of snow drifts between Parkhill and Wyoming.

China has an army of 1,250,000, the largest in any nation, and there is strong agitation for partial demobilization.

It is expected by 1922 that all telephone lines will be operated automatically and there will be no need for the hello girls.

Provision is being made at Ottawa for the minting of a new Canadian cent. It will approximate the American cent in size.

Snowdrifts four feet deep were not uncommon on the highways in the vicinity of Ilderton last week, and very little rural mail delivery was possible.

A hockey player at Kitchener fell on the steps leading to one of the galleries at the rink in that town and received injuries from which he died a week later.

When butchering a hog a Troy, Pa. man tried to save time by removing the bristles with gasoline. The flame spread to his gasoline pail, and he was badly burned.

Clerks in the various stores of Sarnia held a meeting recently, when it was decided to ask their employers to close at 5 p. m. every evening except Saturday all the year round.

Two hundred head of cattle have been found starving on the farm of Adolphus Martin, 9th concession, Maidstone township, and a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

James McMillan of Thamesville recently shipped eighteen horses, valued at \$4,000, G. T. R. to Montreal. When near their destination the train ran into an open switch and seventeen of the horses were killed.

Graham Bros., fur dealers, Strathroy, shipped a consignment of raw furs to the New York Fur Auction Sales, valued at \$11,500. This is their second shipment this year, and the furs were all secured in their district.

Hundreds of Lambton county residents are seeking a young man from Toledo, who it is stated in that county alone has made over \$5,000 in taking whiskey orders via the mail order route and then failing to deliver the goods.

Wm. Dawson, proprietor and editor of the Parkhill Gazette, died on Sunday, January 18, after a long illness. His death is much regretted by a wide circle of fellow-newspaper men, all of whom held him in the highest esteem.

A. J. Campbell, well-known in Thamesville and vicinity, died at his home in Hammond, Indiana, on Jan. 16. He leaves his wife, formerly Miss Susan Adair, and one daughter, Mae, of Saskatchewan, and one son, Bert, of Chicago.

A New York waitress who testified that she received a salary of \$12 a week, was fined \$2 after she had pleaded guilty to violation of traffic rules while driving her \$4,500 automobile. She told the court she averaged \$80 a week in tips.

The Joubert Milk Company of Montreal was sued for \$3,000 damages because the driver of one of their delivery wagons allowed a small boy to ride on the steps of his van, causing his death by falling under the wheels. The court allowed \$184.

It was announced in Toronto last week that the petitions which are being circulated by the United Veterans' League and other soldier organizations, asking the Government for the \$2,000 gratuity refused some time ago, have been signed already by 160,000 persons.

At the first meeting of the council of Aldborough, J. A. McKillop was appointed clerk at a salary of \$700; A. Carmichael treasurer at a salary of \$250; D. W. Graham, assessor; A. McColl, member of the board of health; J. Tonks, sanitary inspector; D. Hyndman, collector; J. A. McKillop and A. McColl, auditors.

Just the thing every family should possess is a baby aeroplane, now being manufactured in Britain. It can scoot through the air at from 60 to 90 miles and hour and will sell from \$1,000 to \$1,200. This plane has a 10-horse power engine and 20 miles an hour can be arranged for those not wishing to get to their journey's end too soon. One beauty of this baby is it can be doubled up to be packed in a trunk and weighs 220 lbs.

A great deal of resentment has been caused among the binder twine companies operating in Canada because J. J. Morrison, acting for the United Farmers Co-operative Company of Ontario, has entered into a contract involving 100,000 tons of binder twine with the International Harvester Co. of Chicago.

Mr. Morrison explains that while the prices of all were about the same, last year the I. H. Co. stood by the United Farmers, while the Canadian firms did not. This punishment would naturally teach them a lesson.

Thomas Clark, reeve of London township, was elected warden of Middlesex on the seventh ballot. Samuel Oakes, Alton Ryckman and J. J. Poore were the other candidates.

The man who used to get out between acts to get a drink now goes out to see if his motor car is still there.

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

MIDDLESEX WARDEN

Thomas Clark, reeve of London township, was elected warden of Middlesex on the seventh ballot. Samuel Oakes, Alton Ryckman and J. J. Poore were the other candidates.

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Try a little advertising!
Scare a man into being good and he will boast of his virtue.
Butter wrappers for one-pound prints for sale at The Transcript office.

ARMENIAN RELIEF

The Transcript acknowledges the following donations to the Armenian Fund:

Previously acknowledged.....	\$125.25
R. B. McKellar.....	2.00
Richard Dunlop.....	5.00
"Mack".....	2.00
"A Rural Reader".....	6.00
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gilbert.....	2.00
The Misses Blackburn.....	5.00
Matthew Blackbox.....	2.00
C. H. Phipps.....	2.00
Frank Squire.....	2.00
David F. Eddie.....	5.00
Walter Squire, sr.....	2.00
Mrs. Heal.....	5.00
Jack Heal.....	.25
Mercedes Heal.....	.25
Alex. McNeil.....	2.00
Neil McAlpine.....	2.00
R. C. Twiss.....	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. Fred McGill.....	5.00
Miss Ruby Sutter.....	5.00
W. J. Carruthers.....	3.50
Alex. McAlpine & Son.....	5.00
George McCallum.....	5.00
Total.....	\$195.25

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

The annual meeting of the Mosa & Ekfrid Agricultural Society was held in Glencoe on Tuesday, Jan. 20, but owing to the inclement weather was not largely attended. The financial report given by R. W. McKellar, secretary-treasurer, showed the society to be in good financial standing after paying \$400 on the grounds.

The board report the closing year to be very successful and are endeavoring to make the present year a banner one in the history of the Mosa and Ekfrid fair.

The following board was elected: President, James McKellar; 1st vice-president, D. M. Sutherland; 2nd vice-president, Chas. Davison; directors—Ekfrid—D. McKellar, Dan Graham, H. McTaggart, G. McMurchy, Chas. Willey, D. K. McKellar; Mosa—T. Henderson, D. W. Gillies, Wm. Reycraft, J. C. Gillies, Wm. McCutcheon, Mungo Leitch; Glencoe—J. W. Eddie, R. M. McPherson, Gordon Dickson, auditors, A. M. Graham and D. W. Gillies; secretary, R. W. McKellar.

G. McMurchy was elected a delegate to attend the Ontario Fair Association meeting to be held in Toronto on Feb. 3 and 4.

The treasurer's bond was read and accepted.

May 29 was set as the date for court of revision on 1920 assessment roll.

Commissioners were appointed as follows:—C. S. Morrison for division No. 1 and townships Mosa and Zone and Mosa and Euphemie and Hagerty road north of Newbury; F. J. James for division No. 2 and Hagerty road south of Newbury; E. Hurdle for division No. 3; J. D. McNaughton for division No. 4 and townships Mosa and Metcalfe and Mosa and Brooke; E. F. Reycraft for townships between Mosa and Ekfrid south of the Longwoods road.

The following accounts were ordered paid:—Arthur Joyce, \$100, for work done on the Kelly drain; A. D. Munro, \$2, refund of dog taxes; J. B. Jones \$2, Richard Reycraft \$6, Wm. K. Sutherland \$6, for refund of statute labor.

The council adjourned to meet at Newbury on Feb. 21 at 10 a. m.

METCALFE COUNCIL

Metcalfe township council met on Jan. 12. The following officers were appointed for 1920:—Clerk, H. Thompson; treasurer, John Hughes; assessor, W. Woods; sanitary inspector, O. Gough; member board of health, A. E. Field; M.O.H., Dr. Sawers; auditors, Angus McLean and R. Foster; school attendance officer, W. Woods. Drain inspectors, pound keepers, sheep valuers, fence viewers and pathmasters were also appointed for the year.

Moved by Councillors Hawken and Denning that the township account be left at the Bank of Toronto, Kerwood, Carried. A motion by John McNaughton to have part of it at Walkers was lost. It was moved by Councillors Denning and Blain that W. Hawken take road division 1; John McNaughton, division 2; G. W. Denning, division 3; C. Henry, division 4; J. Blain, division 5. Carried. A motion by Councillors J. McNaughton and C. Henry that J. Blain take division 2 was lost. It was moved by Councillors Blain and Hawken that J. McNaughton be commissioner on Eames drain. A communication re road insurance will be taken up at the February meeting. The council adjourned to Feb. 2, at 10 a. m.

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GAS IN EUPHEMIA

The Castle Oil and Gas Company are completing their sixth well on the Lewis Smith farm in Euphemie township.

The formations in this well show a rise of about ten feet over the wells previously sunk, and the results are good. At the present time the company has a production of approximately two million cubic feet of gas per day.

Two rigs are now engaged in drilling and a third will be put on the job shortly. We understand that arrangements are under way for piping gas from this field to points of consumption, which will no doubt include Glencoe and surrounding towns.

A MODERN MIRACLE.

How Niagara Falls Would Impress Father Hennepin.

Father Hennepin was the first white man to gaze upon the grandeur of Niagara Falls.

Supposing he were to return to earth to-day and once more look upon the whirling, leaping, falling water going over the precipice and raging through the gorge—what would he say?

Recalling his sight of the falls—Let's take a liberty and wonder what he said? Wonder if he temporarily forgot that he was "of the cloth" and let go of an ejaculation sufficiently emphatic and sweeping to titillate cover the subject?

Did he do or say what you might have done or said; or being what he was, did he cast his eyes reverently aloft and murmur thanks to the All Highest for the privilege of beholding this Mighty Masterpiece.

It wasn't so long ago—measured by the life of nations—that the brave French priest first stood where countless millions have since stood to see

"SALADA" Tea is Pure Tea, Fragrant and of Delicious Flavor, stimulating and refreshing. "Watch for the Name" on every genuine sealed packet.

"SALADA"
27 Years in Public Service.

The Game of Nations

By DONNA SHERWOOD BOGERT.

CHAPTER XII (Continued.)

"They were there to cut down trees and great Scott! but they made short work of those mountain giants! They had three down before I could say 'Jack Robinson'."

"Then," interrupted Miss Dorothée, "Basil's horse whinnied and those awful men dropped everything and came after us." Her thin hands shook with excitement. It was hard to find us in the dark. They had to cross a big stream and we were in the saddle and started before they really discovered us. I think they must have shot a good many times but I was in front and I didn't know until later that Basil was hurt."

"He's tiring himself now," said Peggy quickly. "Come on, folks. Breakfast should be ready in a jiffy. Don't dare stir Mr. Trevanion. Your meals shall be served on a silver platter."

"I'm fit as a fiddle," the man contradicted. His eyes seemed to implore her and Peggy passed. Miss Dorothée and Lenox, quitting the tepee, she moved nearer.

"What is it?" she said in a hushed voice.

"Peggy," whispered Trevanion, "Before Dottie woke, two of the men came down to the stream. They were so close I could hear snatches of conversation. And Peggy—what do you think? They spoke the name of the little river."

"The girls amber eyes blazed back into his own."

"One of the two on our map—?"

"Yes! What devilry is going on there is beyond me. We've started something, Miss Peggy Herford, and it's up to us to finish. I didn't come north for this; I came for a fresh grip on life. But—how knows? Perhaps Fate is behind it all. Of one thing I am sure—the two men who spoke were Germans. It's a plot!"

"A plot!" exclaimed Peggy. "Oh, to tell a German plot!" Her face was pale with excitement and she flung out both arms in a sort of savage abandonment. "Basil!" she forgot convention in the marvel of the moment, "what a wonderful thing to do!"

Her passionate little gesture disclosed the ugly glint in one pretty palm.

"You've hurt yourself!" said Trevanion tenderly, and drawing her to him by the wounded hand he pressed his lips against it with a fervency that surprised himself.

A curious shock quivered along Peggy's racing pulses. She felt as though she were standing on the brink of a miracle which she had not yet the courage to meet. Like a shy, young animal, she freed herself from her companion and sped from the tepee, the hand which Trevanion had kissed held against her breast.

CHAPTER XIII.

Trevanion insisted on rising the second day and when at his close Peggy had retired after a brief "good-night" leaving their usual moonlight stroll a thing of glaring omission, he had been curiously hurt.

Well, he would spend no more time mooning like a lovesick schoolboy on the chance of her reappearing. But an odd feeling of restlessness held him in its grip. He flung himself fully dressed upon his narrow cot.

For hours he tossed and turned then shaking off the blankets he rose and drawn by an irresistible impulse quitted the tepee and strolled irresolutely in a direction that was on a line with Peggy Herford's tent. He could assign no reason for the half aimless fancy which prompted his course any more than he could have told why he was unable to sleep. Suddenly the sound of carefully suppressed voices came to him from somewhere near at hand. He listened.

Peggy's voice was unmistakable and mingled with it came the deeper notes of a man's voice. The conversation was unintelligible from where Trevanion stood, but that they were in the girl's tent he was sure. His fancy leaped to the cowboy, Dave Lennox. Jealousy, suspicion, angry, righteous and terrible, gripped him. In that moment he could have throttled the fellow with his bare hands but he waited—waited through eons of time—waited until murmuring voices died away and the sudden clatter of a stone down the slope told of an abrupt departure.

Fumblingly, like a blind man, he groped forward until his fingers encountered the canvas. He pushed the swinging flap aside and the sudden glare of a stone down the slope told of an abrupt departure.

"Peggy!" he whispered into the darkness. She knew him instantly.

"Basil! Why are you here? It is after midnight—did you know? Are you ill—?"

Trevanion laughed once, not loudly, but at the sound Peggy lifted her two hands to her heart and waited.

"Yes," he said heartily, "I'm ill—"



Woman's Interests

Caring for the Hands.

It has often been remarked that a lady is recognized by the condition and appearance of her hands, and it is true that nothing more surely indicates an absence of daintiness in personal care than neglect of the hands and nails, and nothing more quickly stamps a woman as being well groomed than a white, well-kept hand and smoothly polished finger nails. It is not an easy matter in cold weather to keep these active members soft and white and the nails in good condition.

Climate has a good deal to do with the general condition of the skin, and hands that have a tendency to redness, and unshapeliness will have all these defects exaggerated with frosty weather. The busy woman may be grudge herself the half-hour a day necessary to devote to this part of her toilet, but she will find that these minutes are well worth the small sacrifice.

The necessary outfit will cost a little, but good instruments should be purchased in the beginning. A flexible file, emery boards, polisher, orange sticks, cuticle knife, cuticle scissors, and nail scissors are necessary, together with a little red paste, nail bleach, and white nail powder.

Just before retiring is the best time to give to the beautifying of the hands and arms. Immaculate cleanliness is, first of all, imperative. They should be washed in warm water—never extremely hot or cold—to which has been added a pinch of borax or a few drops of tincture of benzoin. A piece of lemon added to this water is excellent for removing dirt and stains, although for some skins a mild soap or almond meal will bring better results. After washing, the hands should be carefully dried and then thoroughly rubbed with a good toilet cream, spread plentifully all over the hand and arm, especially around the base of the nail where the cuticle and the nail join.

After applying the cream, rub the flesh around in small half-circles, pressing deeply but gently, and always rub up toward the elbow. In finishing, draw the fingers straight down from the elbow to the wrist several times. In massaging the hand, after rubbing the cream thoroughly into the pores, gently pull each finger through the half-closed fist of the other hand until you can feel the warm blood pulsing in the fingers and the whole hand looks pink and rosy. The massage should always run lengthwise and the joints should never be sharply pulled or twisted unnaturally.

Now get your manicure instruments into play. Begin by shaping the nails with the file. Always preserve and extend the curve and shape of the nail to that of the finger, and trim all rough edges smooth. (Extremely pointed finger nails are not considered beautiful—they are like claws.) Then soak the fingers for a few minutes in a basin of lukewarm water—just long enough to soften the cuticle—and dry with a soft towel.

Clean the nail with the point of the orange stick, being careful to remove every particle of dirt. If there are any stains, wrap a tiny piece of cotton around the stick and dip into the

bleach before applying. Touch each spot, and run the soaked cotton under the nail from side to side.

Then loosen the cuticle all around the nail. Lift it up—never push it down and back, as this movement will crack and split the skin—and frequently dip the knife into the water, as this helps to soften the cuticle and makes the work of raising it easier. When it is quite clear of the nail use the needle-point scissors, and endeavor to trim the cuticle all in one piece, otherwise rugged edges and hang nails will result. Be extremely careful about this part of the treatment, as a too zealous use of either nail scissors may hurt the nail and undo all your work. Press the skin at the bottom of the nail gently back, so that the half-moon shows clearly.

Next apply the red paste. Use very little and, after applying to each nail with the finger tip, rub well into the nails with the palm of the hand, following this with a brisk rub of the buffer. Then dip the finger tips into water and dry thoroughly, as it is impossible to polish a wet nail. With the nail scissors cut off any tiny threads that may be left, and smooth off all rough edges on the nails with the emery board. Dip the buffer into the nail powder, place the centre of the buffer on each nail in turn, and rub lightly until the desired polish results—a very high polish ("China finish") is not considered correct these days. A light dip into clear, warm water, careful drying, and a brisk rub of the nails of one hand against the palm of the other and your manicure treatment is ended.

After the treatment it is wise to put on a pair of very loose gloves, clean inside—white chamois ones are splendid, but cotton ones can be used with very good results. Snip off the tips of the fingers and cut a hole in the palms so that the hands will have free ventilation. Use large gloves, so there is not the slightest impediment to perfect circulation—a very important point in the care of the hands. Wear the gloves all night.

A mixture of glycerin and rose water, equal parts, should be kept near the elbow, so that a few drops can be applied and rubbed into the hands directly after they are washed each time. This will help to keep them white and soft. For pronounced roughness of the skin a few drops of carbolic acid added to the glycerin and rose-water mixture is highly recommended, but the odor of this drug is objectionable. The addition of a little perfume will remove it.

