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# The Glencoe Transcript.

Volume 47--No. 49.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918.

## CHRISTMAS BUYING

The live business men of Glencoe have the goods you want. Read their ads. and shop early.

Whole No. 2445.

## NOTICE

All notices of meetings or entertainments to be held are advertisements and must be paid for at regular advertising rates. Reports of the doings at these meetings or entertainments are inserted free of charge and we will be pleased to receive them for publication. Persons sending or phoning in notices for which there is a charge are requested to state definitely who is to pay for the same. Prepayment is desirable, as an extra charge is made for items that have to be carried through the books.

## NOTICE TO AUTOMOBILE OWNERS

I am opening a garage and machine shop in Bothwell on January 2, 1919, and will be prepared to do all kinds of repair work on automobiles, electric motors, gas engines and farm tractors. Also making a specialty on painting automobiles, carriages and cutters. Before having your automobile painted and overhauled this winter, get my prices. J. F. McRAE, Bothwell, Ont.

## \$5,600-90 ACRES

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

## FARM FOR SALE

Mosa township, 100 acres, 4 miles from Glencoe, gravel road, good house, barn, orchard, windmill and water supply. Considerable good timber. Soil, clay and loam, under pasture 25 years. Must be sold to wind up estate. Apply GEORGE INNES, Glencoe, Box 21.

## SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES

On Wednesday, the 18th of December, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Court House in the city of London, there will be sold by public auction by the County Treasurer for arrears of taxes certain lands in the county of Middlesex, among which are the following premises situated in the village of Glencoe:—Part of the north half of original lot 1, con. 1, Mosa, containing one-third of an acre, on which the total taxes in arrears and costs are \$11.33, last assessed to Mr. Blackburn; sub lot 1, Dean's survey, one-quarter of an acre, on which the total taxes in arrears are \$122.93, last assessed to H. McMechan; sub lot of original lot 24, con. 1, E. C. D., one-quarter of an acre, on which the total taxes in arrears and costs are \$37.55, last assessed to R. M. Gunn.

E. T. HUSTON,  
Treasurer, Village of Glencoe.

## Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe  
House, 30-2 St. re, 80.

## Cream Wanted

Cream received, tested and paid for daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Phone 78 if you want our delivery truck to call.

LAMBERTON CREAMERY CO.

ALEX. MCNEIL,  
Local Manager.

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

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

## CHANTRY FARM

Lincoln Sheep  
and Shorthorn Cattle

ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

## M. A. McALPINE LICENSED AUCTIONEER

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

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

## Christmas Suggestions

Only 10 More Days to Do Your Shopping

### WHAT TO BUY - WHERE TO BUY IT

#### FOR BABY

Feeding Spoon.....50c to \$1.50  
Knife, Fork and Spoon.....\$1 to 2.50  
Napkin-Rings.....90c, \$1 to \$2.50  
Silver Mugs.....85c to \$2.50  
Set Pins.....25c to \$3  
Single Pins.....10c to \$1.50  
Bib Holders.....75c to \$1.50  
Rings.....75c to \$1.25  
Locket and Chain.....50c to \$3  
Silver or Ivory Photo Frame.....25c to 90c  
Gold Filled Bracelets.....35c to \$1.50  
Brush and Comb Sets.....\$1.50 to \$4

Diamond Stick Pin.....\$6.50 up  
Signal Engraved Tie Pin.....\$1 to \$3  
Pipe.....\$1 to 3.50  
Collar Buttons.....10c to \$1.50  
Regina Watch.....\$9.50 up  
Boys' Watches.....\$2 to \$5  
Alarm Clock.....\$1.75 to 3.50  
Letter Seal.....50c to \$1  
Souvenir Spoon.....75c to \$2.50

#### FOR SISTER AND MOTHER

Bracelet Watch, gold filled.....\$10.50 to \$20  
Bracelet Watch, solid gold.....\$15 to \$25  
Signal Ring.....\$2.50 to \$3  
Stone Set Ring.....\$2 to \$4  
Diamond Ring.....\$15 to \$100  
Pearl Necklace.....\$4.50 to \$25  
10k Gold Pendant, stone set.....\$3.50 to 9.50  
Gold Filled Pendant.....\$1.25 to \$2  
Gold Watch.....\$12 to \$45  
Manicure Set, ebony or ivory.....\$1.85 to 7.50  
Toilet Set, ebony or ivory.....\$2 to \$5  
Locket and Chain.....\$3.50 to \$15  
Waldemar Chain.....\$2 to 4.50  
Military Hair Brushes.....\$3.55 to \$5  
Safety Razor—Gillette or Auto-Strap.....\$5  
Locket.....50c to \$3  
Lodge Emblems.....50c to \$1.25  
Fountain Pen.....\$1.25 to 7.50  
Spectacles.....25c to \$5  
Clock.....\$1.50 to 12.50  
Cigar Case.....\$1.25 to \$3  
Cigarette Case.....\$1.25 to 2.50  
Purse.....35c to \$1  
Bill Fold.....75c to \$3  
Tie Clip.....25c to \$2  
Umbrella.....\$3.50 to \$8  
Pipe Rack, brass.....\$1.50  
Travelling Sets.....\$2.50 to 6.50

#### FOR FATHER AND BROTHER

Scarf Pin.....25c to \$10  
Signal Ring.....\$2.50 to \$3  
Stone Set Ring.....\$2 to \$4  
Diamond Ring.....\$15 to \$100  
Watch Chain.....\$1.50 to \$10  
Watch Fob.....\$1 to 6.50  
Cuff Links.....25c to \$5  
Wrist Watch.....\$3.50 to \$15  
Waldemar Chain.....\$2 to 4.50  
Military Hair Brushes.....\$3.55 to \$5  
Safety Razor—Gillette or Auto-Strap.....\$5  
Locket.....50c to \$3  
Lodge Emblems.....50c to \$1.25  
Fountain Pen.....\$1.25 to 7.50  
Spectacles.....25c to \$5  
Clock.....\$1.50 to 12.50  
Cigar Case.....\$1.25 to \$3  
Cigarette Case.....\$1.25 to 2.50  
Purse.....35c to \$1  
Bill Fold.....75c to \$3  
Tie Clip.....25c to \$2  
Umbrella.....\$3.50 to \$8  
Pipe Rack, brass.....\$1.50  
Travelling Sets.....\$2.50 to 6.50

Hat Pins.....25c to 75c  
Mantel or Kitchen Clocks.....\$4.50 to 12.50  
Bedroom Clocks.....\$1.50 to \$5  
Ivory Mirrors.....\$2.90 to \$7  
Spectacles.....\$1.50 to \$5  
Eyeglasses.....\$3.50 to \$5  
Eyeglass Chains.....75c to \$2  
Souvenir Spoons.....75c to \$2.50  
Watch Fobs.....\$1 to 3.75  
Silver Mesh Purses.....\$1 to 4.50  
Bracelets.....\$1.50 to \$10  
Pearl and Jet Beads.....40c to \$2  
Ear Rings.....50c to \$2.50  
Cut Glass.....\$1.50 to \$20  
Serving Trays, oak.....\$1.25 to 4.50

#### FOR THE FAMILY

Community Silver Spoons.....\$3.75 to \$7  
Silver Pie Dish.....\$12 to \$25  
Silver Tea Set.....\$12 to \$25  
Silver Flower Basket.....\$3.35 to \$15  
Silver Casserole.....\$3.50 to \$8  
Silver Bake Dish.....\$7.50 to \$15  
Silver Knives and Forks.....\$5 to \$15  
Cabinet of Silver.....\$12 to \$25  
Silver Carving Set.....\$4.50 to \$8  
Silver Trays.....\$6 to 9.50  
Silver Butter Dishes.....\$2.75 to \$4  
Silver Knife Rests.....\$2.75  
Cut Glass Bowl.....\$3.50 to 7.50  
Cut Glass Water Set.....\$6.50 to \$15  
Cut Glass Cream and Sugar.....\$1.75 to \$7  
China Bon Bon Dish.....\$1.65 to 3.50  
China Chocolate Set.....\$3.90 to 8.50  
China Nut Bowls.....\$1.50 to 4.50  
China 25-piece Tea Set, spec'l.....\$5.75  
China Cream & Sugar Set.....\$3.50  
China Berry Set.....\$2.25 to 5.75  
China Cake Plate.....\$1 to 3.50  
China Fern Dish.....\$2.50 to 4.50  
1847 Rodgers Silverware.....

We have a larger stock than ever of White Ivory Toilet and Manicure Sets.  
Pay a small deposit and we will lay aside any article you may choose until Christmas.  
Watch this space next week for special values.

## C. E. DAVIDSON - JEWELER

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

OPEN EVENINGS

OPTICIAN

## GET IT AT Lumley's Drug Store

A store filled with practical and attractive gifts  
for every member of the house

### GIFT SUGGESTIONS

#### For the Men

Military Brush Sets  
Shaving Sets  
Safety Razors  
Brass Cigar Trays  
Brass Tobacco Jars  
Pocket Flash Lights  
Travelling Cases  
Purses  
Bill Folds  
Thermos Bottles  
Fountain Pens  
Cigar Cases  
Pipes  
Cigars in Gift Boxes  
Newest Fiction

#### For the Girls

Manicure Sets in Ivory  
Ivory and Ebony Mirrors  
Books  
Ivory Powder Boxes  
Ivory Hair receivers  
Ivory Talcum Box Holders  
Jewel Boxes  
Pin Trays  
Manicure Trays  
Comb and Brush Trays

#### The Family Gift A VICTROLA

For those who have a Victrola,  
Victrola Records make acceptable gifts.

#### For the Boy

Mechanical Toys  
GAMES—  
Parcheesi  
Pit  
Outiga  
Crokinole  
Authors  
Checkers, &c.  
Books—  
Henty  
Alger  
Boy Scout  
Webster  
Mouth Organs  
Pocket Testaments  
Bibles

#### For the Kiddies

Dolls  
Rattles  
Brush and Comb Sets  
Toys  
Doll Buggies  
Blackboards  
Blocks  
Picture Books  
Linen Books  
Leave your order early for Private Greeting Cards. Orders finished in 4 or 5 days.  
Christmas Bells, Roping and Garland make the home attractive

#### For the Ladies

Toilet Sets in Ivory and Ebony  
Ivory Bedroom Clocks  
Ivory Brush and Comb Trays  
Ebony and Ivory Manicure Sets  
Toilet Waters in Gift Boxes  
Ivory Frames  
Handsome Boxed Stationery  
Boxed Perfumes  
Jewel Boxes  
Mirrors  
The Latest Books  
New Hymn Books  
Separate Toilet Articles  
Hand Bags  
Strap Purses  
Practical and Comfy Oifts—  
Hot Water Bottles  
Chamois Vests  
To make your gifts attractive—  
Christmas Tags, Seals and Booklets  
Post Cards  
Xmas Booklets

Leave your order early for Christmas Cut Flowers—Roses, Carnations, Violets, Orchids, Hyacinths, Narcissus and Lilies.  
Christmas Wreaths for door or windows, from 75c up to \$5.00.

## DISTRICT AND GENERAL

It is estimated that 10,000 American troops have married French girls. Passports are no longer required from those leaving Canada for the United States.

A reorganization of the school inspectional districts in Middlesex county is proposed.  
The express companies of Canada are asking permission to raise their rates 25 per cent.  
D. McCallum, north Aldborough, sold \$999.55 worth of clover seed from eight acres this year.

Americans are busy in this section buying up all the clover seed and paying \$20 per bushel to the farmers.

It will not longer be necessary to carry registration cards nor will young men coming of age have to register. Schools, churches, etc. have again been ordered closed at Strathroy, owing to a fresh outbreak of influenza.

T. N. Harvey, at one time editor of the Wyoming Enterprise, has been elected judge of the supreme court of California.

Dunwich ratepayers will vote on paying the expenses of the delegates who went from that township to Ottawa to protest against the terms of the Military Service Act.

The mild weather this fall has fooled even the wisest old hen. W. A. Becker of West Lorne had a hen steal her nest away and Tuesday brought out a dozen fine chicks.

Some conception of the cost of the war so far—about \$200,000,000,000—may be gained by imagining a band of dollar bills 240 feet wide going entirely around the earth.

The Messrs. Jackmans, who have a couple of farms just outside of Thamesville, sold a load of red clover seed, Nelson's Stringer of Chatham, for which they received \$2,043.60.

Canadian soldiers serving overseas will be brought home as units, by seniority of divisions, and not split up in England and sent home by trades and occupations as previously arranged.

The price of wool has, since the signing of the armistice, dropped from 25 to 30 per cent. The remainder of the Government orders for blankets and army uniforms has been cancelled, which is the direct cause of the decrease in price.

Flight Lieut. W. J. Cooper was killed in France on November 4. He was the only son of the late Dr. T. Cooper, a native of Melbourne, whose professional career as a physician was cut off early in life, after the death of his father the family took up residence in Strathroy.

At the recent auction sale held by Don McAlpine and M. A. McAlpine of Dunwich, a calf was donated by them to be sold for Red Cross purposes. After spirited bidding it was purchased by Harold Coates for \$61, and the proceeds handed to the Campbellton Patriotic League.

The Provincial Registrar-General's department has figures showing 3,015 deaths from influenza in October, and from November 1st to November 27th, 2,230 deaths from the same disease. The decrease in the fatal cases of the disease is not as great as expected, and the provincial authorities think the epidemic is pretty well done.

In order that the Dominion Government may have before it a complete view of the question of good roads and the part that the Federal authorities should play in promoting excellent highways throughout the Dominion, Arch. W. Campbell, familiarly known as "Good Roads" Campbell, has been appointed a commissioner for the purpose of studying the matter and making a report to the Cabinet.

The case of Johnny and Billy Turner of Dewitt, Iowa, illustrates the importance to which the hog industry has recently grown in the middle west. Johnny is 16 years old and Billy 13, and the style of their farm is Turner Bros. Four years ago their father gave them \$25 to buy a bicycle, but they bought a sow and went into the hog-raising business instead. Today they have 600 in their herd of Hampshires, valued at \$25,000. They are exhibiting a prize boar at the Chicago show, for which they refused an offer of \$2,000.

## GOVERNMENT STOPS PLOWING

With the war over and the need for forcing production less urgent than it was, the Ontario Department of Agriculture has decided to discontinue its tractor plowing service through which thousands of acres of farm lands have been plowed during the past two years. The 129 tractors owned by the Government will be disposed of—in fact, 30 have already been sold. The others are being stored at central points throughout the province, and will be thoroughly overhauled during the winter. In the spring they will be sold by private sale or auction.

A factor in deciding the Government to discontinue plowing operations is that whereas two years ago there were only about 15 farm tractors owned by farmers, today there are nearly 1,000. The Government operation of the tractors has served to demonstrate to the farmers the advantages of tractor plowing, and given them an understanding of the merits of the different types on the market.

## SALE OF WORK AND TALENT TEA

The ladies of St. John's church will hold a sale of useful and fancy articles and a talent tea in St. John's schoolroom on Saturday afternoon, December 14th, at 3 o'clock. Cup of tea and cake, 10c. This is instead of the usual bazaar and supper.

## GLENCOE COUNCIL

The regular meeting of the municipal council of the village of Glencoe was held in the council chambers on Monday, Dec. 9th, 1918. Members present—Reeve A. J. Wright; Councilors McPherson, Keith and Hagerty. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

On motion of Messrs. Hagerty and Keith, J. N. Currie's resignation from the library board was accepted.

On motion of Messrs. Keith and McPherson, W. A. Hagerty and Allan McPherson were appointed delegates to the convention in Toronto on Thursday, Dec. 12th, re provincial highway, the reeve also being a delegate with the county council.

On motion of Messrs. Hagerty and McPherson the following accounts were ordered paid:—William Squire, overcharge on water rate, \$1.76; John Hick, 52½ hours cutting weeds and cleaning ditch @ 30c, \$15.75; S. Thompson, salary for November, \$40; Archie Sinclair, wrongly charged by board of health, 68c; E. T. Huston, half year's salary as treasurer, postage and war stamps, \$49.70; James Poole, premium of insurance, plans, \$3.50; Wm. Tomlinson, drawing dirt off street, drawing cinders and gravel and watering streets in October, \$13.80; P. D. Keith, Allan McPherson and A. J. Wright, expenses to Toronto re provincial highway, each, \$11.35; Alex. McRae, wrongly charged by board of health, 68c; electric light commission, lighting streets for 1918, \$1,200; extra for town hall Saturday, Dec. 7th, for picture show, \$5.

By-laws No. 251 and 252, for the collection of taxes for 1918 and for the holding of the municipal elections if necessary, received their three readings and were finally passed.

Council adjourned to Dec. 16.

CHARLES GEORGE, Clerk.

## ST. JOHN'S ANNIVERSARY

Anniversary services were held in St. John's church, Glencoe, on Sunday. The rector, Rev. T. J. Charlton, preached two special sermons suitable to the occasion. In the morning his text was taken from the 12th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel, 12th verse. In the evening his text was the 27th verse of the 118th Psalm—"Bind the sacrifice with cords, over unto the horns of the altar." Rev. R. F. Irwin read the two portions of Scripture.

There was a large congregation, and the choir, under the leadership of Mrs. Humphries, added greatly to the services. Savil Simpson sang a solo and Messrs. Singleton, Simpson, Troyer and S. Humphries sang as a quartette, and each and all were highly appreciated.