A celebrated physician recommends lettuce cream for swollen, red, or chapped hands. His formula is: Milk of lettuce, 200 grams; pure glycerin, 50 grams; tincture of benzoin, 15 grams; salicylate of soda, 4 grams.

The first ingredient can be made at home. Use only the large leaves on the outside of the head of lettuce. Pour boiling water over them. Let stand for five minutes, then pour off the water and pound the leaves to paste. Strain through clean cheese-cloth or through a jelly bag. This lotion should be bottled and used night and morning.

"Clean hands and a pure heart" are the instructions the Bible gives us, and both are possible to every woman.

Man's Strength A Fiction.

It is customary to speak of man as stronger than woman, though this is half true, half false; for although he is stronger of frame and muscle and more active, he is of a markedly weaker constitution, less resistant to the enemies of life. And this difference seems native and intrinsic, not due to external or to the chance arrangements of society; for already in infancy the man-child is more open to the attack of mortal disease. Where 100 girl babies die in the first year of life, our census shows that there die about 130 boys.

In the sense organs there is a difference closer to what we know of mind, and which is not wholly in accord with the common thought that women are more sensitive than men. They are more delicate of touch and can perceive certain tastes, notably sweet, at a low degree that escapes the man, although for salt and sour and bitter, as well as for smell in general, the evidence is not so clear. In recent experiments the men were able to hear fainter tones, and for all but one of several pure colors of the spectrum the men, contrary to the popular belief, detected the color at a lower intensity than did the women.

But, besides this difference in the senses when they are normal, serious defects of eye and ear come far more often to the man and to the man-child. Color-blindness, which is usually innate and is therefore not to be ascribed to the manner in which man lives and works, is about tenfold more frequent among men than among women. Blindness pure and simple is also more frequent among men.

The most serious defects of hearing also occur oftener among men; for of those reported in our census as totally deaf there are hundreds more males than there are females.

The textile industries in general in Belgium work on a basis of 54 hours a week.

SHE DIES HER OLD GARMENTS LIKE NEW

"Diamond Dyes" Make Faded Shabby Apparel so Fresh and Stylish.

Don't worry about perfect results. Use "Diamond Dyes," guaranteed to give a new, rich, fadeless color to any fabric, whether it be wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods, — dresses, blouses, stockings, skirts, children's coats, feathers, draperies, coverings, everything.

The Direction Book with each package tells how to diamond dye over any color.

To match any material, have dealer show you "Diamond Dye" Color Card.

So Considerate.

The traffic was at its height, and there were the usual piles of passengers' baggage on the platform. In the usual way the porters were banging it about, while the owners morosely looked on. Suddenly the station master appeared, and, approaching one of the most vigorous baggage-smashing porters, shouted in stern tones: "Here! What do you mean by throwing those trunks about like that?"

The passengers pitched themselves to make sure that they were not dreaming, but they returned to earth when the official added:

"Can't you see you're making big dents in the concrete platform?"

Minard's Kidnapper Believes Neurasthenia.



The Brunswick "All Phonographs In One"

WHEN you buy a phonograph you want to be sure that you are getting the best instrument to be had for the money — one that will give lasting satisfaction. But how can you be sure unless you know what to look for? This book outlines the vital points that should be considered. The author, Henry Purfoot Eames, LL.B., is a renowned Concert Pianist, Lecturer and Director of the Pianoforte Dept., Cosmopolitan School of Music.

The Brunswick "All Phonographs In One" answers every one of the rigid tests which Mr. Eames says should govern phonograph purchases.

Mail This Coupon To-night

The Musical Merchandise Sales Company, Dept. W.L., 215 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Please send me free of charge and post-paid, the booklet "What to look for in buying a phonograph."

Name _____

Street or R.R. _____

P.O. _____ Province _____

Spiritual Fog.

"I wish you wouldn't let a rainy day spoil your happiness, Mary," said Mrs. Benton to her daughter. "You're in for a great deal of trouble in life if you don't get over this habit."

"It's easy to preach," said Mary. "But if the rain had spoiled a picnic for you, you wouldn't be quite so philosophical about it."

"Mary," said her mother gently, "do you remember how ridiculous you thought it was when Baby George cried so yesterday when he broke that five-cent whistle of his?"

"Why, yes," replied Mary, "but what has that to do with my disappointment?"

"It has a great deal to do with it. You laughed at him because you were enough older than he to see that the broken whistle wasn't a vital thing. The trouble was, his whole being was concentrated on the whistle. He had everything to live for, if he could only have seen it, but he could not see it, and so his happiness was wrecked."

"But I don't see what you're driving at yet," interrupted Mary.

"It is this, Mary: George and his whistle are typical of life. We are continually repeating his tragedy. As we walk along the street how many downcast faces we encounter? What are these people brooding over? Ten to one, it's an affair of a five-cent whistle. There has been a petty quarrel, a snub, a failure to get some little thing, and the whole horizon is clouded. Some people plunge from one incident like that into another until their spiritual climate is like that of Newfoundland, a perpetual fog. The sun is shining, they have sight and hearing, they have the use of their limbs, they live in a free country, but they have broken their whistle, and they can't get beyond that. Don't you see how ridiculous it is?"

"Yes; but how can a person get over it?" asked Mary.

"It's a question of perspective, my dear," replied her mother. "If you let a whistle fill your horizon, then of course you'll be wretched when your whistle is broken. Your interests must be so large that a whistle can't wreck them. They tell of Anaxarchus that when he was being beaten to death he said, 'Beat on at the case of Anaxarchus; no stroke falls on Anaxarchus himself.' He must have had the larger perspective. Life is everywhere and always what we put into it."

All In Vain.

It had been done very gently but firmly. Yet the young man was deeply moved.

"Girl!" he hissed. "You have broken my heart!"

The lady placed her shell-like ear against his heaving chest for a moment.

"No," she said presently, "there is no sign of any organic lesion. I can distinguish slight palpitation, due, no doubt, to excessive cigarette smoking. That's all."

And as the rejected wooer went out into the cold, cruel world he determined that next time he fell in love it wouldn't be with a demobilized V.A.D.

The wasp is affected by colors, even to the extent of stinging the wearer of unpopular hues.

Minard's Kidnapper for sale everywhere.

A Rule That Did Not Always Work.

Grandma," asked six-year-old Paul, "what makes Helen such a pretty girl?"

"She is pretty," replied his grandmother, desirous of improving the occasion, "because she is such a good little girl."

"But, grandma," Paul protested, with a puzzled air, "you are awfully good."

Wine Exclusive.

Of the alcoholic drinks wine is the most exclusive, having served kings and the tables of the rich from the beginning of civilization.

The Great West Permanent Loan Company.

Toronto Office 20 King St. West

4% allowed on Savings. Interest computed quarterly. Withdrawable by Cheque.

8 1/2% on Debentures. Interest payable half yearly. Paid up Capital \$2,412,578.

SALT

All grades. Write for prices. TORONTO SALT WORKS G. J. GLIFF - TORONTO

When Fatigued AcupofOXO is both refreshing and invigorating. Ready in a minute—the minute you want it.

OXO CUBES

Time 10c., 25c., \$1.15, \$2.35.

It Was on the Map Once.

A colored infantry regiment was being mustered out, and the company commander sent the home address of every man to the quartermaster, so that each could draw his travel pay to go home. There was some little difficulty about one man, and the captain called him in.

"Jackson, you gave your home address as Prince Frederick, Maryland, and the quartermaster says there is no such place as Prince Frederick, Maryland."

"Don't you believe him, sah; they is."

"Well, they can't seem to find it."

"Huh!" grunted the soldier. "They didn't have no trouble finding it when they drafted me."

Prevent "Chaps"

—use warm water and Baby's Own Soap.

Wash in warm water with Baby's Own Soap—rinse well and dry perfectly—and your skin will be soft and never chap.

Best for Baby and Best for You. (Small Image Included, Write, Montreal)

New Hair Brush.

Strips of whalebone instead of bristles are used in a new hair brush that is intended to stimulate the scalp of users and to last for years.

Making Linoleum.

Simple as common kitchen linoleum appears, the process of making it is rather intricate. The skill of the workmen is called into play at almost every step. First, the best and cleanest cork waste, as the scraps are called, is ground into flour. The highest grade of pure linseed oil then is boiled and oxidized under the watchful eye of a chemist until it has become a rubber-like mass, which is mixed with the cork flour and other ingredients and is pressed on a burlap base.

From the linseed oil linoleum gets its name—linum, flax, and oleum, oil. After the oil is boiled, it is pumped into movable conveyors in the oxidizing sheds, which are about thirty feet high. These conveyors have little holes in the bottom, and as they travel from one end of the shed to the other, the oil runs through on sheets of scrim that are hung from the ceiling to the floor and gradually absorbs oxygen from the air. Heat and oxygen together turn it into a semisolid. The process is tedious, but it gives linoleum toughness and durability.

After the "skins," or sheets of oil, from oxidizing sheds have been run through metal rollers and reduced to pulp, the oil is cooked in kettles that hold about three-tons apiece, and resin and several other materials are added to make the cement or binder that holds the pulverized cork together. When the cement has cooled, it is cut into chunks about a foot square and four or five inches thick and sent to the mixing building, where it is put through one machine after another to blend thoroughly the cement and the cork flour. Then the "mix" is pulverized and dropped to one of the immense calendaring machines, which are a series of heated steel rollers that can be adjusted for variations in thickness as fine as one one-thousandth of an inch. The cork and cement mixture comes in at the top and the burlap at the bottom, and the two are pressed securely together.

The plain linoleum then passes into the "stoves," which are high, long, narrow brick drying rooms where the linoleum remains from one to six weeks to be seasoned.

The best way to lay linoleum is to cement it down over heavy felt paper. If a waterproof cement is used at the seams, and edges, the floor will be water-tight and will give satisfactory service for many years. A linoleum floor should be waxed thoroughly as soon as it is laid.

Pity the Poor Pianist.

Piano playing is real hard work, for in no other sphere (except that of typewriting, perhaps) is the wear and tear on the nerves so great.

The rapidity with which a pianist consumes energy is so enormous that in only a couple of hours' work, the consumption of heat is sufficient to boil twenty gallons of lead water.

At a conference of musicians, held some years ago in Dublin, it was shown that the ordinary player must cultivate the eye to see no less than 1,500 signs per minute, while the fingers had to fly over the keyboard and make upwards of 2,000 movements.

In a part of Chopin's "Etude in E Minor," the rate of reading reaches 3,950 signs in two and a half minutes, which is equivalent to over twenty-six notes per second. As the eye can receive only about ten consecutive impressions per second, it will be apparent that the brain must accustom itself to read in groups.

Generally speaking, a greater force is required to make a note sound on a piano than is required to lift the lid of a kettle. As most kettle-lids vary in weight up to about two ounces, it will be seen that a pressure of something like three to four ounces is required to produce a sound on the piano, even though it be very soft.

In Chopin's last study in G Minor, there is a passage which takes two minutes and five seconds to play. The pressure which must be brought to bear on the keys during this time is equal to 2,130 kilograms, or sufficient to move over three tons.

In the same composer's "Funeral March," a passage occurs which takes a minute and a half to play, and is estimated at 384 kilograms, but even here it will be seen that a pianist would only require to work four or five minutes to move a ton.

From other examples, it will be seen that the total tonnage of one hour's playing varies from twelve to eighty-four tons.

CANADA'S OLDEST SETTLEMENT

ANNAPOLIS ROYAL WAS FOUNDED IN 1604.

Nova Scotia, Famed For Its Beauty, Has a Long and Stirring History.

Nova Scotia has been the name of a territorial division of North America since 1624. It was held by the French and English alternately until 1710, when it was taken by the forces under General Nicholson. The history is rich in picturesque incidents and striking personalities. The rivalry of La Tour and Chambliss has inspired song and story. Longfellow, by his "Evangeline," made Nova Scotia classic ground; Annapolis Royal, founded 1604, is the oldest settlement in Canada. But Nova Scotia was first in other things. It had the first newspaper, the first local legislature, the first college, and the first provincial history in Canada. Being settled first of the English-speaking provinces, it developed the first Anglo-Canadian literature. "The Clock-Maker" made Haliburton famous, appearing first as sketches in the "Nova Scotia" paper.

The Land of Evangeline. Nova Scotia has a provincial flag bearing the Arms of Scotland, a provincial flower—the Mayflower, or Trailing Arbutus, and a provincial name for its people, "Bluenoses." The province is made up of beauty spots, the most famous being the Annapolis Valley, traversed by the Dominion Atlantic Railway, and Cape Breton, the scenery in the latter place being like the Highlands of Scotland. This, taken with the Scottish origin of so many of the population, no doubt inspired the epithet "the Nova Scotiae" of Nova Scotia.

The old capital was Annapolis Royal. In 1749, a new capital, Halifax, named in honor of the Earl of Halifax, was founded by Colonel Edward Cornwallis, uncle of the general who surrendered at Yorktown, on the shore of Chebucto Bay. "Chief of Havens," to counterpoise the French City of Louisbourg, in Cape Breton. The harbor is one of the best in the world, and the fortifications the most important in Canada. The port was of immense service during the war. Its sea-borne trade is rapidly increasing. Its population is about 63,000.

The increasing influx of tourists that yearly visits the beautiful Land of Evangeline has recently led to the acquisition by the Dominion Atlantic Railway of a further comfortable hotel, The Aberdeen, at Kentville, for those already operated by that Company.

Sounding the Sky.

A French astronomer has proposed using some of the biggest guns captured from the Germans as a means of sounding the higher strata of the earth's atmosphere. He would take "Big Bertha," mount it vertically, and shoot from it projectiles carrying apparatus for recording the air pressure and other conditions at great altitudes.

"Big Bertha" fired a shell weighing 484 lb. with an initial velocity of over 5,000 feet a second. Such shell, fired vertically, would travel 253,000 feet into the air, or nearly fifty miles, says "Everyday Science." As our atmosphere is believed to be only forty-five miles in depth, some highly interesting facts might be recorded by the apparatus, provided that the gun can be fired vertically and that the apparatus survives the shock of the shell's return to earth, when it would be falling at the rate of 1,666 feet a second.

The shell would return to earth, although it did penetrate beyond the limits of the earth's atmosphere. But, given a "Bigger Bertha" with a muzzle velocity of 26,000 feet a second, or five times as great, a shell fired from such a gun would never return. It would become a satellite of the earth, revolving round it like the moon.

How Mr. Giraffe Faces His Enemy.

The giraffe has neither claws nor beak nor sharp teeth with which to defend itself or to attack its enemies; so when it is out of temper with one of its own kind it does not attempt to disembowel its adversary, as a rhinoceros might, or tear it, as a tiger would. But nature has, given it a long and pliable neck, which terminates in a very solid head, and it uses the upper part of itself like a flag, swinging its head down at each swing with a thump on its antagonist.

The other combatant uses precisely the same tactics, and the two animals, planting themselves as firmly as possible by stretching out all four legs to the utmost, stand opposite to each other and hammer away with their heads until one or the other has had enough.

Jews of the World.

The Jewish population of the world is 15,430,000, according to David Tristram, the well-known Jewish statistician. Poland and the Ukraine each have 3,300,000, while there are 3,000,000 in the United States, 900,000 in Russia, and 300,000 in the British Isles.

A TONIC FOR THE NERVES

The Only Real Nerve Tonic is a Good Supply of Rich, Red Blood.

"If people would only attend to their blood, instead of worrying themselves ill," said an eminent nerve specialist, "we doctors would not see our consulting rooms crowded with nervous wrecks. More people suffer from worry than anything else."

The sort of thing which the specialist spoke of is the nervous, run-down condition caused by overwork and the many anxieties of to-day. Sufferers find themselves tired, morose, low-spirited, and unable to keep their minds on anything. Any sudden noise startles them. They are full of groundless fears, and do not sleep well at night. Headaches, neuritis, and other nerve pains are part of the misery, and it all comes from starved nerves.

Doctoring the nerves with poisonous sedatives is a terrible mistake. The only real nerve tonic is a good supply of rich, red blood. Therefore to cure nervousness and run-down health Dr. Williams' Pink Pills should be taken.

These pills actually make new, rich blood, which strengthens the nerves, improves the appetite, gives new strength and spirits, and makes hitherto despondent people bright and cheerful. If you are at all "out of sorts" you should begin curing yourself to-day by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

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

During the late war one of the commonest difficulties with which the soldier in the trenches had to contend was that of preserving his food from the depredations of rats and the contaminating attentions of flies. To overcome this difficulty, Mr. E. A. Dennis, who spent four and a quarter years with the N.Z.E.F., has invented a tin receptacle for food which exactly fits into an ordinary mess-tin.

The ends of this food-container are provided with four lever-topped vessels, for butter, milk, jam, and condiments respectively, while the middle portion is available for other foods. At the end of a march the new food-receptacle, which is called the "Campaigner," could be taken out of the mess-tin, leaving the latter clear for the protection of the iron rations from rats. The system would also allow of jam, marmalade, and milk being issued in lever-topped vessels which would

No. 9232—Ladies' Negligee, Price, 25 cents. With angel sleeves, or sleeves with overdress. Cut in 3 sizes; small, 34, 36; medium, 36, 40; large, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36, tie-on dress, long sleeves, 4 1/2 yards, 36 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards, 54 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards, 45 inches wide.

No. 9211—Ladies' Dress, Price, 25 cents. Inset vest, tucked or plain; two styles of sleeve; inset or shorter length. Cut in 7 sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust. Size 36, inset length, with plain vest, 2 1/2 yards, 54 ins. wide; with tucked vest, shorter length, 2 1/2 yards, 54 inches wide. Width, 1 1/2 yards.

No. 8973—Ladies' Tie-on or Button-on Hostess Dress, Price, 25 cents. Inset length. Cut in 9 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36, tie-on dress, long sleeves, 4 1/2 yards, 36 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards, 54 inches wide; collar, pockets, 1/2 yard, 36 inches wide; button-on dress, short sleeves, 4 yards, 36 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards, 54 inches wide. Width around bottom, 1 1/2 yards.

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

at the "Campaigner," thus appreciably simplifying having to serve out rations from bulk, he would simply issue the necessary vessels to each man every one, two, or three days.

"Rejoice, and Again I Say, Rejoice."

My song shall be of birds and flowers And all the lovely things of earth; The little leaves that clap their hands, The health and wholesomeness of mirth;

The wonder in a baby's eyes, The clinging clasp of loving hands; The glee of frolic waves, that chase Each other up the golden sands.

The morning stars together sang When this old earth of ours was young; 'Tis we have lost the 'hearing ear,' Not they who leave their songs unsung.

Some poets dip their pens in tears, And some in wormwood and in gall; With every 'bush afire with God,' And love the banner over all!

Oh, were my quill a feather dropp'd From some bright angel in his flight, My muse might soar on higher wing To spread the gospel of delight!

Canadian N. W. M. P. Renamed.

Canada's famous law-enforcing organization, known since 1873, the year of its establishment, as the Canadian North West Mounted Police, has been renamed, and is about to undergo other important changes. The new appellation is the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. Plans are being made to move the headquarters of the force from Regina, Sask., where they have been located for 37 years, to Ottawa, and to increase the size of the territory to be patrolled by the scarlet-clad officers.

AN EXCELLENT MEDICINE FOR LITTLE ONES

Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for little ones. They are a mild but thorough laxative which sweeten the stomach and regulate the bowels, thus bringing relief in cases of constipation, indigestion, colic, colds and simple fevers. Concerning them Mrs. L. J. Chasson, Paquetville, N.B., writes:—"I have found Baby's Own Tablets excellent for my young baby in the case of constipation and colic and it gives me great pleasure to recommend them to other mothers." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Three Styles of Drees



No. 9232—Ladies' Negligee, Price, 25 cents. With angel sleeves, or sleeves with overdress. Cut in 3 sizes; small, 34, 36; medium, 36, 40; large, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. Size 36, tie-on dress, long sleeves, 4 1/2 yards, 36 inches wide, or 3 3/4 yards, 54 inches wide, or 3 1/2 yards, 45 inches wide.

No. 9211—Ladies' Dress, Price, 25 cents. Inset vest, tucked or plain; two styles of sleeve; inset or shorter length. Cut in 7 sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust. Size 36, inset length, with plain vest, 2 1/2 yards, 54 ins. wide; with tucked vest, shorter length, 2 1/2 yards, 54 inches wide. Width, 1 1/2 yards.

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

The entire food values of wheat and malted barley are found in

Grape-Nuts

A food in every sense: nourishing, delicious, economical.

Easy to digest because of twenty hours baking.

Ready-to-serve.

ASTHMA

If you have Asthma, don't imagine that you must always suffer untold misery. Relief quick, pure and safe. Write to Templeton's, 149 King St. W., Toronto.

TEMPLETON'S RAZ-MAH CAPSULES

We are so certain of results we will send you a free sample of these capsules, confident that you will find them all we have claimed. Write to Templeton's, 149 King St. W., Toronto.

Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.00 a box.

TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES

For fifteen years the standard specific for Rheumatism, Neuritis, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia. Many doctors pre-cribe these capsules. Write to Templeton's, 149 King St. W., Toronto. Free sample. Sold by reliable druggists everywhere for \$1.00 a box.

An Island Where Deer Are Safe.

The deep music of a deerhound's voice came faintly down the wind, shortly it blended with the sharper voice of a hunting Alouette. The scream of a hungry cougar is not more terrifying to the timid deer of the British Columbia coast than the bay of the hounds on the trail. When they hear it they get up and go—straight for water.

The little spike buck, born a few seasons before on the rugged, forest-clad coast of the Pacific province, lifted his head. His eyes and his ears, his very pose displayed the high tension of his last nervous hunt. He looked into the forest of the island on which he stood, and he saw nothing alarming. He turned and started across the water toward Nelson Island. The only thing that caught his eye that did not denote real nature in primitive grandeur was a smudge of smoke that meandered the horizon and showed that a C.P.R. coasting steamer was out-bound from Powell River. Then the boom of the hound's voice rolled again across the waters, from Nelson Island.

The deer moved nervously, looked all round again—as calmly as he could—and he saw a mouthful of grass. He was safe. He was on Hardy Island.

Hardy Island is the city of refuge to all the deer that know about it. Three years ago it was good hunting grounds. To-day it is taboo to men and dogs. In both men and dogs, the twinned engine is set on the leading edge of the single plane, only a few feet above the head of the pilot, who sits with his feet between the landing wheels. This new machine shows the elimination of every possible stay and wire. The entire lifting service may, in fact, be removed after unscrewing a few nuts. The propeller, engine, and gasoline tank form a complete unit, which is detached with similar ease. The wing span is 15 ft., and the over-all length 14 ft. The speed is 65 miles an hour, which can be reduced to less than 30 for landing. The total weight is 220 lbs.; the price is expected to be \$2,000 or less.

BITS OF HUMOR

FROM HERE & THERE

Everybody Stumped.

Parson (at christening): "What name?"

Mother: "Melliarne, sir."

Parson: "H'm! How do you spell it?"

Mother: "Well, there, sir—I'm like yourself. I can't spell it, neither."

A Cocksure Physician.

"Are you sure," an anxious patient once asked, "are you sure that I shall recover? I have heard that doctors have sometimes given wrong diagnosis and treated a patient for pneumonia who afterwards died of typhoid fever."

"You have been woefully misinformed," replied the physician, indignantly. "If I treat a man for pneumonia he dies of pneumonia."

Need a Guide.

"Um—yes! Ah! Um!" remarked the doctor in his best bedside manner to his patient as they stood in the consulting room. "I'll give you the following prescriptions."

And he handed him three small packages.

"A powder for my headache," he said aloud, "a pellet for my liver," he continued, "and a capsule for my gouty foot."

Then he stopped, and pondered deeply for a moment.

"I say, doctor," he queried, "how'll the little beggars know the right place to go when they get inside?"

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Sirs,—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to relieve cold in the head in 24 hours. It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc.

Yours truly,

J. G. LESLIE.

Dartmouth.

Smallest British Airplane Weighs 220 Pounds.

Clearly inspired by Santos-Dumont's "Demoiselle" of 1907, is the "Crow," smallest airplane on the English market. In both monoplane, the twin-cylinder engine is set on the leading edge of the single plane, only a few feet above the head of the pilot, who sits with his feet between the landing wheels. This new machine shows the elimination of every possible stay and wire. The entire lifting service may, in fact, be removed after unscrewing a few nuts. The propeller, engine, and gasoline tank form a complete unit, which is detached with similar ease. The wing span is 15 ft., and the over-all length 14 ft. The speed is 65 miles an hour, which can be reduced to less than 30 for landing. The total weight is 220 lbs.; the price is expected to be \$2,000 or less.

The peak of Teneriff casts a shadow 50 miles long on the ocean.

THEY do not fear coughs and colds and all complaints. For over 60 years they have helped.

GRAY'S SYRUP RED SPRUCE GUM

For prompt results. With the lowered strength and vitality of age they realize more than ever before the importance of having Gray's Syrup on hand for immediate use.

They always buy the Large Size

MONTREAL, D. WATSON & CO., NEW YORK

"SYRUP OF FIGS"

CHILD'S LAXATIVE

Look at tongue! Remove poisons from little stomach, liver and bowels



Accept "California" Syrup of Figs only—look for the name California on the package, then you are sure your child is having the best and most harmless laxative or physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its delicious fruit taste. Full directions for child's dose on each bottle. Give it without fear. Mother! You must say "California."

ED. 2. ISSUE No. 5-20.

SWITCH OFF!

Put aside the Salts, Oil, Calomel, or Pills and take "Cascarets."

Are you keeping your bowels, liver, and stomach clean, pure, and fresh with Cascarets, or merely whipping them into action every few days with Salts, Cathartic Pills, Oil, or Purgative Waters?

Stop having a bowel wash-day. Let Cascarets gently cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour and fermenting food and foul gases, take the excess bile from the liver and carry out of the colon and bowels all the constipated waste matter and poisons so you can straighten up.

Cascarets to-night will make you feel great by morning. They work while you sleep—never gripe, sicken or cause any inconvenience, and cost so little too.

The Greatest Country.

Two American sailors who had been indulging somewhat freely were sitting beside a killed soldier on the top of a tramcar in Edinburgh.

"No doubt about it," said one of them loudly. "We come from the greatest country in the world."

"Well, was the quick retort of the man in tartan, "ye dinna speak with a pure Scotch accent."

MONEY ORDERS.

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

Prolific Egg Layer.

The female turtle usually lays at night in the sand, depositing from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty eggs, which she covers with sand.

We should avoid personal extravagance if we would escape national poverty.

LISTEN TO THIS! SAYS CORNS LIFT RIGHT OUT NOW

You reckless men and women who are pestered with corns and who have at least once a week invited an awful death from lockjaw or blood poison are now told by a Cincinnati authority to use a drug called freezezone, which the moment a few drops are applied to any corn, the soreness is relieved and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out with the fingers.

It is a sticky ether compound which dries the moment it is applied and simply shrivels the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. It is claimed that a quarter of an ounce of freezezone will cost very little at any of the drug stores, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You are further warned that cutting at a corn is a suicidal habit.

ECZEMA IN RASH CUTICURA HEALS

On Face and Head. Itched and Burned. Disfigured.

"Last year I became affected with eczema. It started on the cheeks in a rash, and the water spread and made my face sore all around the eyes and on my head. The skin was very sore and red, and the breaking out itched and burned so that I could hardly help scratching. My face was very disfigured."

"Then I used a free sample of Cuticura. It helped so I bought three cakes of Soap and one box of Ointment, and my face was healed. (Signed) Miss Martha Berger, Spanaway, Wash., Feb. 11, 1915."

Give Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum the care of your skin.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canadian Depot: Leeman, Limited, 51, Paul St., Montreal.

Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED. PORTRAIT AGENTS WANTED. good prints and finishes—lowest prices on frames—ask for catalogue. United Art Co., 4 Brunswick Ave., Toronto.

FOR SALE. NEWS-PAPER WEEKLY IN BRUCH County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box 7, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 11 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

WELL-EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 62, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN light sewing at home whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

CHOICE SILVER BLACK BREEDING Foxes. Also, we are buyers of Raw Furs. What have you—what price? Red Bros., Bellville, Ont.

COFFIN STOCK WANTED. IF YOU are able to supply, advise us, as we will pay the highest price, dry or green from the saw. Keenan Bros., Limited, Owen Sound, Ont.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Iron rust stains can be quickly removed if you saturate the spots with lemon juice and immediately hold over the steam escaping from the tea kettle.

Minard's Liniment Cures Gargery in Cows.

Before the war Belgium was the third zinc-smelting country in the world, producing about 200,000 tons of unmanufactured zinc per year, of which 75 per cent, was exported.

LET "DANDERINE"

SAVE YOUR HAIR

Get rid of every bit of that ugly dandruff and stop falling hair



To stop falling hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter for a few cents, pour a little in your hand and rub well into the scalp. After several applications all dandruff usually goes and hair stops coming out. Every hair in your head is soon shown new life, vigor, brightness, thickness and more color.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book of DOG DISEASES and How to Feed. Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, Dr. Gray Glover Co., 211 West 21st Street, New York, U.S.A.

GET SLOAN'S FOR YOUR PAIN RELIEF

You don't have to rub it in to get quick, comforting relief

Once you've tried it on that stiff joint, sore muscle, sciatic pain, rheumatic twinge, lame back, you'll find a warm, soothing relief you never thought a liniment could produce.

Won't stain the skin, leaves no marks, wastes no time in applying, sure to give quick results. A large bottle means economy. Your own or any other druggist has it. Make up your mind. Get it to-day. 50c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment Keep it handy

ONLY TABLETS MARKED

"BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"

The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada.

Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" which contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Earache, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally.

There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer"

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-acetylsalicylic acid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."



Found in Stock-taking

A Lot of Good Merchandise Which Should
be Exchanged for "Good Cash"

Come *this week* and see the lines of goods set apart to be cleared. Some marked at less than half; some marked at half; some marked at one-third off.

These tempting bargains, in view of the present high prices with higher prices in near future, will appeal to anyone wishing to save.

Among the lines at half price and reduced are Laces, Embroideries, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Collars, Shirts, Underwear, Felt Slippers, Shoes, Overcoats, Reefers, Furs, Caps.

During the busy seasons, our staff being so busy, have not the time to spare and we have not the counter space to make any display of odd or broken lines.

For this one week an extra chance is given to clear regardless of costs

J. N. Currie & Co.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In Canada, \$1.50 per year; in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

Advertising—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. 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 29, 1920

WORLD'S LARGEST BIBLE

It Will Shortly Pay Visit to The Country.

A bible weighing three-quarters of a ton—the largest in the world—carried in a specially constructed motor-car with an attractive pulpit and platform, will be the principal feature of a world-wide publicity campaign for the popularization of the Holy Scriptures that will start early in the New Year under the auspices of the Bible Crusade. After tottering England, Scotland, and Wales the gigantic volume will cross the seas and continue its crusade in Canada, the United States, and other parts of the world.

The book will be remarkable in other respects than its size, for every one of the 12,000 texts from Genesis to Revelations will be hand-written and signed by individual Christians as a testimonial of their faith. The idea was originated by the founder of the Bible Crusade, Mr. William Henry Fry, a grandson of the great English Quaker philanthropist, Mrs. Elizabeth Fry, and is part of the plan to make the year 1920 "Bible Year" throughout Christendom.

The volume now rests on a blue velvet covered platform under a canopy of Union Jacks. Standing on end the book is more than five feet two inches high and nearly three feet six inches wide. When opened flat it measures seven feet ten inches across.

Twelve large goat skins were required for the binding, which is in rich red levant morocco leather of the finest quality. The front cover is surrounded by the arms of the counties of England and Scotland with gold.

A panel of royal blue morocco containing the royal arms in the centre of the front cover is inlaid with the heraldic colors. The book contains 175 sheets of stout paper boards. It is sewn with twine in the old-fashioned way round six stout hempen ropes (each rope containing 70 strands of hemp), much thicker than the ordinary clothes-line. Four of these ropes are laced into millboards half an inch thick, which form the foundation for the leather covering.

In order to hasten the handling of the book during the various processes of binding a staging was erected, from the cross-beam of which depended an iron chain and pulley block, without which it would have required six men to manipulate the volume. No fewer than 4,475 copies of the smallest Oxford bibles could be contained within the compass of this enormous book. About 2,000 of the texts are at present complete. Their writers vary from bishops and other church dignitaries to laymen and women.

CONSOLIDATED SCHOOLS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

As in your last issue you devoted considerable space to a communication against the consolidation of school sections Nos. 9, 12 and 14 in the township of Aldborough, I wish to express a few ideas regarding this question which has been brought before us for our consideration. In the first place, there is no question of anything but fair play being given us by the present educational officers. They come to us at the request of the ratepayers to present the case for consolidated schools, and not to force anything upon us. Anyone who had the privilege of following the proposed educational program of Dr. Coady will soon realize that his was not a policy of an autocrat but one of democratic progress, which will be followed by Hon. R. H. Grant.

Considering our present educational system briefly, what we find? We must certainly give our pioneer educational system great credit for its most wonderful showing, but even the most hardy opponents of consolidation and the greatest admirers of the "old red school house" system must admit that as an institution of learning and national progress it has served its day.

What do we now receive in return for our vast expenditure in our rural schools? We are told that we are continually paying our teachers higher salaries. Most certainly we are. But for what? Generally for the misfits in the teaching profession. Then where do the real teachers go? To our town and city schools, where there are greater opportunities for advancement and a better school atmosphere.

The rural school offers absolutely nothing to the teacher (except those wonderful (?) salaries). Rural schools generally have lady teachers who consider teaching as a job, the main idea being to put in the term and draw the salary. Conditions in our rural schools are also deplorable. We ask our teachers to do good work, for a consideration, in any ordinary school. Four walls and a roof—few home comforts as possible—comprise the schools generally, and yet we expect good work, and hope and pray that our children will know enough to pass the exams. In such circumstances it is not wonder that our school system is not the national asset it should be.

Our department of education, after having fully considered all the facts, have come to the conclusion that there is only one remedy—consolidation. The mothers of our country, who know the value of education, also are loud in condemnation of the present system. Home influence is the foundation of our national greatness, and lady mothers realize the grave danger to even home influence in allowing their young children to leave home influence and remain in our public schools without proper supervision while receiving the education which our rural school offers. During these school and play hours, on the way to and from school, they come in touch with much which will undo the good influence of the home training and which will lower the moral stability and the character of the child as a future citizen. The mothers of our land consider the problem seriously and find a solution in consolidation.

The weaknesses of our present system can be summed up as follows:—Lack of stimulus from fewness in attendance, small classes, misfit teachers, poor schools and equipment, irregular attendance, lower standard of health and morals and lack of much-needed supervision. All these can be done away with in one way only—and again we find the answer is consolidation.

Then if we are at all endowed with a reasonable amount of common sense we must admit that there is much in favor of consolidation as a system and that the whole problem is one of economics only. In rural sections and in Ontario especially we have most certainly not been satisfied with the results obtained from our expenditures for rural schools, and yet when we are told of the only available method at present in sight to remedy conditions we begin to howl at the cost. Any man with the least patriotism and national pride must surely admit that our governments are democratic enough—elected by us, the people, and I believe at all times nly willing to do what are our wishes in the best interests of our nation as a whole. Then why must we begin to denounce their plans for bettering conditions and say that they are autocratic in offering us the best available remedy simply because we will be expected to pay for it?

Consolidation will most certainly mean higher taxation, but will it not mean better education and better Canadian citizens for the future great Canada which we patriotic believers in our land look forward to? We are today living for the future of our country—I hope not with small souls, looking only to the cost and the miserly hoarding of a few paltry dollars, but willing to look matters squarely in the face as honest men and women and to do for our children and our neighbor's children that which will give them their proper place in the great battle of life before them.