## NOT THE SAME

Through a similarity in names a wrong impression has been created which may cause a great deal of harm. A few days ago it was reported in many papers that the Montreal Herald had gone into liquidation. The news was true but the public should know that the paper in financial difficulties had no connection whatever with the Family Herald and Weekly Star. The latter paper is published by the Montreal Star Publishing Co. and is one of the strongest papers in the Continent. The word "Family" should not be omitted when addressing that paper.

## GLENCOE RED CROSS

Receipts from Hearts of the World, \$115.  
We gratefully acknowledge from M. J. McAlpine \$5.

Our Red Cross purpose sending a canned fruit and pickle shower to the Queen Alexandra Sanatorium (return soldiers), and would like all the ladies to bring in their donation to the rooms on Friday or early Tuesday afternoon.

Don't forget the refugee children. We have the cut-out work ready.

## DIED IN SASKATCHEWAN

Word has been received from Kindersley Hospital of the death of Mrs. Alfred Wheeler of Flaxcombe (nee Lila M. Grover), youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grover of Woodgreen, and a graduate nurse of Victoria Hospital, London. Mrs. Wheeler contracted Spanish influenza, which was followed by pneumonia, and passed away on Wednesday, Dec. 4th. She was well known and highly esteemed by all who knew her. Her kind and genial disposition won many warm friends throughout the community. She was always ready to lend a helping hand to anyone in time of need. Mrs. Wheeler was a member of the English church, Glencoe. She leaves to mourn her loss her husband, father and mother, seven brothers and two sisters, namely—William and Thomas J. of Flaxcombe, Sask.; Fred of Blue Sky, Alberta; John and James of Mosa; Hubert and Major of Ekfrid; Mrs. George Wheeler of Flaxcombe, and Harriet Ann at home. Interment was made at Kindersley. Sympathy is extended to the bereaved family by the surrounding community.

Angus B. McMaster is attending the fat stock show at Guelph.

County Clerk Stuart has been instructed by Warden Graham to communicate with Ottawa in regard to Middlesex county obtaining its share of war trophies. The county feels that as the men from this district have played a prominent part in many of the engagements in which the Canadian divisions were engaged that the county should have a generous share of the trophies to form part of a memorial to the deeds performed by its sons.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

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

50 one-pound Fruit Cakes for Christmas will be on sale at Mrs. Currie's—all in aid of the refugee children. Undergarments and dresses all cut. Please call for to be made.

## YOUNG PEOPLE'S GUILD

The regular meeting of the Guild was held on Tuesday evening. After the regular business the president called on J. B. McKellar to take the chair for the evening. The program being an entire Scotch one it was thought wise to have a chairman somewhat of that nature. Several solos were given by W. W. Gordon, which were heartily enjoyed. Solos were given by Garfield Munro, "Kil-martin's Harry Lauder," a solo by Miss Cleo Sutton, a duet by Miss Mamie Grant and Mac McAlpine, a piano selection by Miss Lizzie Grant, and readings by Misses Vanchie Hamilton and Corinne Howe and Joseph Grant. A short address was given by Charles McLean, which contained much good advice to bachelors. There were nearly 100 people present.

The program for next week will be one of a different character. If there be lights Rev. Mr. Lloyd will give some limelight views of Japan.

Owen Egan, an inspector of New York's bureau of combustibles, has opened, analyzed and destroyed over 5,000 bombs in nineteen years of uninterrupted and dangerous duty. He receives a salary of \$1,500 a year, and no one has ever offered to succeed him when he quits. No life insurance company will take a risk on him, and if he is injured while opening a bomb he cannot sue the city for damages. There isn't another job like his in the world. Following is an extract from an article in the American Magazine:—

"The 'bomb industry' in New York began to be a serious menace ten years ago, but in those days Egan had an hour or two to himself. Nowadays, bombs are coming so fast he calls up the bureau of combustibles every half hour to let one of the three bosses know where he is. To show the increasing popularity of Black Hand extortion, Egan handled only thirteen bombs in 1908, while last year there were 145, with a property damage estimated at \$17,430, an increase of ninety-three per cent. in 1917.

"And every one of the unexploded bombs found is capable of blowing Egan to smithereens were it not for the care he takes to safeguard his life. Once he has literally picked a bomb apart and has supplied the police with working clues he unconsciously finds himself the enemy of the very men who make bombs. Yet, cognizant of that fact, he carries no revolver for protection, and the only means he uses to elude the vengeance is to keep his whereabouts secret. You won't find his name, address or telephone number in any directory, and long ago he discarded the use of mail boxes."

## Revival of the Mustache

Is the mustache coming into fashion again? Five of this year's rowing crew for Oxford university wore decorations on the upper lip. Cambridge had only one example. That, however, makes six out of eighteen, an unusual average today among men who are not long out of their "teens." About 80 per cent of the male population in England are today clean shaven, while the majority of the others do not shave at all.—Exchange.

## Baseball Lingo

Some day when he doesn't happen to have more than four or five visitors, if that time ever comes, we are going to sit quietly down with our talented sporting editor and ask him for our own information why a baseball player always spurs the pill with his right hand instead of catching the ball with his right hand.—Ohio State Journal.

## An Exciting Ride

An English racing automobile at Brooklands burst a tire while running 110 miles an hour, skidded sideways eighty yards, leaped three loops backward and brought up in plowed ground just off the track with all hands safe.

Splendid opportunity for active, intelligent boy to learn printing. Apply at The Transcript office.



## GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDS \$40,000,000 REPARATION FOR WAR

War Cost the British Empire That Amount—Germany to Pay \$2,000,000,000 Yearly Until Claim is Satisfied.

A despatch from London says—Premier Lloyd George has announced a demand from Germany of £8,000,000,000 sterling on behalf of Great Britain and her Dominions as reparation for the war. This, according to the Daily Mail, is what the war cost Great Britain and her Dominions, and British taxpayers will be relieved of \$400,000,000 per annum by the German payment.

The British claim, says the Daily Mail, has been prepared by a committee under Mr. Hughes, the Australian Premier, and Baron Cunliffe, former governor of the Bank of England, who is one of the principal members of the committee. It adds that it is expected the report will be published Saturday. The Daily Mail says the French claim for reparation will be infinitely larger than that of Great Britain.

## QUEEN'S MESSAGE TO BRITISH WOMEN

Her Majesty Calls on Women of Empire to Work for Good of Country.

A despatch from Ottawa says—The following message from her Majesty the Queen to the women of the Empire has been received by his Excellency the Governor-General: "A few months ago, at the height of our anxiety and strain, I sent a message in the name of the women of our lands to our men fighting for us across the seas. Now, in an hour of thankfulness and hope, I should like to give a message to the women of the Empire. During the war they have been given the high privilege of service; they have risen to the great opportunity, and have proved their courage, steadfastness and ability. I have been allowed to watch and appreciate their work in many parts of the country, and my heart is full of admiration and gratitude for what I have seen.

"I earnestly trust that through the thrill and glamor of war is over, the spirit of self-sacrifice and helpfulness which it has kindled will not wane in the coming days. A new era is dawning upon the world, bringing with it many difficulties, fresh responsibilities and serious problems to be faced. Parliament has secured for the whole country greater opportunities of more thorough and varied education, but it will depend upon the parents whether these opportunities are used to the full.

"We all rejoice that plans are afoot for bringing to an end the existence of such bad and crowded housing as makes home life almost impossible. To-day more than ever the Empire needs her daughters, for, in the larger world of public and industrial work, women are daily taking a more important place.

"As we have been united in all our work, whether of head or hands, in a real sisterhood of suffering and service during the war, let us go on working together with the same unity of purpose for the resettlement and reconstruction of our country.

(Signed) Mary R."

## RUSSIA TURNS BACK 1,500,000 PRISONERS

A despatch from London says—The Russian Government has refused to admit 1,500,000 Russian soldiers who have been prisoners in Germany and has turned them back to the frontier, according to a Berlin despatch to the Express under date of Monday. The incident is serious for Germany because of the necessity of feeding these men.

It is reported that the Russian prisoners have seized four ships at Danzig, West Prussia, which the British Red Cross had obtained from the Germans for the purpose of housing British prisoners.

## AGREEMENT IS EXPECTED ON TWO MAIN QUESTIONS

A despatch from London says—Two questions, understood to be engaging the minds of the Premiers especially are the freedom of the seas on which they expect to arrive at an agreement for presentation at Versailles, affecting the new Jugoslav State, on which an understanding safeguarding Italy's position without compromising the Jugoslav territorial and ethnological rights is being worked out.

## ORDERED TO RAISE HATS TO BRITISH TROOPS

Amsterdam, Dec. 8.—The British authorities in charge of the occupation in the German zone assigned to the British army have ordered all the German men to raise their hats to British officers, according to an official announcement in Berlin. They must do so similarly when the British National Anthem is sung, the announcement adds.

## GERMANY'S FIRST PAYMENT TO THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION

A despatch from Amsterdam says—The Dusseldorf Nachrichten, a copy of which has been received here, says Gen. Nudant, president of the French armistice commission at Spa, has presented a note to the German commission demanding for the first month for the British troops of occupation 40,000,000 marks, and for the French troops 55,000,000 marks.

## MANY LANGUAGES AT PEACE TABLE

Diversity of Races Will be Present at Versailles Conference.

A despatch from Paris says—Translators in 23 languages, including Chinese, Arabic, Turkish, and some not even so well known, have been called for by Brig-General William W. Harris, who is directing the equipment of the American peace delegates. The number required is indicative of the diversity of the races and countries before the Peace Conference, either through participation in the war or by reason of treaties or other relations.

The full list of languages comprises French, Italian, Greek, Japanese, Spanish, Montenegrin, Norwegian, Bulgarian, German, Hungarian, Turkish, Chinese, Portuguese, Polish, Swedish, Persian, Russian, Serbian, Armenian, Czech, Rumanian, Danish and Arabic. This, with English, makes the quota 24.

The knowledge of the languages possessed by translators must be complete in order to get the precise meaning of treaties and documents, and not the ordinary speaking knowledge.

The first effort will be directed at obtaining translators from among college men or army men, and should these be lacking others from various civilian occupations will be taken.

## PEACE PARLEY TO LAST UNTIL MAY

Conference Will Open the First Week in January.

A despatch from Paris says—The Inter-Allied Conference will reassemble on December 16 or 17. The meetings will be at the Foreign Office in the Quai d'Orsay, and not at Versailles. David Lloyd George, the British Premier, and A. J. Balfour, the Foreign Minister, expect to come here at that time to meet President Wilson and attend the conference, but the elections in Great Britain may not permit them to remain more than two or three days.

The opening of the Peace Congress is set for the first week in January. The first meetings will be for the actual framing of the preliminaries of peace with the representatives of the enemy powers who will be present.

The names of the French delegates to the Peace Congress have not as yet been announced, but it is understood they will be three members of the Government, and possibly a fourth member. The British delegates will be Premier Lloyd George, Foreign Minister Balfour, Chancellor of the Exchequer Andrew Bonar Law, George Nicoll Barnes, Labor member of the War Cabinet, and a fifth delegate not yet selected. It is anticipated that the peace deliberations will last about four months, and, unless unforeseen obstacles arise, that final action will be reached toward early part of May.

## Crown Prince Renounces Succession to German Throne

A despatch from Paris says—Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm has renounced his right to the German throne.

A despatch received in Basle from the semi-official Wolff Bureau quotes the Crown Prince in renouncing the throne as having said:

"I renounce formally and definitely all rights to the crown of Prussia and the imperial crown which would have fallen to me by the renunciation of the Emperor-King or for other reasons.

"Given by my authority and signed by my hand. Done at Wieringen, December 1, 1918.

(Signed)

"FREDERICK WILHELM."

## GERMANY HANDS TO ALLIES 300,000,000 FRANCS IN GOLD

A despatch from Paris says—The Germans have begun restitutions. They have delivered to the allies 300,000,000 francs gold, which came from the Russian treasury. The French have recovered a rich collection of art works by Quentin, Delatur, a famous etcher, stolen from St. Quentin, and paintings by Antoine Watteau, taken from the museum at Valenciennes. The value of the returned masterpieces is estimated at 2,000,000,000 francs.



CHEERING THEIR DELIVERERS—School boys in Ostend, orphaned during the four years of German occupation, demonstrate under the leadership of their teacher. Similar scenes have been witnessed in all the delivered towns.

## 5,622 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK

2,475 of These Sent to Bottom With Their Crews Beneath Them.

A despatch from London says—During the war 2,475 British ships were sunk with their crews beneath them, and 3,147 vessels were sunk and their crews left adrift, according to a statement by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an address in support of a fund by the women of the Empire to erect a memorial to British merchant seamen. Fishing vessels to the number of 670 had been lost during the period of hostilities, and the merchant marine service had suffered casualties exceeding 15,000 men, Sir Eric added.

## BRITISH WARSHIP SUNK BY MINE

Struck a Mine in Baltic—Eleven of Crew Perish.

A despatch from London says—Eleven men are missing as a result of the British warship Cassandra coming in contact with a mine in the Baltic Sea last Wednesday night, according to an official communication issued by the Admiralty. Torpedo-boat destroyers rescued the remainder of the crew. The text of the Admiralty statement says: "The British warship Cassandra struck a mine in the Baltic just before midnight Wednesday, and sank at 1 a.m. Thursday. Eleven men are missing. Presumably they were killed by the explosion.

"The remainder of the officers and crew were saved by our destroyers."

## GERMANY'S COLONIES WANT BRITISH RULE

A despatch from London says—Natives of Germany's colonies want to come under British rule, said Walter Hume Long, Sec. of State for the Colonies, speaking at Westminster on Thursday night. "Our representatives at the Peace Conference should see that the case for our retention of those colonies is put forward in full strength. It will be a gross injustice to our great dominions to tell them that these colonies, which, in a large measure, they conquered by their blood and valor, are to pass under the control of anybody but the Empire to which they belong."

## BRITISH DELEGATES AT WILHELMSHAVEN

A despatch from London says—The British battleship Hercules, with a naval delegation aboard, escorted by five torpedo-boat destroyers, arrived in Jaldie Bay Thursday, says a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen.

Jaldie Bay is the port of the German naval station at Wilhelmshaven.

## No Longer Enjoy Immunity Under Laws of Prussia

A despatch from Berlin says—The Prussian Government has formally withdrawn the privilege heretofore held by the members of the Hohenzollern family of immunity from law.

## CANADA'S WAR BILL \$1,290,000,000

Dominion's Expenditure Estimated to March 31, 1919—More Outlay Later.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The Minister of Finance has forwarded to Sir Robert Borden full particulars as to the war expenditure of Canada and as to the annual pension burden which will result from the war. The total expenditure of Canada is estimated at \$1,008,000,000 to November 30. To March 31 next, it is estimated at \$1,290,000,000.

To this estimate should be added the amount of war outlay which will be incurred after March 31, 1919, which may exceed \$300,000,000. The pension load is estimated \$30,000,000 per year and probably more. Canada's net debt at March 31, 1914, was \$365,000,000. The net debt to March 31, 1919, is estimated at \$1,500,000,000. In addition to the above, Canada will have large claims for indirect or consequential damage as well as those occurring out of the raids of German submarines upon Canadian fishing vessels. The final advertising for claims of this latter character is now being done by the Secretary of State.

## BRITISH TROOPS IN COLOGNE

Field Marshal Haig Reports

London, Dec. 8.—Field Marshal Haig, in his official report Saturday night on the movements of the British army in Germany, says: "Cologne was entered last night by our advanced troops." A Cologne despatch in Friday's Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen says that Cologne has been presenting a strange spectacle recently. Large numbers of discharged soldiers, youths and even school children, stimulated by offers of rewards for saving guns for the Entente troops, or by getting the artillery pieces to the right bank of the Rhine, were harnessing themselves to gun carriages bearing guns and dragging them to safety.

## CANADA KEPT BRITAIN IN BUTTER TWO MONTHS

A despatch from Ottawa says—The dairy industry throughout Canada will rejoice to learn, says a Food Board statement, that its patriotic service, rendered in the recent supply of butter for export to Great Britain to meet a pressing emergency there, has met with the most cordial appreciation from the British authorities and the people generally. It is entirely due to Canada that the British butter ration, small though it was, was maintained in the last two months of war.

## Conscription in Europe May be Abolished by Congress

A despatch from Dundee says—The British representatives at the Peace Conference will demand general and absolute abolition of conscription throughout Europe.

## TRIAL OF FUGITIVE KAISER TO BE HELD AT VERSAILLES

London, Dec. 8.—Reynold's newspaper claims that it has information that the trial of the fugitive Kaiser, William Hohenzollern, will be held at Versailles.

## HOLLAND TO YIELD TO ALLIES' DEMAND FOR EX-KAISER'S PERSON

Dutch Legal Authority Declares Wilhelm Entered Country Under False Pretence—Holds Him Responsible For Outrages.

Amsterdam, Dec. 8.—Dutch public opinion concerning the disposition of the ex-Kaiser has been roused at last by the Inter-Allied Conference in London. The Dutch are now fully expecting an allied demand for his extradition.

Dr. Israele, a distinguished legal authority, in an article on the subject in the Amsterdam Telegraaf, points out that the ex-Kaiser did not come to Holland as a private person, arguing that the text of the abdication, particularly his appeal to the German people, to which he affixed the imperial signature and seals, "constitute an imperial action on Dutch soil, irreconcilable with the acts of a private person."

Dr. Israele's conclusion is that since the ex-Kaiser came to Holland under false pretences and since Holland thus received him under false premises, "the Dutch Government is freed from the slightest obligation to protect him."

The Nieuws Van Den Dag says it holds the opinion that the former German Emperor is responsible for the acts of his troops in Belgium and France, for the ruthless submarine warfare and the aerial bombardments of open towns, and that, consequently, no Dutch Government with common sense would allow Holland to be involved in war or have her food supply endangered by reason of acts of friendliness toward the former monarch.

Another reason, the newspaper says, why Holland should be relieved of William Hohenzollern's

presence as soon as possible, is that many persons in Germany have not yet abandoned the hope of restoring the Imperial power.

"It would not be surprising if these people entertain relations with Germans in Holland," the article concludes. "Consequently, as long as the Kaiser is in Holland, the germs of a political plot are existent."

London, Dec. 8.—If the allies insist on the delivery of the former German Emperor and Crown Prince to an international court of justice Holland will yield, but will first urge that the allies content themselves with an undertaking by Holland to intern them for life in one of the Dutch colonies, according to an Amsterdam despatch to the Express.

Holland, it is understood, will suggest that Herr Hohenzollern and his son be placed on an island in either the East or West Indies, where he will be guarded by a Dutch fleet.

It is also anticipated that Holland will be asked for compensation for permitting a violation of her neutrality by allowing German troops to pass through the Province of Lumburg on their retreat from Belgium and receiving German ships from Antwerp.

This compensation, says the correspondent, may possibly be the cession of certain territory along the Belgian frontier owned by Holland since 1839, perhaps the southern part of Dutch Limburg, the population of which region is claimed to be principally Belgian.

## Markets of the World

Breadstuffs—Toronto, Dec. 10.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½; in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$0.94; No. 3 C.W., 77½¢; extra No. 1 feed 77½¢; extra No. 1 feed, 77½¢; No. 1 feed, 75½¢, in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.70; No. 3 yellow, \$1.65; No. 4 yellow, \$1.60; sample corn, feed, \$1.40 to \$1.55 track Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 75 to 78¢; No. 3 white, 74 to 77¢, according to freight outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2, do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3, do., \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 Spring, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10, c.o.b., shipping points, according to freight.

Peas—No. 2, \$2.00.

Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.00 to \$1.05, according to freight outside.

Buckwheat—No. 2, \$1.40.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.58, nominal.

Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$1.15, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$1.10, 100 lb. cask, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

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

Hay—No. 1, \$22.00 to \$24.00 per ton; mixed, \$20.00 to \$21.00 per ton, track Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10.00 to \$10.50, track Toronto.

## Country Produce—Wholesale

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 53 to 54¢; selected, 50 to 52¢; cartons, new-laid, 70 to 75¢.

Butter—Creamery solids, 51 to 53¢; do., prints, 53 to 55¢; choice dairy prints, 45 to 47¢; ordinary dairy prints, 35 to 40¢; bakers', 30 to 35¢; oleomargarine (best grade), 34 to 35¢.

Cheese—New, large, 27 to 27½¢; twins, 27 to 27½¢; spring made, large, 27 to 27½¢; twins, 27 to 28¢.

Maple Syrup—In 5-gal. tins, \$3.25.

## Provisions—Wholesale

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

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

Smoked Meats—Rolls, 32 to 33¢; hams, medium, 28 to 29¢; heavy, 30 to 31¢; cooked hams, 51 to 52¢; backs, plain, 46 to 47¢; backs, boneless, 50 to 52¢.

Breakfast bacon, 42 to 47¢.

Cottage rolls 35 to 36¢.

Dry Salted Meats—Long clears, in

## Montreal Markets

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 92½¢.

Flour—New standard grade, \$11.25 to \$11.35.

Rolls—Bakers, 90 lbs., \$4.85 to \$5.00.

Bran, \$37.25.

Shorts, \$42.25.

Mouille, \$68.00 to \$70.00.

Hay—No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$25.00 to \$26.00.

Cheese—Finest easterners, 24 to 25¢.

Butter—Choice creamery, 51 to 52¢.

Eggs—Selected, 55¢.

No. 1 stock, 50¢.

Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.70 to \$1.75.

Dressed hogs—Abattoir killed, \$24.50 to \$25.00.

Lard—Pure, wood pails, 20 lbs net, 31 to 32½¢.

## Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Dec. 10.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.50 to \$14.00; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$12.00; do. good, \$10.75 to \$11.25; do. medium, \$9.25 to \$9.50; do. common, \$7.75 to \$8.00; bulls, choice, \$10.25 to \$11.00; do. medium, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do. common, \$7.00 to \$7.75; stockers, \$7.75 to \$10.00; feeders, \$10.25 to \$11.25; canners, \$5.35 to \$5.50; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$100.00; do. com. and med., \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$100.00; light ewes, \$9.50 to \$10.50; yearlings, \$13.00 to \$13.50; spring lambs, \$13.50 to \$14.75; calves, good to choice, \$15.00 to \$17.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25; do. weighed off cars, \$18.50.

Montreal, Dec. 10.—Steers, \$7.00 to \$11.00; butchers' cows, \$7.00 to \$10.00; grass calves, \$5.00 to \$7.00; milk-fed stock, \$14.00 to \$16.00.

## TRANSYLVANIA PROCLAIMS HER UNION WITH RUMANIA

Berne, Dec. 8.—The National Rumanian Council of Transylvania has proclaimed union with the Kingdom of Rumania. Rumanian flags are flying everywhere and great enthusiasm is manifest.

## 15,053,786 GROSS TONS SUNK BY SUBMARINES

A despatch from London says—The world's total losses of merchant tonnage from the beginning of the war to the end of October, 1918, by enemy actions and marine risk was 15,053,786 gross tons, according to official announcement.

## ENEMY KINGS WILL BE TRIED BY ALLIED COURTS

The Former Rulers of Bulgaria, Austria and Turkey Will Be Brought to Justice as Well as the Hohenzollerns.

A despatch from London says—Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Local Government Board and Minister of National Service, in a public address, said that the line of policy advocated by the Coalition Government was a peace which, so far as the enemy powers were concerned, should be based on stern justice, and so far as those men who planned and started the war were concerned, should be founded on justice of the nature meted out in the highest courts of the land. Such men as the former German Emperor, Enver Pasha and the former rulers of Bulgaria and Austria, would be placed on trial and if found guilty their lives would be forfeited.

"Men guilty of unspeakable atrocities upon our prisoners and upon the civilian inhabitants of the invaded lands," he continued, "must stand trial and if they are condemned must suffer death."

It had to be proved how far the commanders of submarines acted under orders, which they had to carry out under pain of death, of how far they acted on their own volition, he pointed out, but if the atrocities at sea were committed on the volition of individual commanders, he declared, they, too, must suffer the extreme penalty.

"To-day is the day of reckoning for our enemies," said the Minister, "and they will have to pay to the uttermost farthing what it is possible to bring out of them."

## SPECIAL ORDER TO CANADIANS

SIR ARTHUR CURRIE ISSUES STATEMENT TO TROOPS

Asks His Soldiers to Maintain Their Glorious Record While Occupying German Territory.

Sir Arthur Currie has issued the following special order of the day to the Canadian troops forming part of the army of occupation:

"Some of you have already commenced, while others are about to march on the Rhine, liberating Belgium in your advance. In a few days you will enter Germany and hold certain parts in order to secure the fulfillment of the terms of the armistice preliminary to the peace treaty. The rulers of Germany, humiliated and demoralized, have fled. That unscrupulous traitor, who in 1914 set at naught every treaty and violated every moral obligation, who has since perpetrated the most ferocious atrocities on land as well as on sea, is beaten, famished, and at your mercy. Justice has come. Retribution commences. During four long years, conscious of the righteousness of your cause, you have fought many battles and endured cruel hardships and now your mighty efforts are rewarded. Your comrades are avenged. You have demonstrated on the battlefield your superior courage and unflinching energy.

## No Relaxation of Discipline.

By the will of God you have won, marching triumphantly through Belgium. You will be received everywhere as liberators, but the kindness and generosity of the population must not cause any relaxation of your discipline or alertness. Your task is not yet completed and you must remain what you are—a closely knit army in grim and deadly earnest. German agents scattered through the country must not be able to report to their masters any weakness or evidence of disintegration of your fighting power. It is essential that on the march and at the halt discipline must be of the highest standard. Every possible protection should be taken at all times to guard against hostile acts by organized bodies and to lessen the possibility always present of isolated murders or desperate guerrilla acts by factions. To the enemy, above all, it is of capital importance to establish in Germany the sense of your overwhelming moral and physical standing so as to complete by the presence of your irresistible strength the victories you have won on the battlefield. All external signs of discipline must be insisted upon and the example in this as in all else must come from the leaders.

## Justice, Right and Decency.

"Clothing and equipment must be, if possible, spotless, well kept and well put on. Badges and distinguishing marks must be complete, while the transport should be as clean as the circumstances will allow. In short, you must continue to be and appear to be that powerful force which has won the fear and respect of your foes and the admiration of the world. It is not necessary to say that the population and private property will be respected. You will always remember that you fought for justice, right and decency, that you cannot afford to fall short of these essentials, even in the country against which you have every right to feel bitter.

"Rest assured that the crimes of Germany will receive adequate punishment. Attempts will be made by insidious propaganda to undermine the source of your strength, but you, the soldier citizens of the finest and most advanced democracy in the world, will treat such attempts with the contempt they deserve. You know that self-imposed, stern discipline has made you the hardest, most successful and cleanest fighters of this war. Beginning by the immortal stand at the second battle of Ypres you befittingly closed by the capture of Mons your fighting record, in which every battle you fought is a resplendent page of glory. I trust you and the memory of your dead comrades demands of you to bring back that glorious record, pure and unsullied to Canada."

## BRITISH FORCES ARE NEARING COLOGNE

A despatch from London says—The official report from Field Marshal Haig on the movements of the army of occupation issued by the War Office on Friday night says:

"Our troops yesterday continued their march toward Cologne and the Rhine. In the evening they had reached the line Blankenheim, east of Schleiden, the River Ert, to south of Grevenbrich."

## Canadian Army Saddle Horse Brings \$1,600 in London

A despatch from London says—Canadian army horses brought satisfactory returns at a sale here. The Canadian animals brought double the price paid for New Zealand animals. The Canadian teams were well matched and groomed and were at the top of the London market. A pair of geldings was sold to a London cartage company for \$1,500, while a Western saddle horse sold for \$1,600.



ALLIES OF THE SEAS—British, French and American sailors celebrating the defeat of the Germans by a little party at Ostend. The dog is an important member of the party.



## PEACE MONUMENTS IN MANY LANDS

MEMORIALS AFTER GREAT  
WARS OF THE PAST

Symbol of Perpetual Peace in South  
America—New York Statue of  
Liberty—Bristol Monument.

The only joint peace memorial in the world is one erected by the two South American Republics of Chile and Argentina a few years ago. A long and bitter dispute regarding the boundary line between the two countries had brought them to the verge of war, when they finally decided to refer their case to Queen Victoria for settlement. Her Majesty forthwith appointed a commission, whose decision was announced by King Edward and accepted. In gratitude for their deliverance from sanguinary conflict the two republics entered into a treaty of perpetual peace, and, to symbolize their resolve, erected on the new boundary line, where it crosses one of the highest passes of the Andes, a great figure of Christ cast from the metal of discarded cannon. The figure is so placed that its hand is outstretched in benediction over both countries.

France's Gift to United States. England can boast a peace monument in the form of an obelisk known as Stoodley Pike, a notable landmark near Hebden Bridge, half way between Leeds and Manchester. Its construction was commenced in the summer of 1814, but when Napoleon escaped from Elba war was suspended and was not resumed until after the declaration of peace following Waterloo. By a strange coincidence the column fell on Wednesday, February 8th, 1854, the selfsame night on which the Russian ambassador left London. When peace was again restored after the Crimean War, a new Pike was designed and \$3,000 collected for its erection. The total cost was over \$4,000, and the balance was defrayed by a Todmorden worthy. The second monument—the existing one—was completed in the summer of 1857.

The famous Statue of Liberty, erected on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, was, at its unveiling in 1886, heralded as a prophetic symbol of the ending of all war. This colossal figure of "Liberty enlightening the world," is made of bronze, and, including the pedestal, has a height of 305ft. 6in., and is 40ft. square at the base. It is the work of Auguste Bartholdi, a native of Colmar, in Alsace. It occurred to him in 1874 that France should present to America some symbol in connection with the centenary of American Independence. The scheme took shape, and the great monument was completed in 1884.

A Plumber's Lasting Work. The oldest outdoor statue in England incidentally commemorates the defeat of the Armada, and is to be found at Bristol. It is a leaden statue of Neptune, cast and erected by a patriotic plumber of the city in the year following the triumph of the English, and occupies a prominent position in the main street of the seaport.

Westminster Abbey abounds with all sorts of curious things, but one would hardly look for the grave of a spy in the historic building. Nevertheless, such a grave is to be found, which contains the remains of the most famous spy of his day—Major Andre. The monument was erected at the express wish and command of King George III. During the War of Independence, Andre was requested to find out all he could about the doings of the enemy; but, unfortunately for himself, his identity was discovered, and he lost his life, the Americans hanging him at Washington. For forty years the dead officer lay in his spy's grave, but his services, though not of an enviable character, were recognized. His remains were brought to London, and the major was buried in the Abbey as a man who had died while in the discharge of an office entrusted to him by the State.

### FEEDING THE REFUGEES

British Army Furnished 20,000,000  
Rations During November.

The British army is rendering great assistance to the starving and impoverished Northern France and Flanders. During November the army furnished to the American Commission for Relief in Belgium 20,000,000 rations, which were badly needed, for quick distribution among the hungry people.

This aid came at a time when the commission was unable to get provisions through, speedily enough from Holland. British officers and soldiers are also giving largely from their own stores, and the British army is providing great quantities of kerosene and candles for the homes and shops; otherwise darkness would prevail in most of the towns.

Success of a different sort, but equally valuable, is being afforded by transportation of the refugees. This timely aid saved many who would otherwise have perished by the wayside.

One seldom sees a lorry nowadays without seeing it jammed with refugees, both French and Belgian. The Governments tried to prevent the refugees from returning to the devastated districts, but they preferred their own communities, even though ruined, and so the pitiful procession continues its cruel march to the only place the people know as home.

## FUNERAL OF GENERAL LIPSETT



Funeral of General Lipsett near the lines. Taking the coffin from the gun carriage. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales following the coffin.

## THE DESERT BELT OF EUROPE

STRETCHES ACROSS FRANCE  
AND FLANDERS

A Wide Tract of Land Over Which  
War Has Passed and Left Behind  
Desolation and Death.

The broad belt of ruin and desolation, which years of stationary warfare have spread right across France and Belgium, is an extraordinary, a dreadful place. For years to come, to a generation to which the present great cataclysm is a mere name, it will be one of the wonders of the world—or, let us rather say, a stupendous monument of civilization's shame. It is the waste of war incorporated, a pregnant illustration of the appalling utility of war—that which for forty years and more the German people have worshipped as a national ideal. The Hun has left behind him mile upon mile of trenches and acres upon acres of barbed wire entanglements. These are the characteristic features of the desert zone. The whole countryside of France and Belgium is scarred with the crumbling evidences of our enemy's beaver-like industry.

Dug-outs Made To Last. What thought must have been expended on the laying-out and sifting of those endless mazes of trenches! What sweat poured out of German soldiers and poor persecuted, underfed prisoners of war in their digging! What long nights of relentless work in the dark—often under fire, often interrupted by the dazzling brightness of the star-shells—do these innumerable belts of barbed wire, belt succeeding belt, now rusted and broken and useless, represent! And the dug-outs scooped into the bowels of the earth, well constructed, timbered, often lined with sack! They were built to endure, built to last as long as Germany's enemies did not tire of hitting their heads against the "steel wall of the West." The steel wall bent and broke; the dug-outs remained, and are there to this day—horrible caves, untenanted, forbidding.

The sunken roads which run between the fields in so many parts of France bear many traces of the long sojourn of the uninvited guest. Deep dug-outs yawn from the high banks.

The real food  
elements of  
wheat and  
barley so made  
as to be rich  
in  
sugar, and  
ready to eat  
from package  
with milk or  
cream. That is  
Grape-Nuts

A Substantial  
Food  
and Economical

ISSUE No. 50-18

on either side; shelters roofed with corrugated iron, fitted up as messes, as orderly rooms, as sleeping apartments, have been built into the protective banks. All about lie scattered the flotsam left by the ebbing tide; remains of old furniture looted from French villages, pieces of German uniform, discarded shirts, battered steel helmets, cartridges (loose and in their clips), rifles, shells, gas helmets—each and every one in itself a sign that the Hun has met defeat. The British army wastes very little to-day, and step by step the salvage men follow the Army, sweeping up the litter of war.

"The Deserted Village."

The German made himself quite comfortable in France. During the long months of comparative quiet, when on the drilling grounds and in the factories of Great Britain and France the day of reckoning with "kultur" was being prepared, the invader made himself quite at home in village, field and forest. How bitterly he must hate the British, who, on the glorious First of July, when the guns of the Somme roared out their challenge to German supremacy, paved the way for the Nemesis which has overtaken Germany's crime against civilization. In a forest clearing one may see where the invader built himself an Arcadian settlement of log houses, each with its little verandah, comfortably furnished and lit by electric light. Into this peaceful spot, where the Germans in spring and summer must have lived a truly idyllic existence, the great British shells came screaming, smashing the huts to atoms, flattening out the roofs with the ancient trees sent crashing down, drenching the forest and stifling the vegetation with that deadliest of all German inventions—poison-gas. Now the clearing is deserted and melancholy, a sinister picture of destruction. The ferns have grown in and out of the ruined planking of the huts; the bark has crumbled off the splintered verandah rail, the thick undergrowth which almost conceals the shell craters smell evilly of dead things. But the picture is comforting, notwithstanding, for the abandoned clearing speaks of the discomfort and retreat of the Boche.