Our school sections in the township of Aldborough have before us a problem which needs full consideration. The three sections—Nos. 9, 12 and 14—have been fortunate in securing good teachers at exceptionally reasonable salaries. Two of the three have fair school buildings and are without any debt. The question of boarding places for the teachers is now well looked after. So far all are drifting along nicely, except that Argyle is without a school building and a few ratepayers in No. 9 are trying to form another section. This means two new school buildings, which must cost a considerable sum, for the department will look after the children's comfort and health even if the parents are remiss on account of cost. This means an expenditure of from \$12,000 to \$16,000 or over one-half the cost of a consolidated school building costing the fabulous sum of \$30,000. This means three school sections instead of two to keep up schools and provide proper teachers and necessary equipment. Does this spell economy or lower taxes? Most certainly not. It means higher taxes for Argyle, which I am confident they are ready to pay if they can receive better results; it means much higher taxes for what will remain of No. 9, and for the new section which will be formed it will mean prohibitive taxation even though their school building will not be like that mountain of extravagance erected by the level-headed ratepayers in Union S. No. 3.

To accept consolidation would mean to do away with all these little schools and to build one at a cost a little higher than the two proposed buildings, which must necessarily cost. The upkeep would be less for teachers, as only three would be needed at most. The annual expense for fuel and caretaking would be slightly larger. Probably the greatest difficulty would be that of transportation, which also could be solved. All this will be fully explained and all estimates will be given at our next meeting, to which everyone must come.

The greatest question is, how much do we value the future of our children. Do we count their value to us and to the future Canadian nation in hoarded

ANOTHER VICTIM OF RHEUMATISM

Entirely Well After Six Weeks' Treatment With "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. AMEDEE GARCEAU

32 Hickory St., Ottawa, Ont.

"I was for many years a victim of that terrible disease, Rheumatism. In 1913, I was laid up for four months with Rheumatism in the joints of the knees, hips and shoulders and was prevented from following my work, that of Electrician."

I tried many remedies and was under the care of a physician; but nothing did me any good. Then I began to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and in a week I was easier, and in six weeks I was so well I went to work again.

I look upon this fruit medicine, 'Fruit-a-tives', as simply marvellous in the cure of Rheumatism, and strongly advise everyone suffering with Rheumatism to give 'Fruit-a-tives' a trial."

AMEDEE GARCEAU.

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

dollars and cents, or are we willing and big enough to do our very best for them, regardless of cost? I feel that the majority of our ratepayers are broad-minded enough to consider the matter fairly and decide justly. We are living in a wonderful age of democracy. Never before in the world's history have the nations of the earth been so impregnated with the spirit of democratic progress and democratic reconstruction, and yet are we going to retard our unit towards a true national progress? The trend of public opinion is towards better rural schools and consolidation; and our educational department has offered large grants (only unreasonable in their smallness) for the promotion of it. We expect to get these grants and use them wisely in building schools which will be national monuments to our spirit of progress, instead of building mere houses as makeshift educational institutions which will show to the next generation our smallness of soul.

We expect to get these grants and use them wisely in building schools which will be national monuments to our spirit of progress, instead of building mere houses as makeshift educational institutions which will show to the next generation our smallness of soul. We expect to get these grants and use them wisely in building schools which will be national monuments to our spirit of progress, instead of building mere houses as makeshift educational institutions which will show to the next generation our smallness of soul. We expect to get these grants and use them wisely in building schools which will be national monuments to our spirit of progress, instead of building mere houses as makeshift educational institutions which will show to the next generation our smallness of soul.

Personally, although far from being a millionaire, I intend giving my children a fit education and am not asking for any personal or class consideration, only justice to our children while in our rural school.

Thinking you for your valuable space,
J. A. MATHESON.
Criman, Jan. 26, 1920.

PAY OF THE MAIL COURIER

To the Editor of the Transcript:

I saw in your paper last week that Samuel Hart had resigned the mail route. I had to resign, as the route was relet, I tendered for nine hundred dollars and am not asking for more than that. I am not asking for any personal or class consideration, only justice to our children while in our rural school.

Thinking you for your valuable space,
J. A. MATHESON.
Criman, Jan. 26, 1920.

Internally and Externally it is Good. The crowning property of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is that it can be used internally for many complaints as well as externally. For sore throat, croup, whooping cough, pain in the chest, colic and many hundred ailments it has curative qualities that are unsurpassed. A bottle of it costs little and there is no loss in always having it at hand.

Begin the new year right by providing yourself with Scott's Simplified Accounting System for Farmers. The Transcript is handling them for this district. Call and examine. Every farmer should have one.

Enthusiasm is something that causes a man to shout when the crowd is shouting even if he doesn't know what it is shouting about.

THE STABLE IN WINTER

Keep Your Dairy Cows Comfortable and Clean.

Spray the Place With Whitewash—Add Some Germ-Killer—Fill In All Broken Window Panes, and Provide Other Ventilation—Care of Plants in Winter.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THE period of long, cold winter is here. Of necessity, our milking cows must have special protection from the cold, and at the same time must be made as comfortable as possible.

The whole of the inside of the stable should have a thorough cleaning. The dust and cobwebs should be swept from the walls, ceiling and windows; the windows should be thoroughly cleaned, also the manger and stalls. Then spray whitewash all over the inside, except the windows. To the whitewash add some disinfectant such as a carbolic acid preparation, or a chloride germ-killer. This will kill disease germs, lurking in dark, damp places, and maintain the health of the animals, which is at the foundation of profitable milk production.

The next step is to put in all broken window lights, but where the owner thinks he cannot afford to buy glass at the present high prices, a piece of coarse cloth, such as an old sack, may be tacked over the window space. This will provide some ventilation in a stable not otherwise ventilated.

Cow stables need ventilation in winter by having the foul air removed and fresh air introduced without a draft directly on the cows. A simple way to do this is to hinge all windows at the bottom and allow them to open inward, so as to shoot the air toward the ceiling. There should be a Y-shaped board at each side or end of the window, to prevent the side-draft. Foul air outlets should extend below the ceiling of the stable, and preferably have two inlets for foul air—one near the floor and one at the ceiling, as in this way the foul air is removed without cooling the stable too much, by simply closing the top outlet. No system of cheap ventilation works automatically. They all require some attention.

Other points in stable preparation are to have all ties secure so that a cow may not get loose; repairs to mangers and gutters should be made so that they may be kept clean and sanitary without too much labor. Litter and feed carriers are great savers of labor in looking after a herd of milkers during the winter.

In a word, make the cows comfortable and lessen the labor of milking by having them sanitary and convenient, with as many helps as possible in the form of machinery.—Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. College, Guelph.

Care of Plants in Winter.

Water growing pot plants only when they need it, then water them thoroughly. When the soil begins to get dry and powdery on the surface, or when the pot is tapped with the knuckles or a knife handle and it emits a ringing sound, the plant requires water. Give sufficient water so that it runs out through the bottom of the pot. Water plants in the morning in cold weather, not at night. Use tepid rain water, or water that has been exposed to air and sun for a day or two, if possible. The water should be lukewarm, about 50 to 60 degrees F. in winter.

Humidity in the atmosphere is one of the main requirements to be successful with plants indoors. Place pans or saucers of water on the heaters or registers. A steaming kettle or pot of water on the stove is a great help in this respect.

When the pots become full of roots, or where the soil is poor, worn out or exhausted, liquid fertilizers can be given plants. The soil should be moist, not dry, or very wet, when the fertilizer is applied. There are several good plant foods sold at seed stores. "Sterling Worm Plant Tablets" or "Bonora" are both good. Half an ounce of nitrate of soda dissolved in a little warm water first, and cold water added to make one gallon, also makes a fairly good fertilizer for pot plants. Apply once every week or ten days.

Spraying with water will help keep down insect pests. A fine spray thoroughly applied to all parts of the plant is necessary to be effective. Plants having very rough hirsute foliage, should not be sprayed or sponged, especially in winter, only the plants having glossy, glabrous foliage. Insect pests increase and thrive best in a dry, warm atmosphere. For aphids or green lice, white fly, red spider and thrip, "Sulpho-Tobacco Soap" is a good remedy. Black Leaf 40 is also a good remedy for most insect pests on house plants. Soapy water or a solution of whole oil soap and tobacco water are beneficial for scale insects on plants.

Slake about one-half pound of fresh lime in a pail of water, allow it to settle. Give about a teaspoonful of this solution once or twice to each plant suffering from earth worms. Put frozen plants in a dark place at once, temperature about 45 degrees F. Do not touch the leaves. Sprinkle with lukewarm water and beneficial.—W. Hunt, O. A. College Guelph.

A Chat About Chickens.

In very cold weather to make the hen comfortable and to keep her in good condition feed a little at a time, but often, in dry straw or other litter some kind of mixed grain. Milk to drink, or about a pound of meat or its equivalent in beef scrap each day, is required to supply material for the building of the egg white for twenty hens.

Enthusiasm is something that causes a man to shout when the crowd is shouting even if he doesn't know what it is shouting about.

AN APPEAL FROM STRICKEN ARMENIA

Prompt Aid is Urged From Christian Humanity For the Hundreds of Helpless Women and Little Children Now Dying of Starvation.

"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." The words seem to be ringing through the air, repeated again and again until the sleeping peoples in their comfortable homes and warm churches must hear and heed the figure of the Saviour, pointing with infinite appeal and command to the field of action, where Christian men, women and children are being massacred for their faith, while civilized beings professing that same faith look on and confine their action to horror-stricken shudders.

Armenia is suffering tortures beyond the comprehension of those who have not seen. Driven from corner to corner of their once beautiful country, beaten, kicked, starved, hacked and tortured to death, the women, children and old men who still survive are still pursued by the Turk. Daily, straggling women and children present themselves at relief stations in states of exhaustion and physical degeneration that are incredible to the man who has not seen for himself the incomprehensible enormities of the Turk.

Howard Heinz, Hoover's representative in the Near East, unbelieving, went to see for himself, and returning maintained the fact that the Armenians had only one thing to say and repeat it again and again. "Merciful God! It's all true! Nobody has ever told the whole truth! Nobody could."

Who will help? The Toronto Globe opened a subscription campaign on Friday, and already men and women are responding in numbers. In an editorial The Globe says: "The unspeakable Turk has done hideous work well. There are few husbands

or big brothers. The males are chiefly old men and children. There is no question as to the truth of these statements. They have been proved beyond peradventure. Official reports confirm in every detail the terrible tales of those who have seen. The facts are known. What is Christianity—what is humanity—going to do about it? Is this man his brother's keeper?"

The need is urgent. The time to act is now. The Canadian National Armenian Relief Association, of which John G. Kent, general manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, is chairman, and D. A. Cameron, manager of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, is treasurer, will forward all contributions directly to the field. All that is given will reach the starving women and children. The organization is wholly philanthropic. Relief must be administered at once. Human lives depend upon the readiness of the response. Send all gifts to D. A. Cameron, Canadian National Bank of Commerce, Toronto.

When desired for convenience, subscriptions will be acknowledged at The Transcript office and forwarded immediately to Toronto.

Shall Armenia perish? Let each Canadian man and woman make the question personal and the answer prompt.

Old papers for sale at The Transcript office.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Having purchased the garage and automobile business from Duncanson & McAlpine, we are prepared to do repair work on all makes of cars.

First-class mechanics in charge.

BATTERY SERVICE

We are also prepared to charge your batteries and take care of them for the winter.

All at reasonable prices. We are in Glencoe to stay, and will do our best to please you.

SNELGROVE & FAULDS

A FARM ACCOUNTING SYSTEM THAT IS A GODSEND TO ANY FARMER

Dun's and Bradstreet's, the greatest merchantile agencies, both say that "Carelessness is the greatest business criminal"—that 60 per cent. of failures are due to this cause.

As a class, farmers are apt to be financially careless, largely because there has heretofore been no complete method—so SIMPLE the ordinary man could follow it—provided for keeping accurate track of their operations.

Scott's SIMPLIFIED Accounting System for Farmers meets this need—its forms provide for a monthly showing on every branch of farm work for Five Years—include a detailed inventory which will be accepted by any bank.

Following its simple principles, any farmer can keep accurate accounts—have a perfect check on every detail of farm work—it is a perfect bookkeeping system—compiled by a banking expert especially for farmers.

The only system with which is given a Systematized Pocket Note Book and which simplifies your Income Tax Return.

Endorsed by Government and Farmers' Organization officials and leading financial men.

Copies may be obtained at

THE TRANSCRIPT OFFICE

Saves Work for Mary Saves Work for John

The handiest helper on the farm is a

Leader Home Water System

It means less daily work for the women and less time to do the things that insure bigger profits on the farm. 50,000 now in use. Be a happy Leader farmer from now on.

Plenty Fresh Running Water

For Sale by

FOR SALE BY J. T. WING & CO., LIMITED
Windsor Ontario

Citify Your Farm Home

It Will Pay You to Get What You Need at **LUMLEY'S**

Get some while they last!

A number of remnants of
Wall Paper
Large enough for one large room. Almost given away. Hurry!

A full line of—

Patent Medicines
Toilet Articles
Stationery
Tobaccos
Cigars
School Books
Hot Water Bottles

—and other Drug Sundries always in stock.

We have a fine line of
Willard's Chocolates and Chocolate Bars
in fresh every week.

Don't forget the "flu" is coming again. Get a bottle of
Nyals Creophos
and live in safety.

Extra Special
Three days only—Thursday, Friday and Saturday
Palmolive Soap, reg. 15c cake 3 for 25c
Only 3 cakes to each customer.

Free
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
With every Dollar's worth of
Nyals Preparations
we will give you
Any 25c Article in the Store
Don't miss this chance to knock the H. C. of L.

It is our wish to please and give prompt, efficient service, and remember, your custom is appreciated.

Have you got the latest in
Records
for your Victrola?
A large number of the latest in records always in stock.
Come and see our
Victrolas
It pays to get the best

The new
Wall Papers
are now in stock. Come in and see them and you will be convinced that for Design, Coloring, Quality and price nothing like them have ever been shown in Glencoe.

Samples sent on request.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Fresh oysters in stock at W. A. Currie's.
Corn for sale—in the ear.—H. N. Hurdle, Newbury P. O.
For sale—double-barrelled shotgun. Apply at Transcript office.

Young calf for sale.—A. F. Squire, half mile north of Woodgreen, 224.
Mrs. W. A. Currie will commence her art class on the 15th of February. Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
Alex. McAlpine & Son, dealers in flour and feed, coal, salt, cement, etc. Labrador herring, fresh white fish and Pacific Coast flat fish at George's this week.

For sale—threshing outfit; good as new. For particulars apply to Box 91, West Lorne.

Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar.

For sale—cutter, nearly new. Apply J. A. McTaggart, care of Cyrus McTaggart, Appin.
For sale—second-hand cutter, with new shoes. Apply to Mrs. W. H. Weaver, Glencoe.

Registered Shorthorn bull for sale, 15 months old. Apply to D. A. Coulthard, Route 1, Glencoe.

Ekfrid Mills will be chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Your patronage solicited.—Bert Cyster, 05.
Come to the social at Mrs. Aldred's and enjoy an evening of music and fun. Proceeds in aid of the Memorial Hall.

Lost—gold watch and chain, Tuesday evening, on Main street. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

The Appin Women's Institute will meet in the town hall, Appin, Thursday, Jan. 29, at 2.30. A good program is expected.

\$5 per day the year round. Send for free plans and sample cases. Yearly contract given.—H. V. Martin, Windsor, Ontario.

See H. J. Jamieson about your insurance. Agent for fire, wind, life, accident and sickness insurance. Office, Main street; phone 1673.

The annual meeting of the Daughters of the Empire will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 3, at 3 p. m., in McRae Hall. All members are asked to be present and pay their fees for the ensuing year.

The public are cordially invited to attend an old-time house social at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Aldred on Thursday evening, Feb. 5. A short but excellent program, games and a good supper are the attractions. All are invited.

Mrs. W. A. Currie offers a large assortment of winter hats. Your choice of any hat left from \$1 to \$2—hats that were formerly worth \$5 and \$6. About 10 boxes of beautiful straw braids will be sold at from 2c to 5c a yard, part all new braids just opened up. Artificial flowers and wings at 5 and 10c each. Sale will continue until everything is sold.

Don't Submit to Asthma.—If you suffer without hope of breaking the chains which bind you, do not put off another day the purchase of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. A trial will drive away all doubt as to its efficiency. The sure relief that comes will convince you more than anything that can be written. When help is so sure, why suffer? This matchless remedy is sold by dealers everywhere.

The Daughters of the Empire forwarded \$25 to the Armenian Relief Fund, besides \$13 contributed by individual members as follows:—Mrs. Mary McRae \$5, Mrs. F. Aldred \$5, Mrs. John McMillan \$1, Miss Catharine McMillan \$1, Mrs. Wright \$1.

Areas of Canada and Other Lands.
Canada is larger than continental United States, whether you include the water areas or not. Here are the figures in square miles:

	Canada.	U. S. and Alaska.
Land	3,693,910	3,564,774
Water	128,755	52,899
Total	3,722,665	3,617,673

So the land area of Canada exceeds that of the United States by 39,136 square miles, which is almost equal to the combined area of Denmark, Belgium, and Holland (18,532, 11,373, and 12,648—in all, 39,553). The combined land and water areas show a difference of 111,992 square miles. The figures are taken from official publications, those regarding Canada from the "Canada Year Book," and those regarding the United States from the "Statistical Abstract of the United States." (2) The area of Europe is 3,800,000 square miles, which exceeds the area of Canada by 71,000 square miles, or a little more than the area of North Dakota (70,183 square miles). (3) Europe is one-third the size of Africa, one-fourth the size of America, and one-fifth the size of Asia.