The Trail of the Serpent. The live German has fallen back from France, but he has left his dead behind. In the valley and on the plain, on hillside and on ridge, amid the desolation of empty trench and rusting wire, the German graves stand. Here there is a single cross hastily nailed together and put up over a filled-in shell-hole; there a more elaborate memorial—a handsome solidly carpentered cross, with the dead man's style and title set forth in full beneath a florid representation of the Iron Cross. In every village churchyard, beside the heap of ruins where once the peasants worshipped, but a little apart from the broken and often violated tombs, the German dead are buried in rows, the dates on their crosses clearly recording the ebb and flow of the tide of war.

It is an eerie thing to wander through the desert zone. The Army has moved on with man and horse, limber and lorry, tent and hut. There are no civilians, no shops, no houses, no barns. The fields lie fallow, torn and rent by the shells of four years' campaigning, gashed and seamed by trenches. The countryside has relapsed into primordial desolation, and is waiting for man with all the resources of civilization at his hand to build and plant and sow as he did at the beginning of time. One may walk for miles in places amid every evidence of the recent presence of man—the cold, open-air hearths, the odd bits of clothing scattered about, the remains of food—yet as far as the eye can reach there is no sign of anything living. The desert is a desert indeed. But its very silence tells of German hopes dashed, of German plans foiled. Soon will come the fruits of peace and once again the desert places of France and Belgium will be filled with human habitations.

Foot and mouth disease has again broken out in England.

Minard's Liniment Cures Sore in Cows

## The Weekly Fashions



The neat tucked vest is a novel feature of this new model and the cuffs attached to a foundation to correspond. McCall Pattern No. 8663, Ladies' Dress. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents.

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

"WHAT OF THE NIGHT?"

Silent Listeners Who Guarded England's Shores in War-Time.

The sentry paces slowly up and down along the sea-wall. Seaward his gaze takes in the stretch of gleaming mud that seems to reach out right to the limit of vision. For this is the East Coast of England, and the tide is right out, a very long way out.

Landwards his eye sweeps across miles of desolate marsh-land, with no sign of habitation, except for telephone wires that run towards a small hut in the near foreground. The hut blends so well with the surrounding drabness that only a sharp eye would see that it was there.

No sound seems to break the stillness except the shrill cries of the sea-birds as they wheel and turn over the glistening mud. And yet the sentry has stopped his pacing, and in a semi-stained attitude appears to be listening intently. He turns about and often violates the rules, like a recess in the wall, and with his gaze sweeping the sky, he commences to speak into the telephone:

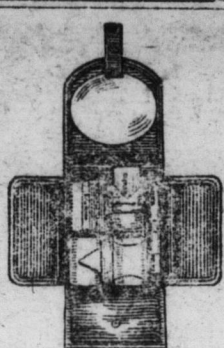
"There, sergeant! Right-o! Sounds of aircraft from east, apparently British. Yes; all right. I'll spot him in a minute."

He has had twelve months of this work, and his trained ear tells him almost exactly the type of plane it is by the sound of its engine, which, water-borne, reaches his ear before his eyes can pick out the plane's shape and markings.

He watches silently for a moment or two, and then:

"Got him! Yes, British, 2,000 feet up heading sou'-west now," he says. While the sergeant is receiving this message he is repeating it aloud, and the telephone orderly is boxing it into the message book, with time and date. The sentry's message finished, the sergeant rings up headquarters and repeats it. If the message should be "apparently hostile," then the whole of the machinery that defends these islands from air-raids gets moving. If the message is confirmed, possibly from some other post, then the air-raid warning, "Take action!" is flashed far and wide.

The authorities know at what exact spot and time the raiders crossed the coast, and can issue instructions accordingly. The sentry who gave warning of their approach may then have the satisfaction of seeing them flying



## A Great Nation's Tribute

The United States Government has conscripted the entire output of our U.S. factories in order to supply the "Yanks" with AutoStrop Razors as part of their regular equipment.

This tribute is worthy of your consideration when next you send a package Overseas—your soldier's comfort is your first thought—the AutoStrop, because of its automatic self-stropping device, is the ideal razor for his use.

Price \$5.00

At leading stores everywhere

25c postage will deliver an AutoStrop Overseas by first class registered mail.

AutoStrop  
Safety Razor Co.,  
Limited

81-87 Duke St., Toronto, Ont. M5S 1S1

for home, with a fleet of British planes hanging on to their tails.

"The Canadian Service Flag."

Dear little flag in the window there, Hung with a tear and a woman's prayer.

Child of the Maple Leaf, strong and true, Oh how proud we are of you.

And now you come in this frenzied day To speak from the window, to speak and say,

"I am the voice of a mother's son. Gone, to be gone, till victory's won, I am the flag of the service, sir, The flag of your mother, I speak for her."

Who stands by the window and waits and fears, But hides from all the unwept tears."

I think that the word "England" is merely used as a short equivalent for "Great Britain and Ireland," which, after all, is the correct appellation of the British Isles.—Lord Denbigh.

If lemons are old and dry place them in a pan of hot water and keep the water at an even temperature for a few hours. As a result the lemons will become fresh and juicy again.

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

German steamers will do most of the ocean greyhound business for a year or two, but it will be under British and American colors. The Cunard and Anchor Lines alone lost twenty-three liners during the war.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Dominion Government report states that in some parts of Ontario farmers are reported as wintering from twenty-five to thirty per cent. more hens and pullets this year than last. This is not a general condition, however. There will be little increase in poultry until feed becomes cheaper.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

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## BRITISH ARMY TRUCKS

Great Service Rendered by Corps Which Had Small Beginning.

One of the lesser-known branches of the British army organization, but which has played a most important part in the war, is the mechanical transport section of the army service corps.

Before the war the British War Office owned only about ninety vehicles of all kinds, but private manufacturers had begun to build a "subsidy" type vehicle designed to meet military requirements. When war broke out steps were taken immediately to construct the "subsidy" type in large quantities. At present the number of vehicles on the books of the mechanical transport branch run into five figures, and the personnel of the corps has grown in proportion.

Overseas the motor vehicle is put to every possible use in maintaining the army in the field. The vehicles are used to transport food, are put to various services in the medical corps, draw the larger guns and howitzers, carry ammunition and troops and distribute mail and water. Special vehicles carry anti-aircraft guns, while others are used for tethering observation balloons.

To maintain this great number of vehicles there are hundreds of stationary and mobile workshops with complements of mechanics. Both men and women are drivers.

It is said on one day one ammunition unit of forty lorries, working twenty miles out and then home, can load, carry and unload nearly 500 tons in twelve hours at the expenditure of 700 gallons of gasoline. The tonnage carried is equivalent to nearly 15,000 rounds of sixty-pound shells.

I was cured of painful Goutre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Chatham, Ont. BAYARD McMULLEN.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Walsh, Ont. MRS. W. A. JOHNSON.

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILEY.

"O, my sisters, children small, Blue-eyed, waiting through the city. Our own babies cry in them all. Let us take them in to pity."

—Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

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## "War-Time Cookery"

FREE

Send name and address for new "War-time Cookery" This book contains recipes chosen by the judges as the best and most practical recipes submitted in our recent cash prize competition. It is intended to assist in the conservation of food and to effect savings in home cooking and baking.

Approved by Canada Food Board

ADDRESS

E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd.

TORONTO, CANADA

Uncle John Told Her.

Little Dot—I know something my teacher doesn't know.

Mamma—Indeed! What is that?

"I know when the world is coming to an end and she doesn't. I asked her and she said she didn't know."

"O, well, who told you?"

"Uncle John said the world would come to an end when children stopped asking questions that nobody could answer."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

When sweeping day comes remember that the hair of the woman who sweeps should always be covered.

Canadian consumption of butter could profitably be reduced by 25 per cent., according to a Canadian authority. If such measures were adopted it would release for export 56,000,000 pounds per year. Another technical advisor states that national consumption averages 28 pounds a head per year.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will sell for \$1,500 on quick sale. Box 63, Wilson Publishing Co. Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Over 100,000 circulation. Will sell \$2,500. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Willes Publishing Co. Limited, Toronto.

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE. GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Hallday Company, Box 8, Hamilton.

MICELLANEOUS

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.

A Dyspepsia Cure

M. D. advises: "Persons who suffer from severe indigestion and constipation can cure themselves by taking fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots after each meal and at bedtime. This remedy is known as Mother Sigel's Curative Syrup in the drug trade." Get the genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.

Cuticura Heals Sore Red Pimples. Itching, Burning and Irritated. Lost Sleep.

"My face broke out in pimples that would heal up and then break out again. It was very sore and red, and all the time itching and burning, and I irritated my face by scratching. I lost a lot of sleep."

"I had the pimples for over five years. Then I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and two cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment healed my face completely." (Signed) Miss Zoo Parkes, Ottumville, Ont., March 13, 1917.

Skin troubles are quickly relieved by Cuticura. The Soap cleanses and purifies, the Ointment soothes and heals. For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

Cuticura Heals Sore Red Pimples. Itching, Burning and Irritated. Lost Sleep.

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Cuticura Heals Sore Red Pimples. Itching, Burning and Irritated. Lost Sleep.

Cuticura Heals Sore Red Pimples. Itching, Burning and Irritated



## Balancing Up Stocks

### Bringing Into Line Surplus Stocks Clearing Broken Lines

Right Now is Your Time to Take Advantage of  
Merchandise at Less Than Wholesale Prices

We are going through every department and throwing out everything in the way of surplus stocks and broken lines, marking at prices at a saving of many dollars to our customers. We are giving you goods at a time when you want them—with the full season ahead, not at the season's end.

Surplus stocks of Wool Underwear.  
Surplus stocks of Boys' and Men's Clothing.  
Surplus stocks of Rubbers for Boys, Girls, Men and Women.  
Surplus stocks of Girls' and Misses' Winter Coats.  
Surplus stocks of Hosiery and Gloves.

THE BIG CHRISTMAS BUYING IS  
NOW IN FULL SWING

Every year Christmas buying begins earlier. Early purchasers certainly get many advantages in choice, price, and avoid the last few days' rush.

A GREATER DEMAND FOR USEFUL  
GIFTS EACH YEAR

There is no other place where you will see so many useful, attractive gifts, and at such moderate prices.

#### FOR MEN

Rich Neckwear, Initialed Linen Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, Silk and Wool Half Hose, Overcoat Scarfs in silk and wool, Fancy Shirts, Fancy Pyjamas, Cuff Links, Suspenders in fancy box, Felt or Kid Slippers, Fancy Sweater Coats.

#### FOR WOMEN

Very attractive Waists in separate boxes, in Georgette, crepe de chine or chin chin silk—\$4.50 to \$7.50.  
Collar and Cuff Sets.

Perrin's Kid Gloves—\$1.50 to \$2; Kayser Chamollette Gloves, all colors—\$1.25; Gordon Chamollette Gloves—\$1.

Holeproof Silk Hose—\$1, \$1.25; Adanac Silk Hose—\$5c.

Handsome Wool Sets, Cap and Scarf—\$2 to \$3.25.

Kid or Felt Slippers—90c to \$5.  
Empress Boots, high cut—\$5.75 to \$8.50.

Ladies' Brushed Wool Sweaters—\$6.50 and \$7.50.

FOR BOYS, MISSES AND CHILDREN

Piles of Knit Sweaters, Gloves, Mitts, Wool Sets, Cashmere Stockings, Woolen Stockings, Holeproof Mercerized Hosiery—35c to 50c. Suspenders, Silk Ties, etc.

GLAD TO SEE OUR CUSTOMERS  
AT ANY TIME

and we give each one the same prompt and satisfactory service, although we do again appeal to those who can make it convenient to be here in the forenoon. It will mean better and more satisfactory service to you and at the same time helps us out with our rush.

## J. N. CURRIE & CO.

### The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—In advance in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

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Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918

#### A NEW CHRISTMAS

We have not had much time to think of the coming of Christmas, events have been crowding each other so fast. We have had the usual calls for sending Christmas boxes to the boys at the front, and suddenly we find that quite a number of them will not be there this year. We can be ready to welcome such of our loved ones as may get home, and we can now do some shopping in the way of the old years for Christmas, which this year is only two weeks from yesterday. For so long we have had no Christmas without war that it seems difficult to realize that this, the coming one, is to be like those which used to be. And yet it will not be similar. There will be many vacant chairs on Christmas, 1918, that were once filled, some by gleeful, light-hearted boys, some by men of mature years, fathers. Their absence will be mourned for many days yet, but we shall have one thing for the coming Christmas, more in keeping with the spirit of it than for the past four years, "Peace." It should generally be a glad Christmas for the world, and for Canada. We should make it so as much as possible.

#### A GOOD THING—KEEP IT

Sunday, December 15th, is being recognized throughout Middlesex county as a Temperance Field Day, under the auspices of the Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance. With the approaching vote on the Ontario Temperance Act looming up, and with the necessity of a legislative campaign to enact into permanent Federal prohibition the Dominion Orders-in-Council prohibiting manufacture, importation and inter-provincial shipments of liquor during the war and for one year thereafter, the subject is a most timely one. An anti-prohibition propaganda has already been started and the temperance forces everywhere will do well to be alert themselves. That prohibition has been a good thing for Canada is beyond question. No state should be left untrained to make it permanent. The Alliance is doing a good work in keeping the issue prominently before the people.

#### CALLS IT WOEFUL WASTE

Giving his views on the proposed provincial highway, Alfred E. Aldred of Glencoe writes:

Is a concrete road, which serves only a small percentage of the people of Ontario, necessary?

Will not the money expended on concrete roads serve the general public more if it were spent on improving bad spots in all parts of the province, instead of being spent on roads that are good and only require a little regular attention and some gravel—not great piles of gravel and no attention?

Will 1 per cent. of the general public derive any benefit from the concrete provincial highway, and would not this 1 per cent. find more enjoyment joy-riding in different parts of the country on good gravel roads?

If only 1 per cent. derive any benefit is it fair for the 99 per cent. to pay for the pleasure of the 1 per cent?

When we consider that concrete roads are hard on horses, and that if the road is wet or icy horses would have to be sharp-shod, which is not usually the case with farmers' horses, and when we consider the narrowness of the road so much travelled by automobiles, would this provincial highway be of any use for driving or teaming purposes?

Would heavily taxed land, bordering on highway, be in demand?

How long will a cement road last without repairs? Would the concrete last twenty years, and not be more or less broken up and decomposed by frost and chemical action from acids in the soil?

If this concrete road requires repair the only remedy is a new piece, and is it not quite probable the whole road would be reconstructed every 20 years?

I have business in Glencoe and live in Aldborough township, Elgin county, and have driven an automobile for five years to and from my home, crossing the Longwoods Road, every day that it is possible to run a car, over some of the worst roads in Ontario, and would be well satisfied with the necessary grading and good gravel roads.

I am writing this article regardless of my political views, to try and induce the farmers and all others who are interested in the general welfare of this province to take this matter up and, if possible, stop this wasteful waste of public money. I have only found one farmer favoring this road.

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

The Transcript is \$1.50 net at the office. Cheques on outside banks must have exchange added. There is no commission allowed to agents or postmasters.

#### LETTER FROM J. D. McALPINE

The following letter was received from Sapper J. D. McAlpine (3132048), Canadian Engineers, B. E. F., France, by his mother, by his mother, Mrs. D. R. McAlpine, Walkers, on December 4th:—

Dear Folks,—I am well and hope you are all the same. You are no doubt all glad the war is over and I suppose there is great rejoicing and celebrating in Canada right now. I don't know when we will get back home but we all expect to be back by May and probably sooner. However, the time won't be long passing now, that the war is ended. We are in Belgium now but we expect to move on to the German border very soon. It should be quite an interesting trip, as we will march through most of the prominent places from here to the Rhine. The civilians here are greatly pleased now and from all accounts they had a tough time with the Huns. It is interesting to see them digging out of the ground things they had buried for safe keeping from the Germans. There are lots of civilians here, and in fact every place we have come through for the last month had lots of civilians. The Belgians are a very good class here—much different to the class that came across to Canada as a rule. Mons is a fine city, about like London, and they are having it decorated now. We are just getting to understand and talk French now and I guess we will have to learn German next. The Huns surely got a good beating, and it was coming to them.

I got the box with the pail of honey and tobacco, and I am certainly enjoying it. I also got Violet's parcel yesterday and it is a dandy. Will write and tell her all about it very soon, and in the meantime if you see her tell her I got it alright. Have surely had good luck in getting the boxes lately, and I enjoy every bit of them. We get lots of beer here but it is mighty weak. They have no liquors or wine, as the Boche took that all away with them. The civilians are well dressed and seem to have enough to eat. We have splendid billets now and I actually have a feather bed here. We get hot coffee every time we come in the house. Four of us sleep here. They are Belgians, but very nice. I will write you again in a day or so as we will likely have more time now. Weather here fine and warm, just like fall in Canada.

Asthma brings misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inner recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you know as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

"The man who can drive with one hand is the man for me," said Edna gaily.  
"You're easily satisfied," replied Ruth. "For my part, I prefer the man who asks me to drive."

### FOOD FOR LAYING BIRDS

Most Economical Ration, in View of Conditions, Discussed.

Contagious Abortion Makes Necessary the Sale of Valuable Animals at a Sacrifice.—The Disease, However, Will Yield to the Treatment as Explained.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

**A** PULLET requires more feed than a hen, if it is intended that the pullet produce eggs. A bird to lay well must have a surplus of feed over and above body maintenance. The excess of feed above body maintenance goes either towards growth, fat, or egg production.