"Hudson Seal."
The tremendous demand for the skin of the humble muskrat, "Hudson Seal," when it appears in mid-lady's coat or muff, has won it a high rank in the indictment against the high cost of living. Eastern rats are now being sold in New York at \$3.75 apiece, as compared with 55 to 60 cents in 1915, and that the Western Canadian variety brings \$2.60, as against thirty cents in pre-war days.

Halifax Wants Olympics.
The permanent Olympic Committee has received a request that the Olympic games in 1924 be held at Halifax. The question will be decided at the games to be held at Antwerp next summer and several countries are expected to be strong contenders.

No Salesmanship Required.
"You no longer indulge in the perfunctory style of oratory you used to affect."
"Now," yawned the real estate man, "I simply tell 'em I've got a house for sale. They don't ask any more."

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—W. M. Bell of Springfield spent the week-end with his sister, Mrs. A. B. McDonald.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Wortman of London spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McPherson.

—Miss Ruby Suttler has returned to Toronto, where she is engaged as a teacher in one of the city schools.

—Elder Slavson of St. Thomas visited with Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McCallum and other Glencoe friends recently.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Clarke were in Toronto last week attending the wedding of Mr. Clarke's sister, Edna, to Albert E. Ballantine.

—Mr. and Mrs. John Thomson, Concession street, entertained a few relatives and friends to dinner on Friday evening of last week.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Currie announce the engagement of their daughter, Sadie V. Currie, to Mr. Edward A. Mayhew of Glencoe, the marriage to take place quietly on Tuesday, February tenth.

Try a little advertising!

TOWN AND VICINITY

And now cometh the seed catalogue. Have you heard the cry from Armenia?

There are no cobwebs on the door of the shop that advertises. Several mild cases of influenza are reported in town and vicinity.

Sunday morning was the coldest yet this winter—16 below zero. A number of Glencoe people attended a dance at Appin on Thursday night.

Mac. McGeachie has bought the residence of G. M. Barker on McRae street.

There were registered in Glencoe last year 18 births, 9 marriages and 14 deaths.

Oysters will be served on Saturdays from 3 to 10 at the I. O. O. F. rooms opposite the post office.

Russell Newport, who was taken to a Victoria Hospital, London a week ago, is progressing favorably.

The only thing that goes down these days is the mercury, and even that adds to the high cost of living.

Will the hot soup diet for school children be changed to ice cream when the thermometer climbs to 90?

Guests from Ekfrid attended the golden wedding celebration of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Johnston of Brooke on Jan. 12.

The council deserves credit for the splendid manner in which the walks are being kept open with the snow-plow.

Sir Oliver Lodge advises persons of weak mind to keep away from the outside board. Is any other sort attracted by it?

The claims of the Forward Movement are being presented in our advertising columns by the Glencoe Ministerial Association.

At one time vaccination every seven years was considered adequate. Now it must be of recent date to pass muster. It may get to be an annual event after awhile.

London defeated Watford in an inter-mediate O. H. A. game in that city last week, the score being 1-2. Glencoe plays the London team at London on Friday night.

A householder called up the express agent and enquired if there was a package for him. "Eaton's," asked the agent. "No, drinkings" was the prompt response.

An illustrated lecture on "The War, Liberty and Democracy" will be given in the town hall on Feb. 12 by Capt. Rev. A. Kotterson, C. E. F. 1915-19. See advertisement.

Rev. D. C. McGregor of London will address a meeting in connection with the Forward Movement in the Presbyterian church on Thursday afternoon, January 29, at 2.30 o'clock.

There will be dental inspection this year in the public schools of West Middlesex, and several of the schools, including Glencoe, are applying to have medical inspection also.

According to old timers, an early spring is scheduled to follow such a steady winter. But weather in this part of the country just happens; that's all. It cannot be forecasted.

The annual meeting of the Ekfrid Sunday School Association will be held in the Methodist church, Appin, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock. Rev. W. P. Fletcher of Toronto and others will address the meeting.

Instead of one route from London westerly to Windsor for the proposed provincial highway, both the Longwoods road and Talbot road may be designated as part of the trans-provincial highway, with London the base of the fork.

The calendar fixes the number of teaching days for 1920 in the public schools at 199, and in the high schools at 196. Easter holidays will be from April 2 to April 11, both inclusive. Midsummer holidays will be from June 20 to August 31 in the public schools, and until September 6 in the high schools.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., Minister
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express (daily) 3.25 a. m.; No. 12, accommodation (except Sunday) 5.37 a. m.; No. 18, express (daily) 2.55 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer (daily, no local stops) 4.05 p. m.; No. 116, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 10.40 p. m.

Westbound—No. 7, Detroit express (ex. Sunday, no local stops) 4.45 a. m.; No. 17 (Sundays only, stops at Glencoe and Chatham) 5.45 a. m.; No. 75, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 7.30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express (daily, stops at Glencoe, Bothwell, Thamesville and Chatham) 12.35 p. m.; No. 11, accommodation (ex. Sunday) 3.37 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited (daily, stops Glencoe and Chatham) 10.05 p. m.

Wabash and Air Line
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, 9.37 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12.15 p. m.; No. 354, mixed, 4.20 p. m.
Westbound—No. 351, mixed, 9.25 a. m.; No. 3, Wabash, 1.44 p. m.; No. 353, mixed, 2.50 p. m.
Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch
Leaves—7.35 a. m., 6.40 p. m.
Arrives—7.05 a. m., 5.55 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p. m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p. m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 5.46 p. m.
Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.48 a. m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.20 a. m.; No. 632, 8.16 p. m.
Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9.05 a. m.; G. T. R. West, 6.05 p. m.; London and East, 7.00 p. m.
Mails received—London and East, 9.20 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.

Misty Vision

Comes with advancing years but can be cleared by properly fitted glasses. Spectacles are our specialty. When we fit them, they give satisfaction. Eyes examined free.

C. E. DAVIDSON
JEWELER OPTICIAN

Marriage Licenses Issued

All mothers can put away anxieties regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

No total abstinence has yet been killed by drinking wood alcohol.

FORWARD MOVEMENT

Awake! Arise! Advance!

"Let us not be weary in well doing."

"I am only one - but I am one
I cannot do everything - but I can do something.
What I can do - I ought to do
And by the Grace of God I will do.

Opportunity
to reach the neglected in every outpost and city.

"Never has any people been endowed with a nobler birth-right or blessed prospects of a fairer future than the Canadians."
—Earl of Dufferin

Opportunity
to reach the foreigner at home and abroad.

Population of World—1,450,000,000. Asia—800,000,000; Europe—320,000,000; Africa—120,000,000; America—120,000,000; Islands—10,000,000.

Of the above, 500,000,000 are clothed, have houses, and are civilized; 700,000,000 are semi-clothed, living in caves and holes in the earth, without civilization, and idolaters; 325,000,000 are naked, living in the open, and have no idea of religion whatever. **"Am I My Brother's Keeper?"**

—THE GLENCOE MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION

We Carry A Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE

Tinsmith Plumber

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
between
MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO

Unexcelled Dining-car Service. Sleeping Cars on light trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains. Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto. C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

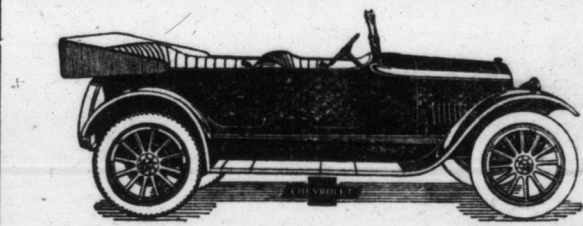
Chantry Farm
Can spare a few good young ewes; also five nice roan Shorthorn bull calves; still have a few Dorking and black Leghorn cockerels for sale at right prices. Might as well have a brood that will lay when eggs are high in price.

ED. de GEX, Kerwood.

RAW FURS WANTED
Highest cash prices paid for Skunk, Raccoon and Mink. Enquiries promptly answered.

ROSS LIMITED
MANUFACTURERS
Established 1888
LONDON - ONT.

WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE
Windsor, Ontario. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. Mathison, Pres. F. O. Box 66 Accountant



Economy and ease of operation, particularly safe and suitable for women to drive. Valve-in-head motor, unusual speed and power.

The outstanding features of nearly all the most famous cars of Europe are valve-in-head motors and Zenith carburetors, such as you get in this low-priced Chevrolet.

You begin to understand the reason for this when you hear reports of Chevrolets going from 30 to 48 miles on 1 gallon of gasoline.

In addition to getting the most powerful motor known for its dimensions, you get an enameled body, nice close-fitting curtains, genuine Dupont Fabrikoid upholstery (the very best fabric to wear) and very comfortable riding qualities, with greatest ability to hold the road.

Chevrolets are 36 per cent. dearer in Canada than in the United States. All other cars are 42 to 70 per cent. dearer.

We handle no other makes of motor cars, as we cannot see any other make whose price and features make good comparative value.

The Company is backed by a capitalization of \$5,620,000,000, showing that financial strength and enormous production make the price so low.

Dotterer & McFarlane are looking after the mechanical end of the business and give guaranteed service for Chevrolets as well as other cars. A goodly stock of Chevrolet parts are kept. Batteries stored and charged. Prompt attention to every call. Phone 49.

Chevrolet foresaw the tendency of all manufacturers to build cars of lighter weight as well as refinement. Their foresight and experience has evolved this incomparable leader of light cars at a price that puts it in reach of all.

Look all the cars over and compare them with Chevrolet 1920 models.

N. & A. M. GRAHAM

W. A. CURRIE'S NEW GROCERY STORE EXTENDED

Now occupies the large store formerly occupied by Mrs. Currie with Millinery—Main street W.

This store is now filled to overflowing with a newly assorted stock of Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries, Imported and Domestic Fruit, Fish, Dried and Fresh Meats, Oysters, etc. Parnall's Bread and London arrives daily.

A large and well assorted stock of Christies and other popular makes of Cakes and Sodas always in stock.

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

W. A. CURRIE
TELEPHONE 25

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Address communications to 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

The Flock at Lambing Time.

Plan farm work so the shepherd can keep a close watch over the flock day and night. Keep ewes about to lamb away from other stock, and in separate pens. Portable lambing pens 4 x 4 or 4 x 6 feet are good for the ewe until the lambs are three or four days old. Close openings through which lambs might creep and wander away.

After the lamb is born note whether the ewe casts the afterbirth. If she does not she should be washed out daily with liquid stock dip diluted one part to 100 parts of water. Milk the ewe if the lamb does not take all the milk. Give her all the water she wants, but not in too large quantities, and not ice cold water. Give grain sparingly for a few days after lambing. Let the ewe have clover or alfalfa hay and a little oats. When the lamb is a week old the ewe must have more feed, and must have plenty from that time until there is an abundance of grass.

When the ewe's udder swells, keep it milked out and paint it twice a day with tincture of iodine until the swelling begins to go down. Thereafter, paint it once a day. Lambs should not be allowed to have milk from a swollen udder, since the milk is poisonous. Use milk from another ewe or from a cow.

Sore teats should be washed with a solution of sheep dip, one part to twenty-five parts of water.

A lamb too weak to stand should get a fill of its mother's milk as soon as possible. If it refuses to nurse, feed it from a bottle.

One of the best ways to warm a chilled lamb is to put all but its head in as warm water as the elbow can bear. When the lamb becomes lively, rub it briskly with a coarse cloth until dry. Then feed it, wrap it all but its nose in a thick cloth or blanket and put it away in a warm place to sleep. Keep it away from its mother no longer than absolutely necessary.

When a ewe will not claim her lamb rub on her nose and on the rump of the disowned lamb some of the ewe's milk.

To avoid navel ill in lambs dip the navel cord in a cup of tincture of iodine as soon as the lamb is born. For sore eyes put a drop of a six-per-cent solution of argyrol in the eyes once a day. Do this with a medicine dropper.

Prothrusting at the mouth is a sign of acute indigestion in lambs. A tablespoonful of castor-oil is a good remedy.

White scours in lambs is caused by digestive disorders. Lambs with this trouble should be taken away from

their mothers and allowed only a little milk. A tablespoonful of milk of magnesia will help cure the trouble. Milk the udder out before letting a lamb nurse.

Orphan lambs can be raised on cow's milk. Until they are three weeks old give each lamb one-half pint at a feed, and feed four times a day.

From the time they are three weeks old until two months old, give one pint at each feed and feed three times a day. At six weeks old the lambs will begin to eat grain. After they are two months old feed a quart of milk night and morning and about a half pound of grain for each lamb at noon.

How to Feed for Winter Eggs.

Too many poultry raisers are feeding too much grain and not enough green feed. In the first place, grain is too expensive and in the second place too much food element is burned up in reducing it to a state of digestibility.

I have obtained the best results so far by the following feeding system: The first feed in the morning consists of whole oats thrown in the litter. I use about one pound to every twenty-five hens. At nine o'clock I give the fowls plenty of sprouted oats, which I produce in one of these modern sprouting machines. It takes but three or four days to have sprouts about an inch long. The greatest food value in sprouted oats is when the sprouts are short. This supplies the absolutely necessary green element in the ration.

At noon I feed a wet mash, composed of equal parts of cornmeal, ground oats and wheat bran to which is added one teaspoonful of salt to every six hens. Then I pour boiling water over the mash, stirring it thoroughly, using about two pounds of water to one pound of mash. This mash is then left standing an hour before being fed. A good deal of the moisture has evaporated and the boiling water puts the mash in a fine digestible condition.

In the middle of the afternoon I again feed an ounce of sprouted oats to each fowl. For the last feed in the afternoon I provide for each twenty-five hens two pounds of equal parts cracked corn and buckwheat in the litter.

Charcoal, grit and oystershell are before the fowls at all times. Water of a drinkable temperature is provided at all times with the help of a fireless non-freezing drinking fountain. Plenty of water and plenty of green feed must be supplied to the hens if plenty of eggs are desired.

Poultry

There is no room on their face of the earth for a poor hen. There is lots of room in the earth, but none on top of it.

Success with poultry is not so much in getting a great quantity of eggs as it is in selling those eggs profitably. Seek the best market possible; having found that market, stick to it.

Hens enjoy pumpkins. Cut the pumpkins in halves or quarters. Give to the flock and see how much is left by night. Pumpkins are an excellent food for hens. If it is said that the seeds have a particularly good effect upon laying hens.

To keep off "cooties," I used to paint my chicken roosts and egg boxes with kerosene, but this year I wrapped paper around the roosts, tied it fast with string, and cut a piece of the paper to fit the bottom of the nests. I was not troubled with lice the entire summer.

Tightly-built houses are too warm, and are likely to become damp. If moisture collects on the walls, or if the house smells damp, there is not enough ventilation. In that case a window or a door should be left open. There is little danger of freezing the hens by giving them a little air; if the air is dry and their blood is in good condition, they are able to keep warm.

After harvesting our grain we rake together that which has dropped and would otherwise be wasted, and place it on a platform that we built in the barn. The bottom of the platform is not tight. Hens that scratch on the platform work a lot of the grain down underneath. Other hens pick it up. I prefer this plan to dumping this grain on a pile for the hens to work on; this plan helps to make eggs.

The egg crop fell off just about one-third when we began to shut up our hens in September to keep them out of the growing crops. Being new at the business, we wondered what had happened. Now we know it was the lack of green feed, bugs and exercise which came with the confinement. When we keep our hens in off the free range now, we give more green stuff, more meat feed and a larger yard in which to exercise. It makes a great difference in egg production.

In running my incubator, when the heat gets too high just at the last, I dip a cloth in cold water, wring it dry and wrap it around the pipe at the front, tucking it up well so that it does not touch the eggs. This cools

the egg chamber, and as the water evaporates it puts moisture into the machine, softening the shells and bringing off a better batch. If the heat is not sufficiently reduced repeat the process as the cloth dries. This has helped me to make a number of good hatches when the heat seemed about to get beyond control, and the eggs were too near hatching to bear cooling outside the machine.

Were the Schools to Blame?

Many theories have been advanced concerning the cause of the numerous physical defects discovered during the examination of recruits for the army and navy and it is quite possible that our modern school system may be at fault.

As most of the handicaps have been present since childhood I firmly believe that a system which forces the attendance of children at an early age, and also the conditions under which the children are placed while attending school, has much to do with physical deficiencies in later life.

It has been proved that the average, normal gain in weight of children is less during school months than during vacation. Too many hours of close application are required for the different ages, especially the younger children, and there is too little pure air for those who are not robust, and for those who are indoors much of the time between school hours. Too much fatigue, mental especially, means "poison," and poison hinders the mental and physical development.

I can do no better than to quote from Oscar W. Hallin, a teacher of ripe experience: "Poets used to delight in extolling the care-free happiness of childhood. But times are changing. The prosaic business age in which we live has as little respect for the joys of childhood as it has for the beauty and sublimity of the forests. Before children have fairly ventured beyond the nursery threshold they are ushered into the mad rush and worry of a 'strenuous life.' As a result we find them facing the responsibilities of adults before they can share the privileges of grown-up people. They are stunted and overworked physically and mentally, and thereby hastened to a premature old age and death."—Dr. L. W. St. John.

There are over 400,000 hymns extant, covering more than two hundred languages and dialects.

Efficiency on the Farm.

Efficiency on the farm saves: 1. Human labor. 2. Time. 3. Money—by having:

Gas-engine for pumping water for the housewife, and for stock; for grinding feed; for milking; for separating the cream.
Houses for all farm machinery and wagons.
Sanitary hog pens, houses and cow barns.

All buildings painted when in need. A silo.
Improved implements.

A balanced ration for the animal. A place to save all manure.

A system of rotation and stock farming, to preserve the fertility of the soil.

Alfalfa and sweet clover on the farm.

A definite plan to work by.
After heavy snow-storms it is a good plan to shake the snow from evergreen branches. Too much snow is likely to cause them to break down.