Poultry feeds are divided into two classes: one, whole or cracked grains, commonly called scratch feed, and the other, ground grains, commonly called mash.

Scratch feeds are generally fed night and morning and are scattered in straw in order to induce the birds to scratch or take exercise. A mixture of two or more kinds of grain usually gives better results than one single grain, largely because individual birds' appetites vary from day to day. A good mixture for the winter months might contain as much as fifty per cent. good corn, either whole or cracked; if corn could not be had and the birds were accustomed to eating buckwheat, the buckwheat would answer nearly as well, or one could use twenty-five per cent. buckwheat and twenty-five per cent. corn. To the corn or buckwheat could be added twenty-five per cent. of barley, ten per cent. of wheat screenings, and fifteen per cent. of good oats. If one was obliged to do so, almost any of the grains could be fed alone with the exception of oats. There is too much hull or husk on oats to use entirely as a single feed.

At present for a mash feed we are using the standard hog feed, if the ground grains are to be fed moist or mixed with cooked household refuse then the mixture should be one that will mix to a crumbly state, but if fed dry in an open hopper the above is not so important. The mash feed is the one where the animal meals are generally given. The amounts vary from ten to twenty per cent. of the mixture. The animal meals used are commonly high grade tankage and beef scrap. Where one has plenty of skim milk or buttermilk the other animal feeds are unnecessary. Some use green cut bone; cooked refuse heads, such as livers, lights, better heads, etc.

A very good mash can be made of one part each by measure of shorts, barley meal, and ground oats. Corn meal could be used in the place of the barley or with it. If one is short of green feed or roots, it would be well to add one part of bran. Perhaps the simplest mash to feed from an open hopper is ground or crushed corn. We have used this, when the birds had milk to drink, for a number of years with excellent results.

Laying hens require plenty of green feed. Cabbage is one of the best green feeds. Roots are very good, but clover leaves should be within reach as well as the roots. Sprouted oats are used to a large extent on poultry farms. When the birds get accustomed to a green and succulent food it is generally wise to give them all they will eat. A pen of fifteen pullets will eat a fair-sized head of cabbage almost every day or one hundred hens will eat a peck of sprouted oats day after day. Grit and shell should always be within easy access.—Prof. W. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

**Abortion Should Not Be Neglected.**  
Some cases of abortion are the result of injury to the dam due to a nasty fall or bad kick. In such cases the trouble is not likely to spread to other members of the herd. With the majority of abortion cases, however, the trouble is due to an infectious disease which is very readily spread to other members of the herd.

The disease apparently is localized almost entirely to the uterus. Here an inflammation is produced which may result in the expulsion of the foetus, dead or alive, at any period of gestation. In most cases of infectious abortion, however, the foetus is expelled dead. A frequent complaint of some cases is the retention of the foetal membranes by the dam. If these are not removed after a few hours, death from blood poisoning is almost sure to occur.

The bacilli which cause the disease are present in large numbers in the fluids, foetal membranes and foetus. Consequently, every care is necessary to prevent these from contaminating anything with which other stock is likely to come in contact, either directly or indirectly. All should be gathered up carefully and burned or else buried deeply in quick lime. Then the hands and clothes of those in attendance should be thoroughly washed with a disinfectant, and a strong disinfectant used freely all around the stall, particularly on the floor.

The dam should be kept in a stall by herself, as there will be a fluid discharge from the vulva which may start for weeks. Disinfectants should be freely used in the stalls, and the external genitals, thighs, tail and back of udder should be washed daily with a satisfactory disinfectant solution. For this purpose a two-per cent. solution of lysol is strongly recommended. Strict attention should be paid by the attendant to the thorough disinfection of his hands or other parts of his person or clothes after handling the patient.

The dam should not be bred again until some weeks after all discharge from the vulva has stopped.—Prof. D. H. Jones, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

# WATCH YOUR STEP

AND KEEP AWAY FROM THE "FLU"



Buy a pair of our Waterproof Shoes to keep your feet dry, and to make your feet glad.

## ALL RETURNED MEN

are welcome to a discount of 10 per cent. during the next year on all shoes purchased at any of our stores in Glencoe, London and Bothwell.

## Modern Shoe Store

GLENCOE

PHONE 103



### Accommodation for Christmas Visitors

MANY are looking forward to their visit to London during the Christmas season.

"Where can I stay?"

This store answers the question, with its every accommodation for Christmas visitors.

A Free Check Room for your wraps and luggage.

Ladies' Rest Room.

Writing Room.

Information Bureau and Restaurant.

where you may luncheon at any hour.

We are now prepared to receive our Christmas visitors. The basement is transformed into a jolly Toy-Town, and the Christmas Bazaar is on the second floor.

The Christmas spirit is in evidence everywhere. We invite you to use the conveniences of this store when in the city, without feeling under the least obligation to make a single purchase.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM

LONDON, ONT.

A by-law, passed by Middlesex county council recommends that fares be paid \$3 per day while attending court and 18 cents per mile for railway fare one way.

## THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000  
Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000  
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000  
Total Assets.....90,000,000

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President  
E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director  
C. E. NEILL, General Manager  
STUART STRATHY, Supervisor of Ontario Branches

321 Branches. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Savings Departments at all Branches.

Special attention given to business of Farmers.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager  
Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville, Dutton and Rodney

## BUY War-Savings Stamps

On Sale at all

MONEY-ORDER POST OFFICES  
BANKS AND

WHEREVER  
THIS SIGN



IS  
DISPLAYED

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

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

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

\$5.00 for \$4.00

## COAL!

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

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill

Glencoe, Ont.



## Borrow to Buy Cattle

"Mixed Farming" is the big money-maker today. Of course, grain and fruit and vegetables pay well—but beef and bacon, butter and cheese, are piling up the profits for the farmer.

Milk more cows—fatten more cattle—raise more hogs. If you need money to do it, come to The Merchants Bank. We are glad to assist all up-to-date farmers.

## THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.  
 GLENCOE BRANCH, J. A. McKELLAR, Manager.  
 BOTHWELL BRANCH, R. J. GILFILLAN, Manager.  
 NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.

## MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS  
 Opposite Royal Bank Building

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

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

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

## MIDDLESEX TEMPERANCE FIELD DAY

Public Mass Meeting - Town Hall, Glencoe  
 Sunday, December 15th, at 3 p. m.

Soloist: W. H. NORRIS, Toronto.

Speaker: J. W. BENGOUGH, Toronto, who will give  
 a Prohibition Chalk Talk.

Everybody Welcome

### RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

#### GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

##### Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to  
 London and intermediate points, 8:27 a. m.;  
 No. 11, express, local points to London, 2:45 p. m.;  
 No. 10, local, for Toronto, Montreal,  
 etc., 6:03 p. m.; No. 10, local accommodation  
 to London, 10:50 p. m.

Westbound—No. 11, local mail and express,  
 1:30 a. m.; No. 12, Detroit express, 1:30 p. m.;  
 No. 11, local mail and express, 6:37 p. m.; No. 12,  
 International Limited, from Toronto and east  
 for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.

No. 11, 12, 15 and 16, Sundays included.

##### Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 301, mixed, local points to St.  
 Thomas, 6:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:40 p. m.;  
 way freight, 4:20 p. m.  
 Westbound—No. 302, express, 12:50 p. m.; No. 1A,  
 mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glen-  
 coe, 2:50 p. m.; way freight, 4:25 a. m.

No. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

##### Kingscourt Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc.,  
 connecting for Sarnia (Tunnel) and points west—  
 No. 303, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 353, passenger,  
 6:40 p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 372, passenger, 7:05 a. m.;  
 No. 391, mixed, 6:50 p. m.

##### CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 631, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672,  
 Windsor mixed, 4:17 p. m.; No. 22, daily, stops  
 for Toronto passengers, 5:30 p. m.  
 Westbound—No. 632, 6:35 a. m.; No. 671,  
 Windsor mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 633,  
 8:50 p. m.

Trains 631, 632 and 633, Sundays included.

##### GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.

Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R.  
 West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.;  
 Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.;  
 G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.

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

## ROY SIDDALL

Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds,  
 Coal, Wood and Cement

All kinds of Grain bought  
 and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill  
 in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge  
 for credit.

## Patronize Home Industry by buying

## McLACHLAN'S BREAD

Made from the best Flour that money  
 can buy, along with other ingredients  
 which make it wholesome. Try our  
 Homemade Bread made with Fleisch-  
 mann's Yeast. Also our Buns, Cakes  
 and Pastry, fresh every day. Have  
 our wagon call.

J. A. McLachlan  
 GLENCOE

WESTERN COLLEGE  
 WINDSOR, ONTARIO

A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue.  
 Hundreds of students placed annually in  
 DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. B. MacLellan, Pres.  
 F. O. Box 55

Last Sunday Rev. Mr. Irwin preached  
 on "The Place of Anger in the  
 Christian Life," dealing with the  
 proper attitude of the Allies towards  
 Germany. Next Sunday evening his  
 subject will be "Would the Execution  
 of the Kaiser Be Scriptural?"

W. J. Kerr, who has been engaged  
 in the undertaking business at St.  
 Thomas for the past thirty-three years,  
 has sold out to E. E. Sponenburg of  
 Windsor. Mr. Sponenburg is a former  
 resident of Melbourne, where his  
 father, George Sponenburg, is in the  
 undertaking business.

Next Sunday afternoon there will  
 be a public meeting held in the Town  
 Hall at 3 o'clock under the auspices  
 of the Dominion Alliance, when Wm.  
 H. Norris of Toronto will sing and  
 the famous cartoonist, J. W. Bon-  
 gough, will give his inimitable chalk  
 talk. Admission free.

Rev. Alex. McMillan of Toronto will  
 occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian  
 church on Sunday morning next and  
 will speak on "Church Training and  
 Worship Song." As the congregation is  
 introducing the new hymnal this ad-  
 dress will be of special interest. At  
 the evening service Mr. Lloyd's sub-  
 ject will be "The Character of Jo-  
 seph," completing the series.

Hereafter every junk dealer who  
 carries on business in the county of  
 Middlesex must secure a license which  
 will cost him \$20. If he carries on  
 business without a license he is liable  
 to a fine of not less than \$20 and not  
 exceeding \$50 and on failure to pay  
 the fine may be imprisoned for 21  
 days. The junk dealer must carry his  
 license or be fined from \$1 to \$5.

The death of Glen A. McCallum oc-  
 curred suddenly at the home of his  
 parents in London on Friday. The  
 young man was 21 years of age, and  
 came from Winnipeg, where he had  
 been living, to spend the winter with  
 his relatives, and died suddenly. He  
 is survived by his parents, Mr. and  
 Mrs. Philip McCallum, and six bro-  
 thers—Archibald and Floyd of London,  
 and Dan, Ray, John and Bert, all of  
 Winnipeg; also three sisters—Mrs. R.  
 Pugh of Sarnia, Mrs. F. Patrick of  
 London and Mrs. Melvin Evans of  
 Winnipeg. The family lived in Glen-  
 coe some years ago.

A deputation will meet Premier  
 Hearst and Minister of Public Works  
 McMillan on Thursday, Dec. 12, at  
 Toronto to advocate the northern or  
 Longwoods Road for the provincial  
 highway. Representatives of munici-  
 palities interested between Windsor  
 and Niagara will be present. Sir  
 Adam Beck has been selected to state  
 the case for the advocates of the  
 northern route. Middlesex and Lamb-  
 ton county councils will go in a body.  
 Glencoe will be represented by Reeve  
 A. J. Wright, Councillors Allan Mac-  
 pherson and W. A. Hagerty, and Jas.  
 Poole of the industrial board.

Miss Blackburn, deputy at the reg-  
 istry office here, attended at the coun-  
 ty council last week and asked that  
 more steel fittings, in which to keep  
 books and papers, be installed. She  
 said that at present there was room  
 for the books and papers, but that  
 there were none of the necessary steel  
 boxes and shelves. She also asked  
 that a new typewriter be installed in  
 place of the old one. On motion of  
 D. A. McCallum of Ekfrid, which was  
 seconded by R. J. Petch of Wards-  
 ville, the warden, deputy engineer  
 and Reeve Wright of Glencoe were  
 ordered to investigate the matter.

### PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Flora McKelvie spent Sun-  
 day in Newbury.

—Pte. Arthur Davenport of London  
 spent the week-end at his home here.

—Mr. and Mrs. Bailey of London  
 spent the week-end at David F. Ed-  
 die's.

—Miss Drina McAlpine of London  
 spent the week-end at her home at  
 Shields.

—Pte. Charles Harrigan of London  
 spent the week-end with friends in  
 Glencoe.

—Mrs. Barton Borbridge of St.  
 Thomas was the guest of her cousin,  
 Miss M. Tait, last week.

—H. R. Charlton of Windsor is  
 staying at the rectory with his parents  
 until he recovers from a severe cold.

—Mrs. Archibald Campbell of Crin-  
 an announces the engagement of her  
 daughter, Muriel, to James Macpherson  
 of Crinan. The marriage will  
 take place in December.

—Mrs. Christina McLellan has gone  
 to spend the week with friends in  
 Toronto and Cammington, and Mrs.  
 Rebecca McAlpine has rented her  
 house during her absence.

### ADDRESS BY "FAN-FAN"

Miss Grace Blackburn of London,  
 widely and popularly known under the  
 pen name of "Fan-Fan," addressed a  
 small but appreciative audience on  
 "A Summer in Quebec" in the school  
 hall of St. John church on Friday  
 night. Many circumstances had ac-  
 cumulated to cause the smallness in  
 the attendance—the event had been  
 postponed on account of the influenza,  
 several other meetings had been ar-  
 ranged for the week, and the electric  
 plant had not been put in order.

Miss Blackburn may be truthfully  
 styled an unchallenged mistress of the  
 English language. Her address was  
 full of true blood, magnificent fire  
 and heart-searching pathos. She was  
 powerful, concise and direct and de-  
 picted what she had seen in terse and  
 beautiful English. Not a word was  
 wasted, not a gesture out of place,  
 and her voice rang clear as cathedral  
 chimes. She exhibited a simplicity of  
 style that gave inspiration to those  
 who had the privilege of hearing her.

The whole lecture was bewildering in  
 its richness, extent and variety. It is  
 impossible to estimate clearly the value  
 of such an intellectual treat.

Peter McArthur, the author, occu-  
 pied the chair. Mr. McKellar, John  
 McCracken and Savil Simpson kindly  
 helped during the evening by singing,  
 with Mr. Singleton as organist. Rev.  
 T. J. Charlton, at the request of the  
 chairman, opened the meeting with  
 prayer. A hearty vote of thanks to  
 all who helped, especially to Miss  
 Blackburn, was passed.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is ap-  
 plied to a corn or wart it kills the  
 roots and the callosity comes out  
 without injury to the flesh.

## CONSTANT PAIN AFTER EATING

The Tortures of Dyspepsia  
 Corrected by "Fruit-a-tives"

ST. MARTIN'S, N.B.

"For two years, I suffered tortures  
 from Severe Dyspepsia. I had  
 constant pains after eating; pains  
 down the sides and back; and  
 horrible bitter stuff often came up  
 in my mouth.

I tried doctors, but they did not  
 help me. But as soon as I started  
 taking 'Fruit-a-tives,' I began to  
 improve and this medicine, made  
 of fruit juices, relieved me when  
 everything else failed."

MRS. HUDSON MARSHBANK.  
 60c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.  
 At all dealers or sent postpaid by  
 Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

### SPECIAL NOTICES

Millinery at half price at Mayhew's.  
 Cheap driver for sale.—James Beck-  
 ett, Walkers.

Special low prices on Xmas goods.  
 See Mayhew's advt.

Choice onions for sale: \$1.50 per  
 bushel.—Peter Smith.

For sale—Glencoe dairy and express  
 business.—Apply to W. Ross.

For sale—young grade new milch  
 cow with calf.—Earl Webster, Appin.

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

Second-hand cutter for sale; very  
 cheap. Apply at the parsonage, Glen-  
 coe.

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

For sale—Martin's white Wyandotte  
 cockerels, bred to lay strain,  
 from \$3 to \$5.—John A. McRae.

Davidson the Jeweler has a large  
 assortment of French and Indian ivory  
 pieces, 25c and up; sets \$3 to \$15.

What would be more suitable for  
 mother than a nice mantel clock.  
 Prices \$6 to \$12.—Davidson the Jew-  
 eler.

Orders for choice cut flowers, wed-  
 ding bouquets and funeral designs re-  
 ceive prompt attention at Lumley's  
 drug store.

Lost—between high school and first  
 concession, a fur driving gauntlet.  
 Finder please leave at Transcript of-  
 fice. Reward.

Pearl, onyx or diamond necklace or  
 pendant would make a pleasing gift  
 for sister. Prices \$5.50 to \$25.—David-  
 son the Jeweler.

For sale—Pandora range, almost as  
 good as new. Installing furnace and  
 oil stove and have no further use for  
 it.—Fred McGill, Route 4, Glencoe.

Chevrolet auto tire chain lost, on  
 cowline between Glencoe and 5th  
 concession, Moss, or on 5th conces-  
 sion. Finder please notify this office.

Union Sunday School No. 3, Moss,  
 (Woodgren), will hold their annual  
 Christmas tree and entertainment on  
 Friday evening, Dec. 29th. Don't for-  
 get the date.

Chopping Saturdays at old price;  
 operating under millers' license No.  
 4-543. Can handle a few hundred  
 bushels clover seed. Call or write.—  
 Frank I. Abbott.