Well-rotted manure scattered over the lawn will hold the snow and give better grass.

Have an extra alarm clock to take with you when you go out to the workshop to do any job. Shape your plans by that clock.

Are rabbits or mice enjoying the tender wood of your apple trees? Better examine the trees and take steps to destroy the rodents.

No more profitable work for a stormy day than to go over the farm accounts thoroughly and see how you stand with the world. It will help you to shape your plans for the new season.

This is the time to study spraying. Spraying is serious business and the spraying campaign should be well worked out in advance. Know what insects or diseases you are going to combat, get the best materials to meet them and learn when and how best to apply the materials.

More farmers than a few are going back to the woods for their fuel these days. They are setting out the coal-woods and putting in wood-burners. By doing that they save some money and get more comfort out of the wood; for there is no warmth like that which comes from good body wood.

Boys and Girls Come First.

All over the land small feet are trudging daily to their tasks at school. In the country the distance is often long, and the prospect at the end of the journey not always inviting.

It is a peculiar thing that we build fine houses for our cows, pigs and poultry, and yet are often content with miserable shacks in which our youngsters are to get the rudiments of learning. Time will come when this will all be changed. We will recognize that the boys and girls are the most important product of the country. The country not only furnishes its own future population, but the major portion of our city population as well.

We are beginning to recognize the fact that an uneducated country population can not compete on equal terms with an educated city population. Consolidated rural schools.

The Profitable Tractor is the Busy One

A horse that does no work when horse labor is needed on the farm is far from profitable; the profitable horse is the one that works the greatest possible number of days in a year.

Likewise, the profitable tractor is the busy one. If a tractor can be used for only one job, and only during a short period, its value is less to the user than if it were used for various jobs throughout the year. Tractors, to be profitable, must be kept busy whenever possible.

Of the work which a tractor can do to good advantage perhaps plowing stands first. From a survey made on twenty-seven farms on which tractors were used, the following crops predominated: Oats, corn, wheat, clover, potatoes and hay.

Of the kind of work done by tractors on those farms the following operations were done on the greatest number of farms—plowing, disking, harrowing, hauling, rolling, sawing wood, filling silo and grinding feed. Besides these the tractor was recommended for baling hay, loading hay, spreading manure, harvesting grain, pulling stumps, threshing and hulling corn. Not all of these kinds of work could be found on one farm, of course, but a number of them might be included in the list.

Large Tractors for Large Farms.
Where the size of farm will permit, the large tractor will use the operator's time to best advantage. On the other hand, the smaller tractor is less injurious to the soil and is adapted to more varied conditions. Where severe conditions are to be met in plowing, it is not safe to figure on less than ten-horse-power per plow. The belt horse-power of a three-plow tractor should be between twenty and thirty. A tractor of this size and weight can also be used to good advantage for other kinds of work, such as disking, harrowing and threshing.

Tractors Should Not Race.
Select a tractor which will travel from two to three miles an hour. A road speed of four miles an hour might be selected, but the occasions on which that speed could be used would be rare; certainly never with heavy loads, for the racking strain would be too much on wagons,

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

The world may seem rather unfair and in vain But I feel it's more dignified not to complain.



carrying the pupils through the first two years of the high school, should take the place of the little one-room affair. This permits some division of the pupils into grades, and above all it makes possible the employment of well-trained teachers. The little, red schoolhouse will soon be a thing of the past in most localities; its place is being taken by modern structures, equipped for efficient work.

(By the way, did any one ever see a schoolhouse painted red?)

Competent teachers, well-arranged and properly equipped buildings, and attractive school grounds go a long way toward removing the irksomeness of the early years at school. They create a sense of community pride, and enable country boys and girls to hold up their heads and look city students squarely in the face, as they have a right to do.

Farmer's Account Book.

Farming is a business. If it doesn't pay the farmer wants to know why it doesn't pay. Some record of receipts and expenses, together with an inventory taken at the beginning and the end of the farmer's year, must be kept if he is to find out why it doesn't pay. Keep a record of your farm business. Find out how much you are making and why you are not making more. The Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, will send you, free on request, a well-bound account book in which to keep your Farm Record. You will find it very simple, and a great aid to success in farming. Send for the Farmer's Account Book to-day.

An Easy Riddle.

Soft and fluffy, down they come, White and very feathersome.

Bobby says they're butterflies Fluttering in companies.

Edith says they're angels' birds, Harry says they're fairy bees.

Walter thinks they're winter bees Swarming over all the trees.

Soft and silent, chilly, white—Have you guessed the answer right?

Exports must pay our war debt and so the encouragement of live-stock farming to add to our export trade is a national benefit.

HOW BOSS GOT HOME

Tom never knew how he became separated from Boss at the corn roast but when the time came to start home the little dog had disappeared. The wagon waited while Tom called and whistled. But he could hear no answering bark, though he called a long time and listened with all his might.

"We shall have to go without him," said one of the older boys. Boss was a young dog, not much accustomed to find his way by using his nose, and Tom felt very much worried. All the way home the boy kept wondering what the little dog would do when he came back from his run in the woods and found every one gone. He doubted whether he should ever see Boss again.

"If I only hadn't let him come!" he thought. The other boys laughed at Tom's anxious face. "Ten to one Boss will be home when you get there," they said.

But there was no sign of Boss at home. That night heavy clouds gathered and the wind howled dimly. Tom stood for a long time with his face pressed against the window. "Boss will miss his comfortable kennel," he said.

Just then the telephone rang. "Come here, Tom!" his father called when he had answered it. "Here's news of Boss, I think."

Tom rushed into the hall and grasped the receiver. A man was speaking. "I've been calling up first one person in your village and then another to find out who owns a little brown beagle dog with a white face."

"I do!" cried Tom. "Yes, sir, I do!"

"Well," the man went on, "he strayed into my place a little while ago, and he looks pretty homesick. I'm leaving this cottage early to-mor-

The Welfare of the Home

"Thirteen pounds and seven and three-quarter ounces. She's gained ten ounces and a half this week," the gray-haired nurse lifted the tiny baby from the scales and, with a look of satisfaction, handed it to its flushed and radiant mother. "Doesn't look much like the wraith you brought in here two months ago, does she?"

It was at a regular session of the baby clinic.

"It's just a miracle," the mother said gratefully, "I never can be glad enough I brought her to the clinic."

"Miracle, nothing," laughed the nurse, "it's just knowing how to feed her right and having the will to do it after you are told. Better take her over in that corner out of the draft to dress her."

Other mothers crowded around with babies of assorted sizes, undressed and wrapped in the little blankets provided by the clinic, awaiting their turn to have baby weighed before the doctor came in. There were all sorts of conditions represented. Babies in perfect health whose mothers believed in preventive measures and wanted to be sure they were feeding right as they went along. Babies like the first who had been under direction long enough to begin to pick up, but still show the effects of a wrong start. Babies just brought for the first time, whose pinched, weakened faces and plaintive little wail told all too plainly to the experienced eye the effect of wrong feeding. There must have been fifty mothers with infants in the room, and wandering through the crowd were two-year-old brothers and sisters who had to be brought along.

It was an interesting crowd viewed from any angle, full of pep and noise and human nature, from the two mothers who wiggled their disgust at the crowding and elbowing of a third, to the small son of the aggressive mother who showed his devotion to her side by pulling the curls of the other women's small daughters.

But the greatest interest lay in the purpose underlying the clinic—the attitude of the city in saying it is fully as important to give money to start children right as it is to keep up courts and jails to correct them after they go wrong. The baby clinic is maintained by the city, plus a few private contributions, and any mother of whatever station in life is privileged to go there to get advice on the care of her children under five. A staff of doctors donate their services and instruct in the proper method of feeding. If the baby needs further attention, operations or medical care, the mother is told so. If she can afford to pay for the care she is required to do it, if not, the city takes care of the case. Only instructions in dieting are given free to all who come.

Working with the clinic is a corps of nurses who go out to homes when it is impossible to bring the child to the doctor. One baby who was brought to the attention of the nurses too late to save its life had twenty-two calls from nurses in six weeks, and a part of the time two nurses were together working to save the little life. Not many cases are lost; however, unless there are other complications besides wrong feeding. Even the most hopeless looking tots are brought along if it is simply a question of what to feed. One thir-

teen-months-old baby was brought in who weighed only ten pounds and six ounces. She had never had a tooth, could not sit alone, and was altogether as helpless a bit of future womanhood as you could ever find. A diet of modified milk, thoroughly cooked cereals, and orange and prune juice was prescribed. In six weeks Miss Baby had perked up amazingly, had a suspicion of color in her cheeks, positively smiled when you looked at her, and even acted as though she might cut a tooth some day.

Then there was the five-months-old baby whose mother had to live with grandma. Grandma had strong notions on "giving them a taste of real food." "Real food," however, was not baby food for this young man, and he somehow didn't thrive on grandma's formula. Mother took him to the clinic and learned that milk is the only real baby food for a five-month-old boy. She took her lesson to heart and insisted on trying the doctor's way, so long as grandma's way hadn't proven altogether a success. Six weeks of clinic feeding converted even grandma, and now baby is as rosy and fat as the best.

Many pitiful cases among the older children are treated, and warped lives straightened. There was the four-year-old boy with club feet. His parents couldn't pay for an operation, but the attending physician told them the city could. The child was operated on, one leg is now perfectly straight, the other is still in a cast, but the child has no trouble in walking.

When you hear all the things accomplished by the clinic you wonder just why they call it the "Baby Clinic." For while it is primarily intended as a place where mothers can get advice on the care of babies, it seems as though the nurses thought they had to take the whole family under their wings. There was the mother who brought her eighteen-months-old boy down. The nurse took one short look at the child and two long ones at the mother. Then she asked a few kindly questions. She found out that the mother was again in a delicate condition, that she was tired all the time, could not do even the lightest housework, and lived in conditions not of the best. She advised the mother to go to the anti-tuberculosis society for an examination. The attendants found that the woman was developing tuberculosis. They prescribed a rest period morning and afternoon, some time daily in the open air, got her to sleep alone in a large room with three windows open, and prescribed a diet. The mother made her visit to the clinic in August. In October she was in good condition and able to do her own housework.

Every week, in fact, every day brings to light even as important cases of human beings helped to health and enjoyment of life by instruction in right living.

Can there be any better way to spend a part of the tax money? It doesn't cost nearly as much to maintain clinics to keep people in health as it does to keep up hospitals and homes, with their staff of nurses and help, to take care of the invalided. The new way, prevention rather than cure, is surely the best.

Why should not clinics such as this be established in every rural district through Canada?

row morning; what shall I do with him?" Here was a puzzle. Tom and his father talked the matter over hurriedly. They had no way of going for the dog themselves, and so what were they to do? At length Tom had an idea. He whistled back to the telephone. "Is your cottage near Picnic Point?" he asked.

"Right on the Point," was the answer.

"It's that cottage that we passed just before the wagon stopped," Tom said to his father. Then he said to the man, "After I speak to my dog, will you take him straight to the picnic ground at the end of the Point? Maybe he can trace us from there."

The man agreed. Presently he said, "You can talk now. I'm holding him up to the telephone."

"Hey, Boss!" Tom cried.

There was a little squeal of delight at the other end of the line, and then a loud, "Bow-wow!"

"Come home, sir!" said Tom. "Here, Boss, here!"

"He's wild with joy," said the man. "I'll take him down to the picnic place now and see if he can't pick up the trail."

Later on in the evening, Tom heard a sharp scuffling sound on the porch. It was followed by quick scratches at the door.

He flung the door open, and Boss dashed into the room, leaping, wriggling, joyful brown ball. He was so happy that he could hardly keep still long enough to eat.

Tom could not stop laughing at his antics. "But be careful how you run away again," he warned him. "Another time you might not be in a place where I could telephone to you."

Salt From Ocean Water.

Experiments in Norway with a view to extracting salt from ocean water by means of electricity, have been successful, and two salt factories will be started for this purpose in the near future.

It is better to live on Johnny-cake in peace, than on mince pie in a broil.

Concerning Apologies

"And it wasn't Lou Enderby who was responsible, after all! Here I've been sputtering and seething, and vowing I'd resign if she stayed on the committee—it happened while I was away, and I'm sure it's not my fault if I'm not kept properly informed. Lucy White wrote me about it—nobody else even mentioned the matter, though you'd think they might have known I'd be interested—and you know what Lucy's handwriting is! I never dreamed it could be anything but 'Lou Enderby,' and now she insists she look extra pains to write clearly, and that if I'd really read her letter instead of just skimming it I couldn't possibly have been mistaken. Mean thing—trying to shed her responsibility!"

"Oh, well now, Nina," said Frances, "I wouldn't be too sure about that. It's six of one and half a dozen of the other, probably. Most likely you did it; and it's easy to see that 'Lou Enderby' and 'Lois Eversley' might look pretty much alike, even in Lucy's best-go-to-meetin' handwriting."

"O dear me, Frances!" cried Nina whimsically. "Please don't prove I've been maligning Lucy! That would mean two apologies! I have to apologize to Lou, as it is; it seems something I said has got back to her. Thank goodness, it will be easily set right! I don't like apologies, but I never shirk them. If I'm wrong, I own up and apologize just as soon as I find it out. That's one thing I pride myself on."

"Yes," Frances assented dryly, "I rather thought you did." Nina's eyes opened wide. "Well, why shouldn't I? It's the thing to do, isn't it? And, really, I always do it. I haven't so many virtues that I'm ashamed of taking a little harmless pride in my pet and particularly and most reliable one!"

"It's all right if you don't rely on it to achieve too much. It can't actually undo what's done, you know; it may haul a derailed train back on the track, as it were, and start it running; but there's apt to be a patch of damaged roadbed left behind."

Nina puckered her brows and then lifted them. "Meaning?"

Frances laughed. "Never run by the danger signals because you can apologize after things have gone wrong. Of course, you wouldn't deliberately—but there's a certain subconscious willingness to take chances—"

"Maybe. Discretion is a virtue I do not pride myself upon, and my apologies are really extra nice ones."

Frances shook her head. "You're incorrigible; but I know I'm right. Do you remember how, when Macaulay was a young man, he was caught in a mob during a political campaign, and somebody threw a dead cat that hit him full in the face? The man who threw it instantly apologized; he said he was extremely sorry; the cat had been meant for Mr. Adeone. But Macaulay wouldn't accept the apology. He responded stiffly. 'Then I wish, sir, you had meant it for me, and hit Mr. Adeone.' You see, he wouldn't have forgiven the intention, easily enough, but there was the cat! Mr. Gladstone had a word to say about the limitations of apologies once, too. He put it concisely in six words: 'You can't unpull a man's nose.'"

"At least," said Nina, with exaggerated meekness, "Lou Enderby's nose is unpulled and I never pelted her with cats. I will now go to her and apologize in a properly chastened spirit—and I'll try not to say, 'I told you so,' if she cheerfully forgives and forgets. I'm perfectly sure she will!"

Live Stock Notes.

A county veterinarian for every county would be a boon.

The pen is mightier than the sword—especially if there is a pig in it.

A cow needs rest before calving, else she will begin production at a low level. She should be dry six weeks; if thin, two months.

Thirty pounds of corn silage, eight pounds of clover hay, two pounds of wheat bran, one pound of cornmeal, two pounds of cottonseed-meal is a good, economical ration for a 1,000-pound cow giving twenty pounds of four per cent milk a day.

The temperature of milk when being separated will affect the test of the cream. Lowering the temperature will cause a thinner cream than would be skimmed if the milk were warmer. Never attempt to skim milk that is below 75 degrees; better have it 85 or 90 degrees.

To hold a sheep, stand at the left of the animal and place the left hand under its jaw. If the animal goes forward, the left hand will check it. If it backs up, place the right arm around behind it, just below the rump. After a few minutes the sheep will stand quietly.

History of Mirrors.

In the early part of the sixteenth century mirrors first became articles of household furniture and decoration. Previous to that time—from the twelfth to the end of the fifteenth century—pocket mirrors or small hand mirrors, carried at the side, were adjuncts to ladies' toilettes. The pocket mirror consisted of small circular plaques of polished metal fixed in a shallow circular box covered with a lid.

WHAT GERMANY MUST GIVE UP NOW THAT TREATY IS IN FORCE

Payments Won't be Finished Till 1951 and Allies Will Keep Large Commission in Berlin All the Time to See That Terms Are Complied With.

With the final ratification of the treaty of Versailles and the beginning of the work of the league of nations a vast number of duties devolve on Germany, the tasks lasting from a few days to a score of years.

The Germans have professed to be anxious to get back to work and fulfill their treaty faithfully. Some of their newspapers urge this as the only proper course, but the Allies are sitting permanently in Berlin, will see that the terms are observed, and a large building is being made ready for their use.

The extreme limit fixed is May 31, 1951. Before then Germany must have completed all payments for damages under the head of reparations. One of the earliest requirements is the appointment of a commission to mark the boundary of the Sarre Basin, in which the coal mines become the absolute property of France.

This commission is distinct from the commission which is to govern the region for fifteen years, at the end of which the inhabitants will be called on to choose the sovereignty under which they desire to be placed. The inhabitants of the Sarre Basin are to retain their local assemblies and woman suffrage is to be introduced.

Belgian Boundary Terms.

There are somewhat similar provisions for marking the new frontier line between Belgium and Germany. The small territories of neutral and Prussian Moresnet and the district of Eupen and Malmedy are to be given to Belgium. A commission has been named to fix the boundary, and within six months the inhabitants of the regions last named must record their preference for Germany or Belgium, and two years thereafter the inhabitants of the districts definitely becoming Belgian may elect to return to Germany.

Restoration of Alsace and Lorraine was immediate on the signing of the treaty, but Germany must give up also for seven years the Rhine river port of Kehl, opposite Strasbourg, and the two ports are to be managed as one by an appointee of the central Rhine commission, who must be a Frenchman. This is to prevent the Germans setting up at Kehl a rival to Strasbourg, one of the principal centres of trade on the Rhine. The "solidation" must be begun within three weeks.

For five years there must be free trade between Alsace-Lorraine and Germany, and for ten years any German electrical works supplying electricity to Alsace-Lorraine must continue to supply it at the same rate as similar service is supplied in Germany.

Eastern Frontier Provision.

On her eastern frontier, a commission of seven members will mark the boundary between Poland and Czechoslovakia, which Germany must recognize. Of that commission, five members are appointed by the Allies, one by Poland and one by the Czechoslovaks, and the German inhabitants will have two years to elect of German nationality.

Another commission of seven, similarly named, has been constituted to fix the Silesian boundaries of Poland and Germany. At the same time all the German troops and officials must evacuate the territory named in the treaty and the whole area will be placed under an international commission composed of one British, one French and one Italian, assisted by troops of their respective countries to keep order.

After the occupation by the Allies, the people of each commune will vote, women as well as men, to express their preference whether their village or township shall become Polish or remain German. This election must take place not earlier than six months nor later than eighteen months after the commission is established. The members will be guided by the result in correcting the frontier provisionally outlined in the treaty. When this is decided, areas will be turned over to the Polish and German authorities and the power of the commission will terminate.

Within a year, Germany and Poland must adopt an agreement giving to Germany full railroad, telegraph and telephone communication with East Prussia and similar facilities to

Poland concerning communication with the free city of Danzig.

Another commission is to settle the frontier of the Danzig area, which is to be placed under protection of the league of nations. A high commissioner is to supervise the drawing of a constitution by the citizens, and a treaty is to be made with Poland, giving to her absolute control of river and rail communication with the port and docks. Germans lose their nationality at once, becoming citizens of Danzig, but within two years may elect to return to German allegiance, in which case they must emigrate to Germany.

Nearest in time of all the treaty provisions is that for the evacuation of German troops and civil authorities from Schleswig, the province stolen from Denmark by Prussia under Bismarck's regime. They had to quit the region within ten days from the coming into force of the treaty; that is, before Jan. 27. A commission then took charge, consisting of five members, three named by the Allies and one each by Norway and Sweden.

Evacuation Already Effected.

Here the plebiscite vote is to be taken in separate zones at different times. The Germans, foreseeing that compliance was inevitable, began last autumn to evacuate the northern region, taking with them not only legitimate state and civilian property, but all kinds of stores of local merchants, especially in Apenrade and Sonderburg, which was raided and destroyed. More than \$375,000 worth of motor lorries provided for the occasion. All the satisfaction the merchants could get from the Prussian officials was that claims might be made and, if approved, would be paid for in proper marks.

Three weeks after the Germans have fully evacuated the territory a plebiscite will be conducted in the northern half, and five weeks from the first plebiscite one will be taken in the southern half. Fifteen days after the result is announced a commission of five members, three named by the Allies and one each by Denmark and Germany, will be named to trace the new frontier on the spot. Within two years after the restoration of the territory to Denmark the entire German inhabitants will be entitled to decide whether they will remain Danish or remove to Germany.

Within a year Germany must restore to China the astronomical instruments stolen by German troops who went there in 1904 with the allies to put down the Boxer rebellion and attack on the foreign legations in Peking. Within three months Germany must hand over to Japan all documents connected with the administration of Kiaochow. This would indicate a delay at least of equal length before Japan can fulfill her promise to restore Kiaochow to China.

By March 31 the German army must be reduced to 700,000 men. Within three months all establishments, except certain ones designated by the Allies, which have been engaged in the manufacture of arms, munitions or war material, must be closed. Within two months all material in excess of a certain amount allowed by the Allies must be surrendered to them. Within three months the Germans must reveal the composition of the different kinds of poison gas they used in the war.

Within two months Germany must disarm all fortifications west of a line drawn fifty kilometres, about thirty-one miles, east of the Rhine and they must be dismantled within seven months. The German navy must be reduced within two months both in personnel and composition and all German submarines must be handed over. Importation of aircraft is forbidden for six months.

One point not generally recognized is that Germany must reimburse the Belgian government for all sums borrowed from the allied and associated powers up to the date of the armistice. Payments will be regulated by a Reparation Commission to be instituted "as soon as possible" after the treaty comes in force. Within three months Germany must restore to Louvain University books in number and value equivalent to those destroyed and within six months must restore to the King of Hedjas the original Koran

Grain and Live Stock

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.77; No. 2 Northern, \$2.73; in store Fort William. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 93½¢; No. 3 C.W., 90½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 90½¢; No. 1 feed, 88½¢; No. 2 feed, 85½¢; in store Fort William. Manitoba barley—No. 3 C.W., \$1.79½; No. 4 C.W., \$1.49; rejected, \$1.35½; feed, \$1.35½; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.78; No. 4 yellow, \$1.75; track, Toronto, prompt shipment.

Ontario oats—No. 3 white, 98¢ to \$1, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.01; No. 2 do, \$1.97 to \$2.03; No. 3 do, \$1.93 to \$1.94, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.08; No. 2 Spring, \$1.99 to \$2.05; No. 3 Spring, \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$3.00.

Barley—Malting, \$1.80 to \$1.82, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 1, \$1.48, according to freight outside.

Rye—No. 3, \$1.85 to \$1.88, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$13.25, Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, \$9.65 to \$9.85, Montreal and Toronto, in jute bags. Prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots—Delivered Montreal freight, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$52; good feed flour, \$3.60 to \$3.75.

Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$26.50; mixed, per ton, \$25, track, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$16.00 to \$17, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Eggs, No. 1, 60¢ to 61¢; new laid, 60¢ to 62¢; select, 67¢ to 68¢; u-bitter.

Creamery prints, 67¢ to 68¢; choice, dairy prints, 69¢ to 70¢; ordinary dairy prints, 50¢ to 55¢; bakers, 45¢ to 50¢; oleomargarine (best grade), 33¢ to 37¢.

Cheese—New, large, 31½¢ to 32¢; old, large 33½¢ to 34¢.

Maple Syrup—Per 5-gal. tin, \$4 per gallon do. one-gal. tin, \$4.25.

Honey—White—No. 1, 25¢ to 26¢; No. 2, 26¢ to 27¢; No. 3, 27¢ to 28¢.

Buckwheat—60's, 19¢ to 20¢.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Rolls, 30¢ to 31¢; hams, medium, 35¢ to 36¢; heavy, 33¢ to 34¢; cooked hams, 48¢ to 50¢; backs, plain, 49¢ to 50¢; backs, boneless, 51¢ to 54¢; breakfast bacon, 42¢

to 46¢; cottage rolls, 33¢ to 34¢. Barreled Meats—Pickled pork, \$46; mess pork, \$45.

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

Dry Salted Meats—Long clear, in tons, 32½¢; in cases, 28¢ to 29¢; clear bellies, 27¢ to 28½¢ fat backs, 32¢ to 33¢.

Lard—Tierces, 81¢ to 81½¢; tubs, 31½¢ to 32¢; pails, 31½¢ to 32½¢; prints, 32½¢ to 33¢. Compound lard, tierces, 28½¢ to 29¢; tubs, 29¢ to 29½¢; prints, 30¢ to 30½¢.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 27.—Oats, extra No. 1 feed, \$1.08. Flour Man, new standard grade, \$13.25 to \$13.55. Rolled oats bags 90 lbs., \$5.15 to \$5.25. Bran, \$45.25. Shorts, \$22.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25 to \$26.

Cheese, finest easterns, 30¢ to 31¢. Butter, choicest creamery, 65½¢ to 66¢. Fresh, seconds, 62¢ to 63¢. Eggs, fresh, 87¢ to 88¢; do. selected, 62¢; do. No. 1 stock, 54¢; do. No. 2 stock, 51¢ to 52¢. Potatoes, per bag car lots, \$3.50 to \$4.50.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 27.—Choice heavy steers, \$13 to \$14; butchers' cattle, \$12.25 to \$13; do. good, \$11.50 to \$12; do. medium, \$10.25 to \$11; do. common, \$8 to \$9.25; bulls, choice, \$11 to \$11.50; do. medium, \$10.50 to \$11.50; do. rough, \$7 to \$7.25; butchers' hogs, \$9.50 to \$10; do. good, \$9.75 to \$10.25; do. medium, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do. common, \$7 to \$7.50; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10; feeders, \$10 to \$11.50; canners and cutters, \$5.25 to \$5.50; milkers, good to choice, \$110 to \$175; do. com. and med., \$65 to \$75; springers, \$90 to \$175; sheep, \$6 to \$12.50; lambs, per cwt., \$14.50 to \$19.50; calves good to choice, \$18.50 to \$22; hogs, fed and watered, \$18 to \$18.25; do. weighed off cars, \$18.25 to \$18.50; do. f.o.b., \$17 to \$17.25; do. to farmers, \$16.75 to \$17.

Montreal, Jan. 27.—Butcher steers, good, \$18 to \$19.75; medium, \$11 to \$12.50; common, \$8.50 to \$10.50; butchers' hogs, \$9.50 to \$10.50; canners, \$5.25 to \$5.50; cutters, \$5.75 to \$6.50; butchers' bulls, common, \$7.50 to \$9. Good veal, \$15 to \$17.50; medium, \$12 to \$15; grass, \$7.50 to \$8. Ewes, \$9.00 to \$10; lambs, good, \$16.50; common, \$15.50 to \$16.50. Hogs off cars, weights, select, \$19 to \$19.50; lights, \$19.50; sows, \$15.50.

Oil-Fuel Passenger Ships To Come Up St. Lawrence

A despatch from Montreal, says:—Robert Reford, head of the well-known steamship line, states that the St. Lawrence will soon have oil-fuel passenger steamers coming up to Montreal. The Cunard Montreal-London service will, he announced, be resumed just as soon as the new ships now building are completed. There are six of these ships now on the stocks, and it is hoped that some of them will be ready for the next navigation season. All of them are being fitted up as oil burners.

Command of British Army To Revert to Army Council

A despatch from London says:—Field Marshal Haig will retire Feb. 1, when the post of Commander-in-Chief will be abolished. With the abolition of this post the command of the army will revert to the Army Council, as in pre-war days.

Grasshoppers have their ears on their front legs.

CANADA HAS LARGE SHARE IN UPKEEP OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Will Bear Same Proportion of Expense as Britain and More Than Belgium or the Argentine—Dominion's Delegate Will Have Permanent Residence at Geneva.

A despatch from London says:—Canada will have to pay as much toward the upkeep of the League of Nations as Britain, and more than Belgium, Brazil, the Argentine Republic and other countries whose populations equal that of the Dominion or is even greater. This was one of some interesting points brought out in an interview with Sir Herbert Ames, whose position is connected with financing the League. The reason why Canada has to bear a relatively large proportion of the expense of the maintenance is that it was decided to apportion the cost according to the classification of the International Postal Union, and Canada is ranked by the I. P. U. as a first-class power. Sir Herbert Ames is Canada's sole representative on the League staff.

The appointment of the Dominion's representative on the deliberative body of the League Assembly must be made within the next few months, as he must attend the first meeting, and that is now expected to take place in April. A meeting of the council was held in Paris the week before last and another will take place in London soon. Then will come the

assembly, the place of meeting of which has not yet been decided. Although no programme has yet been fixed for this gathering, it is decided that the delegation of Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru, who have signified their desire to join the League, will be considered. The future of Russia may also be a subject, as well as the matter of mandates for German Africa, and the result of the Washington Labor conference.

Ultimately a permanent home for the league is contemplated in Geneva, and it will then be necessary for Canada, like other members, to keep her delegate permanently in residence there to guard her interests. Such a delegate must evidently be a member of the Government in power and will change when the Government changes. For the assembly in April he will take with him a staff expertly versed in Canadian affairs. The hope has been expressed in London that if Sir Robert Borden decides he cannot continue as Prime Minister, he will become the Canadian delegate to the League or take an appointment in the International High Court of Justice in connection with it.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT NORTH BAY; 15 KILLED, 25 INJURED

Second Section of No. 1 C.P.R. Express for Vancouver Dash- es Into First Section Stalled Through Failure of Engine to Operate Because of Severe Frost.

North Bay, Ont., Jan. 25.—Fifteen are dead and a large number injured as the result of one of the worst train wrecks in the history of this division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which occurred at Corbell, 11 miles east of here, this morning. No. 1, Canadian Pacific express for Vancouver, due here at 10 a.m., was running in two sections. No. 1 section became stalled owing to failure of the engine to make steam under the condition of severe frost obtaining, and No. 2 section came round a curve on it, the locomotive of No. 2 section telescoping the rear sleeper of No. 1 section.

It is stated that torpedoes had been placed and other precautions taken by the crew of the stalled train, but it is too early, and there is as yet too much confusion existing to be certain on this point. The two sections, it is stated, were running close together. Eight passengers on the stalled train were killed outright, and seven others died after their removal on the way to the hospital here. At the hospital it is reported that none of the injured there are fatally hurt.

So far as known all the casualties are immigrants from Western Canada, or residents of the West on the way home from Europe.

Among those killed were Mrs. Peden and her two young sons, who were on their way to Vancouver. The two boys were killed outright. Mrs. Peden died after removal from the wreck.

Others in hospital here include Miss Dorothy Kean, injuries to back; Mr. and Mrs. Klemme, and Mrs. Klemme, senior and a bride and groom, names not yet learned.

Nearly all the passengers on the train were western people, or settlers for the West, and all the casualties were in the rear Pullman, which was telescoped. It is assumed from the latter fact that the rear section of the train could not have been running at full speed when it came in collision with the leading portion. Displacement of the locomotive, due to extremely cold weather, is given as the cause of the first section having been stalled. The accident occurred at 10:30 this morning, and at that hour the thermometer stood at 22 below zero.

WILL NOT GIVE UP EX-KAISER

Holland's Refusal to End Efforts to Extradite Wilhelm.

A despatch from London says:—In authoritative quarters the opinion was expressed to a correspondent that the Dutch Government's refusal to surrender the ex-Kaiser to the Allies for trial would probably result in no further attempt to extradite him. But the next step is up to Premier Lloyd George, who initiated the demand just about a year ago to ensure the re-election of his Government. Unless public opinion demand it, and of this there is not the slightest evidence now, it is declared the Premier will make no effort to secure Allied adherence to a plan to demand that Germany herself ask for his extradition.

It is suggested that the Allies next move may be the despatch of a further note to the Dutch Government, expressing the hope that the former Emperor's place of internment be such as to afford no opportunity for him to do any harm in the future. There will no doubt be some demand by the "Hang the Kaiser" faction here to keep Lloyd George to his promises, but twelve months have made a great difference in the temper of the electorate. The few extremists would be satisfied with a "straw Kaiser" trial, as a court proceeding for him absent, has been characterized.

Nor do those who clamor for economy see anything but useless expenditure in halting an imaginary Kaiser before a tribunal where some legal lights would air their abilities at the public cost. The Dutch decision has been fully expected. The Premier has gone through the motions of obtaining a trial, to make good an election promise, but there are many in his retinue who see in the Dutch refusal a way out of an embarrassing situation.

Farm Implements From Canada Admitted Free

A despatch from London says:—The Greek Government has decided to admit agricultural implements from Canada free of duty during 1920. The Dominion has been making fairly large shipments of this class of goods, and in all has done nearly \$400,000,000 worth of trade with Greece.

Red Cavalry Enter Persia and India

London, Jan. 25.—A wireless message from Warsaw, undated, gives a Bolshevik rumor that Red cavalry have entered Persia and India.

Kingfishers make their nests of fish-bones.

Keep snow away from young evergreens and low growing shrubs, so the branches will not be weighted down and broken.

RUSH TO AFRICAN DIAMOND FIELDS

Amazing Stories Afloat Concerning Rich Diggings in Bechuanaland.

Johannesburg, South Africa, Jan. 25.—Flaring, a waterless, treeless and virtually gameless desert near Taung in Bechuanaland, promises to be the scene of the biggest diamond claim-staking rush in South African history. It is understood that Flaring will be proclaimed open for diamond digging about March 20.

Amazing stories are afloat concerning the wonderful richness of the district, and prospecting diggers from the Cape to the Zambesi and Mozambique, and even the Congo, are preparing to try their luck in the new field. Despite warnings of possible failure, men are abandoning good jobs in various parts of the country in order to be free to stake out claims when the proclamation is issued. Hundreds of women also are arranging to go to the new diggings.

The Government is preparing to cope with the anticipated rush to Flaring, and a township to receive the new community is being laid out. Taung is situated about 40 miles south of Vryburg and about 100 miles north of Kimberley, the last-named place famous for its great diamond mines.

Masked Murderers Wounded Constables

London, Jan. 25.—Armed men wearing masks attacked the police barracks at Balinghass, County Wicklow, this evening and shot and wounded one constable severely and another slightly. The miscreants escaped.

70 German Planes Destroyed in Fire

Berlin, Jan. 25.—Some seventy airplanes, including two giant machines, which were lying in hangars at Warnemünde, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, were destroyed last night in a fire which raged there. The origin of the blaze is not known.

Leaves Only One Survivor In What Was Family of Six

North Bay, Ont., Jan. 25.—The death of Mrs. Susan Peden and her two boys in the train wreck at Corbell leaves one survivor in what was a family of six. Her husband had taken up land in Alberta, and is in Calgary awaiting the arrival of wife and sons. Two older boys were killed in France.

People Dead From Hunger Picked Up in the Streets

A despatch from London says:—Diplomatic advices from Budapest state that the Hungarian food stocks are at the lowest point yet recorded, and that persons who have succumbed to starvation are being picked up in the streets.

Birds at the Front.

Although the number of wild creatures actually killed in the war appears to have been comparatively small, writes Mr. H. Thoburn-Clark, many little tragedies have come within the immediate ken of the "close observer."