Two choice records—the Missouri  
 Wurlitzer in Hawaiian music, song and or-  
 chestra, also Turkey in the Straw by  
 Jaseramba orchestra—for sale at  
 Colin Leitch's tailor shop.

The Christmas entertainment of the  
 Methodist Sunday school will be held  
 on Monday evening, Dec. 23rd, in the  
 school hall. A good programme is  
 being prepared. Admission 15c;  
 Sunday school children free. 44-2

If you want to bring joy, pure and  
 unadulterated, into your children's  
 hearts for Christmas, buy them a Col-  
 umbia gramophone and a few records.  
 For sale at Colin Leitch's tailor shop  
 or enquire of Daniel H. McRae, agent,  
 Glencoe P. O.

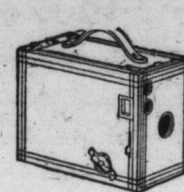
To assure the success of your  
 Christmas meals, groceries must be  
 selected with care. We have made  
 provision for a splendid selection of  
 good things to eat for the festive se-  
 son and have priced them at moderate  
 figures.—Chas. Dean.

Tax payers are reminded that Neil  
 McAlpine, collector, is at the town  
 hall Thursdays and Saturdays from 9  
 a. m. to 5 p. m., and that all taxes  
 must be paid before Dec. 31st or five  
 per cent. will be added to all unpaid  
 taxes after that time.

The literary society organized in  
 connection with the South Ekfrid Farm-  
 ers' Club will hold its first meeting  
 for the season in No. 8 schoolhouse  
 on Friday evening, Dec. 13. A good  
 program is being prepared, including  
 a debate, "Resolved that the Provin-  
 cial Highway will be a benefit to the  
 Province."

Clearing auction sale.—Daniel Black  
 has received instructions to sell for  
 John McVannell all his farm stock,  
 implements, hay, grain and straw on  
 south half lot 7, con. 3, Dunwich, one  
 mile south of Campbellton P. O., on  
 Friday, Dec. 13th, at one o'clock:—1  
 gelding 6 years old, 1450 lbs., extra;  
 1 gelding 4 years old, 1312 lbs., extra;  
 1 gelding 2 years old, heavy; 1 mare  
 and colt; 1 yearling colt, light; 1 reg-  
 istered Durham heifer, extra, 2 years  
 old, to calve Dec. 15th; 1 registered  
 Durham heifer, extra, 2 years old, to  
 calve Dec. 15th; 2 farrow cows; 16  
 steers, 2 years old, grade Durhams;  
 4 grade Durham heifers, 2 years old; 2  
 Polled Angus heifers in calf; 4 Polled  
 Angus heifers not in calf; 4 steer  
 calves; 3 heifer calves; 25 sheep; 1  
 ram; 15 shoats; 500 bus. oats; 20 tons  
 hay; 125 shocks corn; also all his im-  
 plements and shovels, forks, etc. No  
 reserve. See bills.—Daniel Black,  
 auctioneer.

## JOHNSTON'S Christmas Suggestions

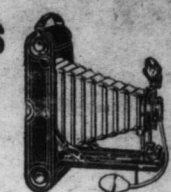


### EASTMAN KODAKS & CAMERAS

Kodaks from \$8.00 to \$28.00

Cameras from \$1.25 to \$3.50

Snapshot Albums, etc.



### FANCY CHRISTMAS BOOKLETS, SEALS, TAGS, POST CARDS

#### IVORY AND EBONY GOODS

Dupont's (French) Hair, Hat,  
 Cloth and Bonnet Brushes, Combs,  
 Hair Receivers, Buffers, Trays,  
 Jewel Boxes, Manicure Sets, Toi-  
 let Cases, Manicure Pieces, Mir-  
 rors, etc. In fact, everything in  
 Ivory and Ebony.

#### CANDY

Neilson's, Huyler's and Lig-  
 gett's, 35c to \$3.50.

#### RAZORS

Gillette, Gem, Auto Strop, and  
 reliable straight blades.

#### PAPETRIES

Fine assortment of fancy boxed  
 Stationery and Folios.

### PRESBYTERIAN (NEW) AND METHODIST HYMN BOOKS

#### BOOKS

Latest books of fiction by the best authors. Fancy leather covered  
 and boxed books, etc. Boys' and girls' books—fiction. Boys' and girls'  
 picture books—very large assortment. All sorts of picture books for the  
 kiddies, and TOYS that will suit every child.

#### BOOKS

#### BOOKS

A Waterman Fountain Pen  
 makes an ideal Christmas gift  
 —\$2.50 to \$6.00.



Perfumes and Toilet Waters. Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobaccos, etc., in  
 Christmas packages.

## H. I. Johnston, Phm. B.

Druggist

Optician

Stationer

## W. J. STRACHAN THE HOME OF GOOD GROCERIES

### Christmas Groceries

Our stock is the best and reasonably priced. We  
 have everything that is necessary for the Christ-  
 mas Cake and Pudding, also a full line of Choco-  
 lates and Bonbon Boxes, Nuts, Oranges & Fruits.

SHOES. — We have a full line of Heavy  
 Socks and Rubbers for winter wear.

Wishing all our customers a Merry Christmas and  
 a Happy New Year. Yours truly,  
 W. J. STRACHAN.

## DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and  
 Power Plant

Runs the washer, turns the wring-  
 er. A real help to the housewife.



M. C. MORGAN, DEALER  
 Kerwood, Ont.

### WANTED BY GLENCOE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

First-class mechanic with small  
 capital, accustomed to repairs on  
 drilling rigs and general repair work.  
 This association has a two-story  
 cement block building about 30x40 ft.,  
 equipped with boiler and engine,  
 shafting, etc., that it will rent or sell  
 at a reasonable figure. A good open-  
 ing for a live man. For further par-  
 ticulars write the secretary, A. E.  
 Sutherland, Glencoe.

### Warm and Practical Winter

COATS  
 at \$20.00

Coats new this season. Of Velour, Chev-  
 onits and Tweeds. Thoroughly good gar-  
 ments, full of style and service. Collars  
 of plush, velvet or self-material. Colors  
 include plum, dark green, brown, navy  
 and black. Belted or semi-belted models.

### WE ACCEPT CANADIAN MONEY AT PAR

B. SIEGEL & CO.  
 1000 WINDSOR & ST. JAMES  
 IN CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE  
 DETROIT

MAIL  
 INQUIRIES  
 SOLICITED





## After a Trial

Consumers are possessed with a faith and enthusiasm entirely lacking before the quality was actually demonstrated.

# "SALADA"

is the best flavored and the most economical tea ever offered for sale.

But you Must Insist On getting the Genuine



### A Community Library.

Deplorable as the great world conflict may be the fact remains that it has drawn the population together mentally as nothing else could ever have done. The draft, Victory Bonds and Red Cross work are all common topics. There is no locality so small that these subjects have not penetrated. Minds that formerly gave hours to idle gossip, perhaps at times for lack of a mere common subject of conversation, have not that opportunity now. People who almost never touched a newspaper are eager for news or pictures because of loved ones who may be heard from.

The general advance of all prices has deprived many people of the publications that they formerly enjoyed. In the cities this is not so lamentable for, by taking a few extra minutes, one may gain any amount of information at the libraries; but in many small places a library is considered a luxury, and people who once passed magazines or newspapers along are selling them now, or sending them away. This method is extremely commendable, but the fact remains that there are thousands of people, particularly in rural districts, who are left mentally starved.

While many of our country towns can not have a large library, there are few that can not have a small one, if the need is recognized. In a little Ontario town a few years ago there was a crying need for just this sort of thing. The library which had been used had fallen into decay, so the energetic inhabitants determined to have a reading-room with at least a few books of common interest. To-day, after only a few years, this ranks as one of the best small libraries in the province.

First came a little afternoon tea in a tiny room, over a paint shop, where the beginning was made. At this, the first public meeting, the project was presented, thoroughly discussed and the committee appointed. From that modest start the interest spread until the room was soon outgrown and a better one secured. A thorough canvass of the township showed that every one was eager to help. Those who could not give books or magazines, donated a chair, a table, or a lamp. Others gave their time and assisted the "house committee" in cleaning, painting the room, or in building the necessary book shelves. The town made a appropriation. Soon hundreds of reference and information books were placed on the shelves and gladly used by the grateful patrons. All ages are catered to, with particular attention to the needs of the boys and girls and the problems of the community.

The small fee charged for membership is inadequate to meet expenses; but the fines imposed for keeping books out overtime augment this fund, and donations from townspeople make up the deficit when any occurs.

There are few small places that have no meeting rooms for Red Cross work or community meetings, and if these were used as reading-rooms or small libraries they would add much to the enjoyment of the inhabitants. In many instances we find that amusements are not satisfactory. Quieter forms of entertainment are required, and there is a thirst for in-

formation of a wider range than has been noticed for many years.

If this experiment is made in a very small way at first, the interest shown will be a great surprise. Many people are well informed but have had no chance to make use of their knowledge, while others are really thirsty for general topics of conversation but have few opportunities, or think they have not the time, to read. Both classes of people find pleasure and a common interest in starting a reading-room or a library that would add to the enjoyment of the general population.

No matter how small the undertaking, a committee should be formed and the work carried on systematically. If only newspapers are donated they must be cared for, then sold, and the money used toward defraying expenses. The possibilities are very broad, but the interest will be almost in direct proportion to the thought that is given to working out the first details of even the smallest trial.

### Teach The Boy To Be Tidy.

It is most important in the inculcation of habits of personal neatness that the boy shall have his individual belongings, not to be touched by anyone else. The lad who has to borrow mother's hairbrush and father's collar buttons; sister's manicure scissors and the family whiskbroom hanging on the hall hatrack, will not be as apt to acquire fastidious personal habits of grooming as he would if he felt a strong respect for his own belongings, sacred to the use of no one but himself.

As the twig is bent, so will the tree incline—in the case of a boy. No matter how the man loves order and system when mature years have been reached, he will be helpless to achieve these things in his personal belongings unless the habit has been formed in youth. To the end of his life, no matter how orderly and accurate the processes of his mental endeavor, he will be apt to fling his collars and his neckties about his room, toss away towels in crumpled heaps in his bathroom and be a little bit indifferent to rents in his underclothes and knots in his bootlaces.

All these things are in the power of his mother to determine. Some boys are naturally neater and more fastidious than others, but all boys may be trained to give care to their belongings and to "pick up things" instead of flinging them down for somebody else to put away. The lad of eleven—even of eight—may be taught the essentials of good grooming, not only grooming of the body, but of the wardrobe. Soiled collars, unpressed trousers, ripped gloves and dusty boots should be made as objectionable to the growing boy as they are to the mother who is responsible for his future good habits in these respects; and though "picking up" after a boy is usually easier than eternally remonstrating and arguing with him, habits of personal neatness should be as carefully insisted upon as habits of truthfulness and politeness.

### Making The Children Pay.

Just what war-mean to Austrian children is disclosed in a report published in the Arbeiter Zeitung of Vienna. Of children of school age more than one-third are engaged in some kind of work; in some districts all such children are at work. Out of every 100 children from 6 to 8 years of age 18 are at work, between 11 and 12 years, 50; between 13 and 14, 62. Saddest of all is the fact that two-fifths of these children have been working from the time they were five or six years of age. Another startling fact is that 95 out of every 100 children at work were employed steadily during the school year as well as during holiday periods. Fifty-two weeks each year marks the employment period of three-fourths of the children workers and much of the work is performed at home with the parents. Night work claims about one-fourth of the total. Even Vienna sees the crime that is being committed against its own flesh and blood and is considering legislation that will prohibit child labor before the age of twelve except on farms and in the household.

## Tonio, The Clown

Wounded, Weaponless, in a War Hospital, He Played His "Little Joke" a Glorious Farce.

By Edna Howell.

They brought him, Tonio, the clown, feet first from the Red Cross train to the big motor ambulance. His was the last stretcher to slide into the deep gray van.

The motor slipped through side streets of tall narrow houses and drew up at a broad door with Technical School written above it. From the bare flagstaff no banner waved least the eye of an enemy's aeroplane should see the scarlet cross on the white ground.

Two hospital orderlies, gray heads, came and solemnly tugged at the stretcher of Tonio. He refused to budge. Carefully they pulled out the three other stretchers. For a breath each stretcher touched the ground before it was eased to the supporting leather straps hung from the shoulders of the bearers. The three wounded opened their eyes, and their laughter mingled with the shouts from above.

Tonio's stretcher would move neither backward nor forward. The big corporal came, blond and a giant, lifted the slight boyish figure of Tonio in his arms and tenderly laid him down on a waiting stretcher. The sun shot its dazzling white bars on the motionless form whose eyes alone were never still.

He was swathed like a mummy from head to foot in dirty white, his twenty-four wounds still in their field bandages; across his breast lay his Bersagliere hat, the long drooping cock plumes of bottle-green tinged with dark red. At his side lay two monstrous boots, tied together with white cord and caked with yellow mud.

Tonio's bright eyes, round and brown and remarkable for their light, encountered the big corporal. Tonio raised his little finger of his right hand. That and his eyes and nose were all that the field-surgeon had left exposed.

The big corporal flung back his head and the waiting crowd of lookers-on tiptoed at the great laugh that rang out.

Tonio was a genius, one of the world's great artists. It was not so much what he said or did but the way he said it or did it that made him an artist. His hands and his eyes held and convulsed an audience, the turn of an eyelash perceptible to a crowd. The square long head with the lean lank jaw, the humorous mouth and the twinkling eyes, appealed but it was the man himself who drew. He carried with him an atmosphere as another man on a dark way might carry a torch. He tripped on his way as if to music, flung honest words like honest missiles as a sun tinges its flowers.

Yet when he was a very young man, unknown, in poverty, the buffoon of a traveling troupe, tragedy had peered a flashing instant behind his white mask. It was the old, old story. Tonio had vowed his eternal revenge for the theft of the mate that had been his since the world began. His best friend had stolen his one ewe lamb. Tonio never knew the particulars though he had found a little slip of crumpled white paper with the words Kansas City written in pencil.

Driven by blind pain, Tonio reached the port, footsore and weary, but they had already flown over the sea. The passage cost him nothing. That day Tonio had only half a lira in the worn little brown purse Rina had given him.

It took him five years to save four hundred lire. They were five years of unbridled abstinence and black caverns, no appreciation of the genius that must have been bubbling up within him like a spring of charged waters. Then his fame leaped forth. His laugh rang round the world. In a night he could earn enough to keep a family for a year.

Yet he left that life, to earn two cents a day and full rations when there was not an advance over the ragged peaks of glacier Alps and when provisions arrived in time, and to offer his life and his all for his country.

The hospital is gay when late-comers arrive. Perhaps at night through the long lanes, flows a state of poignant grief, the wistful longings of lonely wives and old mothers, and the plaints of little children weeping through wards and corridors to tremble by each loved and tortured body. But on the day when the Red Cross train arrived, with its snow and rain and glory and vermin and the jaws of death, the corridors and courts become festive and light-hearted.

The orderlies marched with their burden into Room M and the big corporal lifted Tonio as if he were a lightest feather and placed him on a cot with a real mattress and two clean white sheets. After a rapid survey Tonio closed his eyes, opened them and shut them quickly lest the stream should break. As he opened his eyes again, the real bed not only had not vanished into space down a snow-white Alpine gorge but above him leaned a woman.

With shooting pain, as keen as the incredulity in his brain, the one free finger reached out and very softly touched the white gown. She was flesh and blood.

"What do you call yourself?" asked the nurse. His name with all his papers would be long in coming up from the Direction downstairs.

Tonio Taglieno of the 12th Bersagliere. And scusi, Signorina, are not Kansas City?" he asked in English.

There was a rustle from the cot beside his.

The nurse laughed. One always laughed, not at him but with him. "Oh, no!" she said. "I'm not."

Tonio smiled back at her. "I knew you were an American," he

said, "and I like them all—from San Francisco to New York. But Kansas City—you do not know it?"

Again from the cot beside his there came the creaking of a mattress. "No, No!" she laughed. "And wounded where?" Her pencil pointed over the tiny notebook. "The 12th Bersagliere. Wounded—" Her still smooth voice paused. "I shall wait for the surgeon," she added, "because wounded all save nose and ears and little finger. Is it not so, Tonio?"

His eyes twinkled back into the cheerful face. The sun shot its bright bars through the long Italian windows, and the winter air was soft from the garden terraces. A deep sigh broke from his lips. Soft as a feather in the air, it seemed to lift itself up into the white hospital walls. His eyes, like dark opals, were fixed on the nurse above him. He saw her blue eyes and a lock of hair that had slipped out from the close-fitting veil and Tonio's glance settled on the red cross. She wore the scarlet symbol on her breast and on her arm and in the centre of the white veil that fell down her shoulders to her waist.

The nurse was now thrusting this uniform, black with trench-dirt, torn with shot, the arms slit by the first into a great white sack. Big boots and gaiters, too, went in to be disinfected. Tonio with his twenty-four wounds watched her easy movements.

He knew no pain. It had vanished in his amazement at white sheets, the joy of a roof and this white smiling creature. The present wiped out unnamable horrors he had seen.

Tonio sighed softly, and dared turn his head and they were lovingly the scene about him.

He saw the orderly rows of white coats and the smiling faces of the men, their faces washed. In one corner a transformation scene was taking place as two elderly black-bearded men became youngsters under the razor's swiftness. A nun with a white-winged bonnet of Saint Vincent de Paul was gliding down the aisle, her soft white skirts seeming whiter far than the longer wings and bearing no harp but a great bowl of broth. A soldier was calling for a pair of socks and a boy with blue eyes from the Vento was pirouetting on a crutch.

(To be continued.)

### ORIGIN OF THE INDIAN

Probable That Certain Asiatics Are the Ancestors of Our Indians.

The great anthropologic mystery of the world hitherto has been the origin of the American Indian. Whence did he come?

The idea that he originated as a human variety on this continent was long ago dismissed as utterly improbable. That he arrived as an early immigrant from Asia seemed the plausible theory.

Approximate proof of this latter theory, however, was not obtained until Dr. Alos Hrdlicka, of the United States Bureau of Ethnology, made not long ago a sort of racial exploration of eastern Siberia and Mongolia, where he found scattered people who so closely resembled American Indians as to be virtually indistinguishable from our aborigines physically.

These people have the complexion of Indians, with black straight hair, dark eyes and features to correspond. Many of them, if dressed like our aborigines, would be taken for Indians by the most expert anthropologist. The similarity extends even to habits and customs.

They seem to represent a very ancient race—older than the Mongolians or the present-day Siberians—survivals from a remote antiquity in regions since occupied by other races. Even the Chinese would appear to be relatively newcomers—a rather striking suggestion when one considers that the history of the Chinese is by far the oldest of recorded history.

However, even the history of the Chinese (as distinguished from mere tradition, which is mouth-to-mouth history handed down through generations) extends back not much more than 7000 years. The beginning of it is relatively recent.

Doctor Hrdlicka suggests (by way of surmise, but with reasoned data back of it) that the "Indians" of Siberia and Mongolia may be descended from the Paleolithic folk of southern Europe—the ancient cave-people whose seeming disappearance at an epochal stage of the development of mankind on the earth has been a long-standing puzzle.

Assuming that these Asiatics do really represent the ancestry of our Indians, how long ago was it that their kindred first began to populate America? Shall we say 100,000 years? It seems not an overguess.

It must have been (as Dr. Hrdlicka says) no small people that was able to furnish so great a body of colonists—arriving, of course, in small groups—as would suffice to populate North and South America with their varied stocks of Indians.

But (supposing Doctor Hrdlicka's theory to be correct) how interesting it is to consider that the aborigines of America are likewise to be regarded as the earliest people of Asia, and that by descent they may actually represent the very first families of southern Europe!

## FAINTED IN TUB OF BOILING WATER

HUNS TRIED TO BREAK SPIRIT OF BRITISH PRISONERS

German Red Cross Nurse Kicked Crutch From Under a Wounded Man.

It fell to the lot of the writer of these notes to spend eighteen months among the British prisoners who were sent from Germany to Switzerland for internment. During that period he was in constant daily intercourse with them, and so had peculiar opportunities to hear the story that one or another had told of his experiences while in German hands.

In the hope of bringing home something of the calculated cruelties inflicted on our men, the following stories are chosen for publication. They are, alas, only a few out of hundreds like them, and they are not the worst, for the simple reason that many of the indignities inflicted on the prisoners are unprintable.

Case of Aggravated Cruelty. Descriptions of the journeys from the point of capture to the prison camps and of the filthy cattle trucks already have been published; but an instance of aggravated cruelty may be added. Private E—, who arrived eventually at Chateau d'Oex—had had his leg shattered in the fighting, and had done his pitiful best with a field-dressing before he was captured.

He spent three days with his comrades in a cattle truck without once being allowed to leave it, and therefor had neither food nor any attention to his limb. By some means or other he had improvised a crutch, and when the order was given for the men to leave the trucks and march across the platform to a waiting room, he was able to hobble after them. A woman Red Cross worker, seeing her opportunity, made a quick movement with her foot, and as E— described it, "cried" it under his crutch as he was passing her. He fell heavily on to the broken leg, and he remembers the shouts of delight from the on-lookers at this clever bit of work.

The story told by Corporal P— can be recorded in his own words. A party of men had recently arrived from Germany for internment, and the writer lost no time in visiting the men in their comfortable hospital at Fribourg. P— was obviously one of the worst cases, his deathly pallor and shaking limbs indicated that he had "been through it." On reply to an inquiry as to what had happened, he replied:

"Well, sir, I'm a reprisal; I don't know what for, but that's what they told me. So one winter morning I was fetched out into the compound and tied to a post. They used enough rope to moor a ship; when they finished tying me up I was all rope. My feet were about six inches from the ground. I stayed like that for eight hours—it was bitter cold—and when they untied me I fell down and they carried me in.

Repeated the Torture. "The doctor came round next morning and said I was quite fit for a further dose, so I had another eight hours at the same game—same post and same rope. Only this time they didn't tie me off the ground; instead they stood me down with my feet in a bucket of water up to the ankles. It was bitter cold.

"After that it was weeks before I could move; but when I was a bit better I got two of my chums to help me—I couldn't move my legs, but I put an arm round the necks of my chums, and they dragged me out into the compound for a bit of fresh air. "But I never went out again after that once. It was told that if I could not give the proper salute to the German N.C.O.'s I was to keep inside. So I did, until I was brought here on a stretcher."

Apparently no opportunity was lost that could be utilized for breaking the spirit of the captives and deadening their self-respect. This partly explains why they were so often deprived of facilities for washing, and were allowed to get into a verminous condition. The Wittenberg victims had no change of clothing from Oct. 1914 to May, 1915, and during that time had no bath, shave, or hair cut. But at other camps personal cleanliness was made equally impossible, though not for so long a period. One man told how he spent three months without a bath or change of clothing, and had got into a shocking condition. As he described it:

"I was a mass of sores and boils all over, and so weak that I lay down most of the day. One day I was told to come and be tubbed. An orderly took me—I was too tottery to go by myself—and he made me undress and get straight into a bath of boiling water. When he'd got me in, he scrubbed me from head to foot with an ordinary floor scrubbing brush. I fainted three times, and they carried me back to bed."

Poured Water Over Him. At another hospital in Switzerland which I visited, the following story, punctuated by the wheezes of chronic bronchitis, was told by a N. C. O. of a Scottish regiment. He had been severely wounded in the leg just before capture, but thanks to a splendid physician, the wound healed slowly and he began to make a good recovery. He was still in hospital when,

## Use more soup

Put in plenty of vegetables and rice or barley. Even with poor stock delicious soups can be made by adding a dash of

# BOVRIL

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without warning, he was ordered to get up and go to work. He refused, not only on the ground of his rank, but also because he could not stand for more than a few moments on his damaged leg. For this refusal he was forced to get up and dress and was taken to the basement of the building and locked in a cellar, four by five feet, with a stone floor. Twice each day a corporal visited him with bread and water and asked him if he would go to work. On his refusal to do so a bucket of water was poured over him until, as he said:

"By the end of two or three days I was pretty well sopped through. And I didn't get much rest, for one thing, the floor was swimming in water; and for another I'm well over six feet tall, so I could only hunch myself up against the wall. But they saw it was no good, and so in the fifth day they put me back into hospital. But I seem to have had a cold on my chest ever since."

The British Fleet in the Dardanelles. The spirit of these fine lines was surely in the heart of all our men when the British Fleet sailed its victorious way through the Dardanelles to Constantinople. An invisible host of men returned their sad salute.

No Britons will ever make that voyage without thinking of the men who died to make it safe.

When the Fleet goes by With the engines throbbing slow, And the brave White Ensigns float In the dragon's very throat, Will you waken there below Dead men of Gallipoli whose fame will never die?

When the Fleet goes by And the frowning forts are dumb, Will the lads from British leas And their kin from overseas Rise as wreaths unseen and come To greet the sun of victory new risen in the sky?

When the Fleet goes by Every man aboard shall turn And salute across the waves The land of many graves Where for evermore shall burn The shining light of glory where the bones of heroes lie!

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### ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

Proved to be Tobago in the Windward Group of British West Indies.

A glance at a map of South America will show an island of considerable size in the Pacific, some hundreds of miles due west of Valparaiso. It belongs to Chile, and is called Juan Fernandez.

It is commonly understood to have been Robinson Crusoe's island, but that this notion is incorrect may be easily proved by a reference to Defoe's immortal story, which (published in 1719) tells exactly the location of the patch of dry and on which his hero was cast ashore by a hurricane while on a voyage from Brazil to Guiana.

It was not, therefore, in the Pacific Ocean at all. This land was in the Atlantic and near the mouth of the great Orinoco River.

Says Crusoe in his narrative: "The master made an observation as well as he could and found that he was off the north part of Brazil, beyond the Amazon, toward the Orinoco, commonly called the Great River. He began to consult with me what course he should take for the ship was leaky and much disabled."

Later on he says (referring to the island): "I afterward understood that it was occasioned by the great draft and reflux of the mighty River Orinoco, in the mouth of which our island lay, and that the much larger island I saw to the west and north-west was Trinidad."

"I asked Friday a thousand questions, and he told me all he knew. I asked him the names of the several nations of his sort of people, but could get no other than Caribs. I easily understood that these were the Caribbees, which our map places on the part of America that reaches from the mouth of the Orinoco to Guiana and onward."

Defoe knew his geography, and it has been definitely proved that the island of the fictional Crusoe was none other than Tobago, the southernmost of the Windward group of the British West Indies. It is twenty miles distant from Trinidad, and is twenty-six miles long by seven and a half miles in greatest breadth. At the present time it has several thousand inhabitants.

As is well known, Defoe derived the idea for his story from the adventure of a shipwrecked Englishman, Alexander Selkirk, who spent four years and four months in solitude on the island of Juan Fernandez, being finally rescued in 1709. Arriving in London, he was much talked of and written about, his experience inspiring Cooper's verses beginning, "I am monarch of all I survey."

It will be understood, then, that Juan Fernandez is really Selkirk's Island. But it can hardly be said to have been really Crusoe's island, inasmuch as Defoe has placed the latter in an altogether different part of the world.

### CAMOUFLAGE IN THE KITCHEN

The Name of a Dish Is No Guide to Its Ingredients.

Always an inviting feature of oxtail soup—and of additional value because the veritable character of the dish is thereby proved—the little round bones with a hole through the middle, the caudal vertebrae of the animal.

At all events it seems so. But, alas! deception is at work. The ox that furnished those bones walked on two legs. It was, in fact, a chicken, and the bones came from the neck of the fowl denuded of skin and chopped up.

The oxtail soup one eats in restaurants is not made from the tail of the animal at all. It is prepared from ordinary beef, and its distinctive flavor is merely a matter of knowing how in cookery. Incidentally it may be said that there is as much mystery in soups as in hash. Soups are often artificially colored.

Chicken croquettes and chicken salads served in restaurants are not made of chicken. They never have been of such material within the memory of the present generation. Pork and veal furnish acceptable substitutes.

Terrapin paws in terrapin stew are most convincing. They prove the proposition, as it were. But all the same, the stew is nearly always made from meat far less costly turtles—"sliders," the boys call them—and the same turtles supply the paws.

### What Foch Said.

An amusing story is told about Marshal Foch. When the American journalists were in France they once encountered Foch's chauffeur and plied him with questions. Said one, "I suppose you have often heard the general talk about the war?"

"No," said the chauffeur, "he is a very silent man."

"Surely you have heard him say something about the war?"

"No, monsieur, he rarely talks." "Do you mean to say," chirped one of the journalists, "that you never heard him say a single word about the war or when it will end?"

"Oh, well, yes. Once when he came out of General Headquarters (here all the journalists took out their notebooks) and was stopping in the car, he said, 'My brave Jacques, when will this terrible war end?'"

A little milk in the buckwheat cakes makes them brown more readily.

### CHRISTMAS

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# Soils and Crops

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

## Breeding, Feeding and Weeding The Dairy Herd.

The systematic breeding of the dairy cow is a subject that should be of considerable interest to the general farmer. The high prices received for butter and cheese during the past season, and the prospect that the business will be equally prosperous for another year, should be an incentive to use every available means for increasing the profits. This does not necessarily mean that we should increase the number of cows in our herds. In fact, it would more often be found wiser to dispose of several. The chief function of a good dairy cow is to produce economically, large quantities of milk, and when she ceases or fails to do this, her usefulness as a source of profit is gone. It will not perhaps, be untimely to discuss in brief several points in connection with this question, submitting conclusions from personal experience and observation. In order to get the best results out of dairy cattle there are three essential features which may be concisely stated: Breed, feed and weed. Usually if one is to procure a herd of good paying cows he must breed them himself, as only in very rare instances will he be able to purchase such from his neighbors. In almost any herd there are a number of good individuals which may serve as a foundation. By using good judgment in the selection of a bull of the proper dairy type and sticking to the same breed a few years will show considerable progress. In selecting a sire particular attention should be paid to his dam. Provided, as an individual he is satisfactory, and has good breeding, based on performance, he is almost certain to get good calves. If it were only more generally realized, how true is the adage that, the bull is half the herd, there would be more attention paid to the principles of breeding and their application.

No cow is capable of doing her best without proper food. The feed must largely depend on the surrounding conditions, such as the adaptability of the land to produce the necessary crops, or the price at which they can be bought to advantage in the market. Whichever method may be pursued, there are certain principles of feeding that should serve as a guide in compounding a ration, judgment being used in applying them to suit individual requirements. All feeders are composed chiefly of protein, carbohydrates and fat. The first of these nutrients goes to form the hide, hair, hoofs, horns and muscle, and also enters largely into the formation of milk. The other two go to produce heat, energy and fat. It has been found by experiment that

about one part of protein to six of carbohydrates and fat gives the best results in feeding. This relation is as the nutritive ratio. Thus by referring to a chart giving the composition of the various feeding materials, it is a simple operation to figure out what proportion of the different food stuffs at hand are required to make up a balanced ration. Having gone this far, we must consider the age of the animals we are feeding. Young animals require food richer in protein than older animals, as they are building up new bone and muscle. A dairy animal should be so fed from birth to maturity, as to encourage a rapid growth without acquiring a tendency to put on fat. To grade up a herd successfully it is necessary to keep a record of the yield of each cow.

Not only are we able to weed out unprofitable ones by so doing, but the utility of such records are of great importance as a guide to the feeder. By their aid one is able to tell what any particular cow is doing and thus judge the ration for each accordingly. This will often result in feeding more economically. The writer's experience in this connection has been very satisfactory. By using the scales we have been able to increase or decrease the ration, as circumstances might warrant. It is sometimes urged that such a system of keeping records entails too much trouble, and is unnecessary to ascertain the best milkers. This may in a measure be true, but when weighing is practiced in connection with a systematic use of the Babcock test, and in sections where patrons are paid according to the butter-fat content of their milk the testing of individual cows is of no little importance. Not infrequently, the cow that yields the smallest quantity of milk in a herd will be discovered by the test to be as profitable as, or more profitable, than some of the heavy milkers. But the objections in regard to time, labor, etc., have never, to our knowledge, been made by any person who has given the system a fair trial.

A spring balance is placed in a convenient place in the stable, as are also the record sheets. When a cow is milked it only takes a few seconds to hang the pail on the spring balance, which instantly denotes the weight of the milk plus the pail which, of course, has to be deducted before the record is made. Another feature that should not be overlooked is the interest it creates in those engaged in the work, hence better care and more comfort to the cows. In short, we find it a most important factor in building up and maintaining a dairy herd.

## Moos

The pig that makes a profit for the owner must be strong and thrifty from the start. The number in the litter and the vigor and size of the pigs are features that may be largely controlled by the management and feeding of the sow during the gestation period.

Try to avoid the use of a "scalawag" boar; keep a type in mind and look for strength, length and quality. He should be neither over-fat nor too thin. Both conditions in the sire at breeding will likely mean a disappointing litter—thin, weak, unthrifty pigs. The boar should be well fed, vigorous and hard from plenty of exercise.

The sow at breeding time should be in good flesh or, in any case, rising in condition. Particularly, in the sow, avoid a too-thin or an over-fat condition. With either of these present it is useless to expect a successful litter. Breed the sow as late in the period of heat as possible—with average individuals on the second day. All evidence points to the truth of the statement that a larger litter will result.

With both sire and dam at breeding two features are of paramount importance—exercise and conservative feeding. Over-feeding is, first, a direct loss of an increasingly valuable commodity. Further, such practice is ruinous to the unborn pigs. Surprising though it may be, more litters would seem to be ruined through over-kindness than from neglect.

Make three rules in feeding and caring for the bred sow. 1. Supply

a shelter; a well protected shed or a cabin will do, provided it is dry, well bedded and that it will house three or four individuals. 2. Give the sows access to a paddock or barnyard; arrange that they not only can, but must, take exercise in order to get their food. 3. Supply these food requisites—succulent feeds, roughages, mineral requirements and a light meal ration carefully fed.

In detail, the following ration is recommended.—Roots, such as mangels and sugar beets, pulped and fed raw, or turnips and potatoes cooked, 5 to 10 pounds daily. Alfalfa or clover hay, well cured and of the best quality, fed in racks kept constantly filled. Meal in the form of bran and shorts, equal parts, or ground oats and shorts, equal parts, (particularly for the young sow), 2 to 4 pounds daily. Barley may be used also, sparingly. In general, avoid corn except as one quarter of the meal ration or less. Mineral requirements in the form of ashes, earth, soda, charcoal, etc. should be constantly accessible during the winter. Hairless pigs, or those lacking in evidence of bony structure, usually owe such condition to a lack of mineral requirement in the sow's ration.

In conclusion, pure, fresh, dry air, no matter if frosty, never killed or harmed a healthy pig accustomed to it, gradually. Warm stuffy, damp, "comfortable" quarters have caused more crippled sows and ruined litters than all other causes combined. Be guided accordingly. Mill feeds of all kinds are scarce and high-priced. Feed them sparingly, and make the fullest use of roots and clover hay.