I spent many idle hours watching a great barn owl dodge up and down in the moonlight. I even approached the ancient ruin of a pigeon cot, which was all that remained of a large shed, and listened to the noisy snarlings of his fluffy brood. The cot was supported by such precarious remains of walls that none of us would venture to climb up and peep into it, but we could see the gleam of the mother bird's round eyes, and heard her angry remarks upon our intrusion.

Evidently, the Germans thought that the cot concealed our gun, for one evening, just at sunset, a couple of "whizz-bangs" came over and landed close beside it, and another shot, more successfully aimed, ripped off a corner of the roof and shattered the ruined wall.

As we watched the falling debris, the great owl flew out with a rush and disappeared. His mate followed more slowly. She fluttered round the ruins then settled, and endeavored to enter one of the openings. Obviously, she was badly wounded, for her wings dropped heavily, and she maintained with difficulty her perch on the edge of the ruined wall. Yet, even in her grievously hurt condition, she was anxiously seeking for her young owlets.

Her mate soon came back, and it was pleasing to see his anxiety. He tried to steady her hold upon the crumbling wall and evidently urged her to seek shelter in flight.

When the feeble claws finally relaxed their hold and the slipped down on the stones beneath, he would not leave her body for hours; he lingered beside her, even bringing her dead field mice in the hope of rousing her from her last sleep, until just before dawn, when he flew off in the direction of the German lines. Later we heard an indignant protest from an owl and rescued him from a corner of the ruined nest. His baby brother had been crushed by a falling brick.

World Air Tours Proposed.

A large British company, financially well supported and in which Messrs. Vickers are said to be interested, proposes to put into execution a world embracing plan for passenger airship transportation. Routes have been planned so that no important city will be more than ten days' air journey from London, the following being the chief main lines and times occupied in making flights from London:

London to	Miles	Days
New York	3,600	2½
San Francisco	6,200	4½
Cairo	2,050	1½
Colombo	5,450	7
Perth (Australia)	8,600	7
Nairobi	4,150	2½
Capetown	6,250	5½

The trip from London to Capetown will include a twelve hour stop at Nairobi. Cairo and Lisbon are to be two of the traffic junctions, the former, which will be reached from London by way of Tunis, for the southern route to Capetown by way of Nairobi, and for the eastern route to Sydney by way of Aden, Colombo and Perth.

West of London the first stop is to be at Lisbon, whence the trip to New York and San Francisco will proceed by way of the Azores and to Rio de Janeiro by way of Sierra Leone.

It is pointed out that while the speed of airships is less than that of aeroplanes it is five times greater than that of the average ocean liner, and a non-stop flight up to 10,000 miles is possible. The proposed fares from London will be: To New York, \$243; to Capetown, \$876; and to Australia, \$656. This is approximately eight cents a mile. Mail will be carried at six cents an ounce.

Facts About Canada.

Helium, a rare and valuable non-combustible gas, promises to rank high among the commercial products of the Dominion.

Canada possesses nearly one-fifth of the globe's total supply of coal. Nearly 40 per cent of Canada's coal lies within the confines of the Province of Alberta.

The Canadian milling industry has, since 1914, made progressive strides, and flour exports between that year and 1919 increased nearly five times. To-day this business has an annual capacity of slightly more than 35,000,000 barrels a year, and new mills are being continually added.

There are several known gas fields in the Province of Alberta, but as yet only two have been utilized for commercial purposes to any considerable extent, namely, the Medicine Hat and Bow Island fields.

The value of the fish taken from the inland waters of Canada amounted to over \$5,000,000 in value during the year 1917. The Province of Ontario leads the fresh water fisheries with a catch valued at \$2,856,419. Saskatchewan and Alberta produced fish to the value of \$320,238 and \$184,009 respectively. The value of fresh water fisheries of Quebec averages \$300,000 annually, and lesser amounts are taken from the rivers and lakes of the other provinces. The fish of Canada's inland waters are as follows:—Whitefish, trout, herring, pickerel, pike, tullibee, perch, mullet, bass carp, goldeyes, catfish and muskellunge.



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The BEST VALUES For YOU
and Striking Sledge-hammer Blows at the Profiteer

Tables Littered
With Bargains
Many odds and ends
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Come and save money.

Many lines of Shoes
sharply reduced.
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bers and all Winter Goods.

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The Transcript.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1920

WARDSVILLE

The Epworth League of the Methodist church held a social evening in the town hall Friday evening. Although the night was stormy, a large number were out. They had a good program and games.

Miss Agnes O'Malley was home from London Normal school for the week-end.

Miss Florence McGregor, who is ill at Rodney, is some better.

The Y. P. A. of the Anglican church were entertained by Rev. Mr. Murphy. A good time is reported.

Miss Alecia Saylor of Cashmere spent the week-end with Miss Elva Brinson.

Rev. Mr. Lloyd of Glencoe preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday.

The supper held in the hall by the members of the U. F. O. last week was a great success. A good program was rendered. The chief speaker of the evening was J. G. Lethbridge, M. P., who spoke in his usual able style.

The collection taken up in the Methodist Sunday school for the Armenians amounted to over \$40.

NEWBURY

Miss Jean Fletcher arrived home Saturday from a visit in London.

Alfred Owens of the West visited his nephew, Dr. A. P. Owens, last week.

Dr. J. P. and Mrs. McVicar attended the wedding of their son, L. Russell McVicar of Regina, and Miss Armstrong at Bridgeton on Thursday last.

Miss Margaret Bayne of London Normal spent the week-end at her home here.

The Adult Bible Class donated \$20 to the Bible Society and \$15 to Armenian Relief. This with the canvass made a total of \$119 for the Armenian Relief sent from here.

A marriage of interest to many of our readers took place in London last week when Miss Margaret Oliphant, daughter of a former Methodist minister here, became the wife of Dr. A. W. Macfie.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jeffery left last week for a visit with their daughter, Mrs. Collier, at Melbourne.

Mrs. Gordon was called to Strathroy last week to see her sister, Miss McKenna, who is seriously ill at the home of her niece, Mrs. Dixon.

Will Connelly is laid up at his home as a result of an accident which happened as the men were clearing up the wreck on the Air Line recently. A lever gave way, allowing something to fly back striking Mr. Connelly on the legs.

The February meeting of the W. I. will be held at the home of Mrs. Chas. Blain on Wednesday, Feb. 4, at 2.30. A cordial invitation is extended to all ladies, whether members or not, to be present. A discussion on "How can we help our school?" will be taken up. Roll call—Each member give a useful recipe or other piece of information.

An adjourned meeting of the Newbury School Fair Association was held in the town hall. The auditors' report showed an expenditure of about \$225 and a deficit of \$9 on the year's business. Officers for the current year were appointed as follows:—President, W. H. Parnall; vice-president, Miss N. Chasely and Miss M. Fenell; treasurer, Wm. Bayne; secretary, Hugh McNaughton; assistant secretary, Harold Fenell. A special committee to be appointed by the president will go into the matter of ways and means and report later as to the advisability of holding a fair next year.

Following the meeting, A. Holman was appointed chairman, J. G. Bayne secretary and Fred Connelly treasurer of the Newbury Armenian Relief Association, and canvassers were appointed to collect money for Armenian relief from Newbury and the surrounding country.

A meeting of Knox church congregation, presided over by Rev. Mr.

Lloyd of Glencoe, was held after service on Sunday evening for the purpose of calling a minister, but it was decided to hear other ministers before doing so.

The annual business meeting of the congregation was held Monday evening, W. H. Parnall in the chair and J. G. Bayne secretary. The financial reports all showed a healthy condition, the managers reporting nearly \$100 surplus after all debts paid and \$188 raised for the missionary budget, about \$40 increase over last year. These results were attributed largely to the introduction of the duplex envelopes. The Ladies' Aid and Women's Missionary Society reports both showed considerable advance over last year, and the Sunday school had \$16 on hand after paying all expenses and raising \$22 for missions. A committee was appointed to canvass the congregation for the forward movement fund, and those present finished up the evening with an oyster supper which all seemed to enjoy.

The Anglicans of Newbury met to discuss the advisability of purchasing a house to be used as a parish hall for meetings of the Ladies' Guild and young people of the church.

Rev. R. H. Potheringham of Welland will preach in the Presbyterian church here and at Wardsville on Sunday.

CASHMERE

Henry Willick is spending a few days in Ford.

Mrs. Poole is visiting her sister, Mrs. John McIntyre, sr.

Miss Lila Saylor spent the week-end with Miss Brinson at Wardsville.

Miss Minnie McIntyre of Detroit is spending a few days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McIntyre, sr.

Mrs. Allen Stiller, who has been ill with a cold, is much improved.

Mrs. Henry Willick and children are spending a few days with Mrs. J. Willick in Bothwell.

Miss Joan Archer is visiting her mother, Mrs. Fred Jeffery.

We are glad to hear that Mildred Taylor is able to be about again after suffering from a severe cold.

Mrs. Thomas Dark is spending a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Ted Knowler, who is quite ill.

James Bunda is on the sick-list.

A number from here attended the U. F. O. Club banquet on Tuesday and report an excellent program and good supper.

Mrs. Allan Willick is confined to her bed with a severe cold.

MELBOURNE

Evangelist Rutherford, who is holding services in Middlemiss, delivered a sermon in the Methodist church on Tuesday afternoon.

Miss B. C. Buchanan, district deputy president, and installing staff visited Stella Rebekah Lodge of Mount Brydges on Tuesday evening and installed the officers for the present term.

Miss Lila Carruthers spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. George Lee, Ekfrid.

Miss Ina Carruthers, who is teaching near Iona, spent Sunday at her home here.

Owing to illness, Rev. John Elder was unable to preach on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Martin of London preached morning and evening.

STRATHBURN

Mr. Sharpe received word that his stepson, Mr. McQuillan, who had been working in Detroit, was dangerously ill, and later that he had died. The remains will be brought here for burial.

Teaming logs and ice is now the order of the day. The ice is 18 inches in thickness.

Rabbits are plentiful, and quite a number are being caught by the boys.

Pleased to hear that James Lethbridge is getting better after his severe spell of sickness.

Rose McAlpine and sister, Mrs. Archie McRae, and her little boy are ill with the flu.

Mrs. D. C. McKenzie's mother and family moved to London last week.

KILMARTIN

Rev. D. C. McGregor of London will give an address in Burns' church on Thursday evening of this week at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Rebecca McAlpine is visiting her sister, Mrs. Christopher McCallum, Ekfrid.

Mrs. Nell Munroe left last week for Walkerville to wait on her sons, Mac and Leonard, who are sick with the flu.

Mrs. Betsy Crawford of Detroit is visiting her brother, Malcolm A. McIntyre.

The delegates from this district to the Young People's convention in London this week are Archie D. Leitch and W. A. McCallum.

Rev. Hugh Leitch of Regina spent a few days with friends here.

Most of the high school students in this district are ill with a form of the grip.

NORTH EKFRID

Miss Meda Pierce and Miss Elva Hudson are going to London to attend the mission convention as delegates from the Swastika Band.

Miss Pearl Pettit is visiting in Melbourne for a few days.

Mrs. A. Irwin and Mrs. W. Butler will attend the mission convention in London.

Roy Pettit is busy drawing saw logs to the mill.

The ladies' mission meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. George Chisholm on Feb. 12. All are welcome.

Cottage prayer meeting was held at the home of Henry Roemmele, sr., on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Davis entertained a number of friends Friday evening last. The evening was spent in cards and singing.

We are sorry to learn that Miss Lizzie Down is ill. She is in St. Joseph's Hospital, London.

CAIRO

George W. McLean, accompanied by his sister Lella, left Detroit for Tuesday, the 21st, to visit friends and relatives.

Mrs. John McTaggart of Alvington is very ill at the home of her sister.

Miss Mary Young is ill with a severe cold in the head. Medical skill was secured and we hope she will soon recover.

Frank Young of Alvington visited at the home of his brother, George W., on Sunday last.

Harvey Annett, township clerk, secured all the books and documents from ex-Clerk Smith during the week.

Mrs. Fred Sullivan has gone to Detroit to attend to her sick daughter, Mrs. Stuart Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Bothwell have purchased the standing timber on the farm recently purchased by Downie Bros., and have teams hauling logs to their mill in Bothwell.

Madame Edvina's Wedding.

Although some years have passed since Madame Edvina had any connection with Canadian life, her old friends must have been interested in the romance of her third marriage. Her engagement to Major Stuart Wortley, son of Gen. Stuart Wortley, and a nephew of the Earl of Wharncliffe, whose wife is half Canadian, came as a surprise to her friends, and her marriage even a greater surprise. At a lunch party Madame Edvina excused herself early, as she was going to be married in an hour! The beauty and charm, as well as the wonderful musical talent, of this famous Canadian sheds reflected glory on the Dominion, which can already boast of an old-time famous singer in Madame Albert, another in the charming Beatrice La Palme, and yet another in Donald, who has been singing lately in London. Those of us who have known all the celebrated singers take an affectionate pride in their success, as well as in the devotion they all have for their homeland. The present writer heard both Beatrice La Palme and Donald, whose real name was Pauline Lightstone, when they sang as students in Montreal.

Known in Canada.

The recent marriage of the famous actor, Mr. Charles Hawtry, to the Hon. Mrs. Petrie must have interested many people in this country who have affectionate recollections of the father of the bride, Rev. Prof. Clark of Trinity College. His charm of manner and his charming personality made him a remarkable figure in Toronto years ago, and he is still remembered with admiration by those who used to flock to church to hear him. Mr. Hawtry, also, has a great following in Canada, where he is an old friend. Age has not withered him nor custom staled the amusement he gives his audiences when he appears in a typical "Hawtry" part.

Caught an Eagle.

A very unusual catch was made on December 29 by Percy Fowler, who lives a mile from Huntsville, Ont. During the night his hen-house was molested and some hens taken. He suspected a fox, and set a trap. At noon Mr. Fowler went to investigate a furore among his flock and found a huge brown eagle in the trap. The bird was held by one claw only and was quickly captured. It is one of the first of the species caught in this section for many years. Mr. Fowler has in mind offering it to the Toronto Zoo.

Practicing Economy.

Clerk (in delicatessen shop)—What can I do for you, madam? Mrs. Newbridge—I want some boiled ham and enough apple pie for two persons. Show me the cheaper cuts of both, please!

Beating Them to It.

"Why don't you marry me?" "Because I don't love you." "Why need that matter? We'd simply have a five-year start on half the people in our set."

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

CRINAN

A number from here attended the Forward Movement meeting in West Lorne Tuesday.

Mrs. J. C. McMillan and daughter, Miss Grace McIntyre, spent Monday in London.

Messrs. J. A. Matheson, J. D. Campbell, C. D. Campbell, Arch. Andrews and A. J. McMurchy are attending the trustees' convention in St. Thomas this week.

Mr. and Mrs. P. D. McRae were in London Monday.

The farmers' club met in Markham hall Thursday evening. Orders were taken for a quantity of flour and feed. Preparations were also completed for the concert on Jan. 30.

Delegates from the local W. M. S. attended the convention in London Tuesday.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

If Your "Victory Bonds" Were Burnt or Stolen



They might prove a total loss. So with Stock Certificates Promissory Notes and other Negotiable Securities. Do not leave Valuable Papers at home or at the office, where there is always danger of fire or theft. Keep them in a Safety Deposit Box in the vaults of this Bank. The highest measure of security and protection against loss is afforded, at a small annual rental.

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NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.
Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent at Glencoe Branch.

Ford

THE Demand Will Exceed the Output—Place Your Order Now!

The Ford Company advise that, on account of the shortage of raw material, they entertain no hope of supplying the demand for Ford Cars during the coming season.

Our allotment of cars will be small compared with the demand that will exist in this territory. In order to obtain this allotment it will be necessary to show the Ford Company the actual orders.

As Ford Dealers in this district we are anxious to serve the community to the best of our ability. By placing your order now you will assure yourself of getting your car at a later date.

Snellgrove & Faulds, Dealers, Glencoe

STOCK-TAKING - SPECIAL SALES

This is our annual stock-taking time and we are busy weighing, counting, measuring, etc. This job always finds goods we never thought we had, lines that got hidden away during the fall and Christmas rush. We also find lots of roundups too. We are putting all these lines out on the bargain table and it will pay you well to get a share of them. Below are some Special Values for this week.

Men's and Boys' Caps

200 Caps, Sale Price	\$1.65
175 " "	1.49
150 " "	1.29
125 " "	98

Special Sale of Men's and Boys' Mitts

We have a very complete stock.	
200 Mitts, Sale Price	\$1.79
150 " "	1.29
125 " "	1.10
100 " "	79
75 " "	50

Special Sale Cozy Felt House Slippers

Some are trimmed with fur and have leather soles, others have soft soles. Very cozy these cold mornings.	
200 Slippers, Sale Price	\$1.45
175 " "	1.49
150 " "	1.29
125 " "	1.10

24 pairs Bob Long Overalls

Big Grey Overalls with bibs, sizes 40, 42, 44 and 46—worth \$3 pair—while they last—\$2.35 pair.

Special Sale Fine Lace Insertions

We are overstocked with insertions. Reg. price from 5c to 15c yard. Fine Vals. in all widths, also Torchons. Take your choice, all at one price—2 yards for 5c.

Special Sale Knitted Toques

Ideal for cold weather. Regular \$1.00 Toques, Sale Price.....79c
" 75 " ".....59c
" 50 " ".....39c

Special Sale Ladies' and Girls' Mitts and Gloves

We have just what you want at these money-saving prices.
\$1.25 Gloves, Sale Price.....99c
\$1.00 " ".....89c
.75 Mitts, Sale Price.....59c
" 50 " ".....39c
" 40 " ".....29c

Specials for 1 Week--Prices Good Till Wednesday, Feb. 4

Fancy Seedless Raisins, 2 lbs. for 50c or.....\$5.95 a case
Sun Maid Seedless Raisins, 2 packages for.....35c
200 yards Print (light pattern).....25c yard

MULLIGAN'S THE PEOPLE'S STORE WARDSVILLE