To educate without religion is only to produce clever devils.—The Duke of Wellington.

Dustless dusters can be made by sprinkling cheesecloth squares with furniture oil and rolling tightly over night.

The Victory Loan total of \$676,000,000 is equal to nearly \$84.50 for every man, woman, and child in Canada. The per capita contribution to the last Liberty Loan was \$62, and that was considered a wonderful achievement.

## The Right Way is to Weigh.

"How do I know that all these accounts are correct, and that I made a profit on my farm last year? Why, I weigh everything."

The banker was going over a farm account-book with John Blair, one of the most prosperous farmers in the community. After asking himself the banker's question and answering it in four words, the farmer explained.

"I know it paid me to feed stock last winter; my knowledge really begins further back than the feed lot, though. Every load of grain crosses my scales before it goes into the crib or bins at harvest time. That tells me whether I'm getting any more grain from the use of fertilizers and manures, or from extra care in cleaning, testing and treating my seed-grain. I find that I doubled my profit on oats by treating for smut."

"Do you trouble to weigh the steers in the feed lot every week?" interrupted the banker.

"I weigh them, but it's no trouble; each animal is weighed separately once a week. In the spring or fall one of the boys does it before or after school, for I seldom feed more than a car-load at one time. If a steer gains less than he did the previous week, and continues that way, I cut him out of the bunch and sell him before stowing away a lot of grain in him."

"How long have you had scales?"

"For fifteen years. I always used to sell most of my stock by the head. It got so that stock buyers always wanted to buy my stock that way. After I bought my scales I knew why. I had been guessing too low on weights. Now I know how much I'm going to get for a load before it leaves the farm. I can tell how heavy to load the wagons for market."

I always pay my corn-huskers by weight, and when I rent a field from my neighbor on the shares, there's no guesswork about dividing the crop. The scales I use near the driveway, so it's no trouble to drive across them."

"You have only one scale," the banker suggested.

"One is enough if placed right and supplied with a movable pen for

## FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



THAT HOUSE YOU SEE IS WHERE I LIVE. I'LL SKETCH IT HERE FOR YOU.

NOW DON'T YOU LAUGH FOR IT WILL LOOK ALL RIGHT WHEN I GET THROUGH.



stock. It takes but a few minutes to set the pen up on the scales, and no longer to remove it. I have a lane leading up to the scales, so it is easy to drive stock on the platform. Of course, I have smaller scales in the granary for sacks of grain."

When the ground is frozen hard, a top dressing of manure on wheat fields will increase the yield sufficient to make the operation profitable.

Look over farm and garden implements now. If any parts are needed order them at once, to make sure of having the tools complete and ready for business when wanted next spring.

## FARM VS. CITY EMPLOYMENT

By M. Rigby

In many sections it is not only the draft that has reduced the available supply of farm labor. Men and boys have been drifting to the city for ten years or more because of the seemingly high wages that have been paid in the factories. Some men who would have been owners by this time if they had remained on the farm are now working for wages and spending most of their income to meet the daily bills.

A wage of \$6.00 per day looks quite large to many farmers and in addition when that wage is guaranteed, it seems to be a doubly fine proposition. Right now, there are some farmers who can hardly resist selling their land, investing the money in bonds and hiring out in factories where their income will be guaranteed. They forget the cost of living in the city. It seems as if it is good business to stick by the farm in these uncertain times.

The shorter hours of city employment usually appeal to the farmer. One farmer who became tired of twelve and fourteen hours on the farm hired out to work in an automobile factory where the men worked ten hours each day. On the farm he had worked long hours, but the work had constantly changed and he never became entirely sick of one job before it was finished and another came to vary the monotony.

In the factory he was placed on a drill press and for several weeks he made three holes through a certain piece of metal and then he took another piece and made three holes through that, and so on for three weeks. It was the same job over and over. He saw a brother laborer in the next building was putting on wheels and screwing on the hub caps. He asked the foreman for a change of work. The foreman replied in substance that the wheelman put on the wheels and the drill pressmen worked at their drills, and that they had no time for monkey-work and every man stuck to his own job and minded his own business or quit.

This man worked on his drill press until he realized how fine it was to work in the fresh air and be his own boss and he is now making plans to return to the farming business. It is absolutely true that the monotony of many kinds of farm work is nothing compared to the drudgery of doing the same job in a factory, day after day without a chance of a change of work.

Farmers live near their work and waste no time in going back and forth. In our largest Canadian cities, a great many of the employees of the factories have to spend an hour going to work and an hour going home. In the winter when the streets are crowded and the windows closed, that hour going home from work is one of the hardest and longest hours of the day. The time spent before the factory and the home is seldom considered by the farmer who thinks about the short hours of city workers.

Most good farmers enjoy live stock and like to work with animals. They make friends with their cows and horses and enjoy the presence of the family dog. When such men go to the city and find that their little flat

only enables them to keep a couple of goldfish for pets, they feel that something is missing from their lives. A man who has always worked with animals is always lonesome without them. I know of one farmer who worked in a city for a short time instead of farming as he would have liked to have done. The vaudeville shows soon became uninteresting, it was lonesome in the crowds and the advantages of city life seemed very few, but that man never tired of stopping in front of a bird store where they had day-old chicks, pigeons and dogs for sale. The familiar pets which he had owned back on the farm were of more interest than all the diversions which he had looked forward to enjoying in the city.

City wages are not large when the cost of living is considered. Some men with special training do very well in the city and many men acquire that training from experience but the farmer who knows the farming business knows a trade that is worth money to-day and he should try and work where his skill will do most for the country.

If a man knows where he is going to land in the city it may be a safe adventure. He may succeed and earn more money than he can obtain on the farm. However, this is a poor time to speculate and the average farmer who can make a living on his land is not going to gain much by going to the city. He will not be sure of much more than a living in the city and it will cost just as much effort and it may bring a smaller return.

If you have a good farm home and a chance to earn \$150 a month in the city, just take out the little note book and the stub pencil. At the top of the list mark \$40 for rent. Count the kids in the family and consider their appetites. Then note the prices of food stuffs quoted in the daily papers. Figure on more clothes for everyone in the family. It takes more in the city. Don't forget the laundry bills. Electric light and gas bills must be paid every month, also the telephone bill. When Cousin Bill comes in to spend a week, he will need to be entertained. Possibly he will bring his family with him and theatre tickets are sold for cash.

Then make a little allowance for doctor bills. Many a man picks up headaches in the city that he never experienced on the farm. The automobile which was housed in an old shed on the farm will have to use a rented garage in the city. It costs money at every turn to live in a large city and obtain many of the pleasures that seem to come on a farm for practically nothing. Of course, it costs money to live on a farm and it costs a lot of work to obtain many of the things which do not mean an outlay of actual cash. It pays to balance up all of these things before making any important changes. The average city man sees all of the good things about a farm and none of the detriments. The average farmer notes all of the desirable points about city life and sees none of the disadvantages. By balancing these things a farmer will see that he should be thankful that he has a farm.

## GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally. If stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed, Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address: Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

### Jaundice.

Jaundice is a group of symptoms, not a disease. In rural districts where certain sick people are said to be suffering from "yaller jaunders," attention is thereby called to only one phase which is common to several diseases including cancer, malaria, lead, arsenic or phosphorus poisoning and Bright's disease, this term, however, giving only a hint of what the disease may be.

In reality, jaundice means discoloration of the tissues and fluids of the body with bile pigment, making the skin and other tissues yellow, like the eyes of a weasel or the yellow bird after which the condition is also called icterus.

This discoloration may come from a variety of causes, great shock or intense emotion, or great strain such as that which infants often experience in the process of birth will cause it, so also will poisons and infections of various kinds.

One of the most common causes is mechanical obstruction in the ducts of the gall bladder or liver or both, from the presence of gall stones, indeed it is altogether probable that when all the evidence is boiled down it will be found that mechanical obstruction within the liver or gall bladder or in their immediate vicinity, is in some way responsible for nearly all cases of jaundice.

Thus it has been observed as the result of swelling of the duodenum, which is the first portion of the small intestine, and into which the bile duct empties its bile, swelling, especially from cancer, of the head of the pancreas which also pours its secretion into the duodenum, and pressure upon the bile duct of any kind results in abdominal tumor preventing the outflow of bile from the liver to the duodenum.

Strictly speaking the skin in jaundice is not always yellow, it may become green, or olive, or almost black when cancer is the fundamental cause.

Yellow is the constant color of the mucous membrane which covers the eyes, the inside of the sweat, the tears, the milk, and the expectorated mucus if pneumonia is present.

The urine is sometimes yellow but it may also be dark brown or even black.

It is important to notice that since in jaundice, particularly if directly and clearly due to obstruction, bile does not enter the intestine, constipation will alternate with diarrhoea, the evacuations being clay-colored and pasty.

Other symptoms which are associated with discoloration are loss of appetite, coated tongue, offensive breath, indigestion, slowness of the pulse and of breathing.

There may also be haemorrhages into the skin, intense itching, boils, headache, irritability, depression, drowsiness and dizziness. When jaundice is intense it may mean such a degree of blood poisoning that unconsciousness and convulsions may be expected.

When jaundice is present with malaria or typhoid fever the liver will be very large and very soft.

When simply due to removable obstruction it may last only a few days or it may be continued through many weeks.

It is always important to remember that it is one of the evidences of cancer and this becomes the more probable if it is unattended with pain and there is enlargement of the abdomen from dropsical effusion.

When it is found to be due to obstruction from gall stones or some kind of removable tumor, as determined with or without an X ray examination the obstruction must be removed surgically as soon as possible, but it is not generally best to do such operations while the jaundice persists, the condition of the blood and of the liver being unfavorable to operations, or to the use of an anesthetic.

Purging with suitable drugs like podophyllin, ipecac, and mercury, when properly carried out is often of great service, but the principal measures of treatment are hot alkaline baths, rest in bed, very simple diet especially milk and plenty of sleep.

It is always of first importance to find out whether the jaundice is of a character to be benefited by medical or surgical treatment.

## BOOST OR KEEP STILL

If you can't help the wheels of progress to move more easily, get out of the way and do not throw any monkey wrenches into the cogs. The writer has no desire or intention to become personal in this discussion, but he hopes to say a few things which will bring some of our less thoughtful and less considerate farmers to a realization that by their frequent and outspoken criticisms of the various co-operative enterprises, which are developing as never before, they are hurting the farming business as a whole.

There are two kinds of criticism—constructive or helpful, and destructive or hurtful. The former is always welcomed by officers, boards of directors and others who are in position to profit by the criticism or suggestion. This kind always builds up, aids, helps and boosts.

To illustrate: As a county agricultural agent the writer is criticizing our local creamery organization because it is a stock company, has only a small number of stockholders, has to pay interest on its capital stock, has no means for providing adequate finances, and has no binding force to hold its patrons together. This criticism is being presented, along with the proper remedy, to officers, directors and stockholders. The remedy—which is to organize under the non-profit, co-operative law, and have memberships instead of shares, a collateral note by each member for financing, and regular patronage dividends to all members, and an agreement binding every member to sell to the association under penalty, all cream sold at wholesale. This is a sample of constructive criticism.

But to go around telling that this or that officer is not on the square, or that the creamery is going haywire or some other fool things about the various bull, thresher or market associations in the county, is to be not only the enemy of one's neighbors, but of himself and the very business in which he is engaged.

One never hears professional and business men berating the organizations to which they belong and which are designed to aid them as a class. They know and realize right well that "in union there is strength."

There is another very undesirable man loose in the land. He is of the "rule or ruin" ilk. If the majority thinks a thing should be handled in a manner different from that which he had figured out in his own little brain, he kicks over the traces and tries to upset the whole thing. Such men deserve to be boycotted or ostracized by their colleagues. There are a great many people who criticize and knock more from force of habit, or a bad digestion than for the purpose of injuring their co-operative institutions or their business. Such men need merely to have their attention called to the possible injury which may result and they will cut out the destructive criticism.

It is always best to think several times before we send forth a criticism or a knock which will hurt. Speak well, even of the dog!

To make co-operative organizations succeed each must be willing to lay aside his individual ideas and do as the majority says. He must surrender a portion of his individual freedom of action and merge himself into the group. He must be willing to bind himself to a definite contract and live up to that agreement even though there may come a time when to do so would result in a temporary financial loss. Co-operative organizations will, like all others, have down as well as ups. The real friend stands by in bad as well as good weather.

Fortunately our best farmers see that the old idea of "every fellow for himself and the devil get the hindmost," must be abandoned as a relic of pioneer days, and that definite, optimistic, forward-looking class spirit must be fostered. They have learned, for example, that a breeder of Registered high-class Holstein cattle does not get anywhere so long as he knocks most other Holstein breeders; that the farmer who runs down the land of his neighbors never sells his own to best advantage; and that the farmer who refuses to co-operate with his neighbors in all forward movements for the betterment of farming and farm life is an alien enemy to his own and the best interests of the community.

Boost and the world boosts with you, knock and you knock alone.—T. B. M.

"An Eye on the Future."

Maggie had a new baby brother, which everybody agreed was such a baby as had never been seen before. One day the baby was being weighed, and Maggie asked what that was for. "Oh," said her father, "Uncle George has taken a great fancy to baby, and he's offered to buy him for a shilling an ounce."

Maggie looked startled. "You're not going to sell him, are you, daddy?"

"Of course not, precious," answered daddy, proud to see his little girl loved her brother so.

"No. Keep him till he gets a bit bigger," the child went on, "he'll fetch more money then."

Armanent after this war, if war is still a possibility, will need to be enormously greater than was any armament before the war.—Mr. H. G. Wells.

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# CHRISTMAS SHOPPING IS IN FULL SWING AT MAYHEW'S



IT LOOKS LIKE CHRISTMAS HERE

You can feel the Christmas spirit when you come into this store. The bright holiday decorations—the tremendous stocks of gift things, all of them useful.

"The Store With the Christmas Spirit"

## ECONOMY EVENTS FOR THOSE WHO SHOP EARLY

### Suggesting Christmas Gifts for Men at Big Savings

Men's Initialed Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, 3-inch hemstitched, full 19-inch size, boxed—1/4 doz., \$1.05.

Men's Plain Handkerchiefs, all pure linen, regular full size—1/4 doz. box, \$1.00.

Men's Handkerchiefs of fine Irish Lawn, 3-inch hemstitched, 15c and 25c.

Men's Silk Ties, beautiful patterns, boxed in neat holly boxes—50c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50.

Men's Gloves, in cape or mocha, with warm wool lining, all sizes—\$2 and \$2.50.

Men's Gloves, all pure wool Scotch knit, colors grey, leather or brown—75c, \$1 and \$1.25.

Men's Silk Mufflers, beautiful patterns, long wide shape—\$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$2.50.

Extra quality Silk Mufflers—\$3 to \$4.

Men's Brace Sets in beautiful boxes—75c, \$1 and \$1.25.

Smart New Cowl Collars—\$1.50, \$2 and \$2.75.

Collars of Fine Brussels Net, for round neck frocks, with small ruffles, finished with dainty picot edge—75c, \$1 and \$1.75.

Stylish Collars of Georgette and soft silk—50c, 75c and \$1.

All colors and prices, for both women and men.

**Silks, all shades, for the Christmas gift**

### From the Children's Department

Girls' Coats.  
Hockey Shoes.  
Sweater Coats.  
Stockings.  
Small Girls' Lace Collars.

### Be sure to visit our Baby Department

Just a Few Suggestions  
Woolen Leggings.  
Woolen Mitts.  
Baby Hoods.  
Bootees.  
"Little Darling" Stockings.  
Silk, all shades, for dresses.

### A Gift of Comfort: Boudoir Slippers

The very thing she needs. Give it to her for Christmas.

Women's Comfy Felt Slippers, trimmed with ribbon and pom poms—\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.

A good serviceable Juliette, fur-trimmed slipper with comfortable heel—\$1.75.

Slippers for Boys and Girls, in comfortable styles and serviceable colors—75c, \$1 and \$1.25.

### A magnificent display of Christmas Gifts in Table Linens and Napkins, all neatly boxed

Give her a nice pair of Shoes. We have them in Christmas boxes.

**Our Glove Department is well stocked with practical gloves for Christmas**

### Furs

What could be nicer than to give her that long-looked-for set of Furs? Buy them here where you are sure they are right and guaranteed.

### Millinery

Hundreds of women are saving \$\$\$\$ by taking advantage of our great Millinery sale. Hats, Shapes and Trimmings going at less than wholesale prices.

### The gift of a Waist

is the gift of a thoughtful person.

Fine Georgette Crepe Blouses—all prices, all colors.  
Crepe de Chine Blouses, Dutch neck, square collars, in flesh, maize, rose and white—\$3.75 to \$7.50.  
Striped Habutai Silk Blouses—very handsome.

### Handkerchiefs

The Always Satisfactory Gift

In dainty boxes, ready for giving. An enormous stock of Handkerchiefs, not boxed, from 10c to \$1.

Fancy Bath Towels with a pink or blue border, size 22 x 40, from 50c to \$1.

Bath Towels, "Christie's," best quality—\$1.15 each.

**Women's Coats, Ladies' and Children's Coats, all at cost**

**Give Hosiery—it's useful**

### Wise men buy their Clothes at Mayhew's

Good Value Plus Style is Our Motto  
Never was our Overcoat stock so complete. Young Men's Trench Belts lead in a big variety of checks and over checks.  
Special this week is our Heavy Ulster, just the coat for driving, from \$14.50 upwards.



### Jays in Toyland

Come With the Children and See This Display of Playthings  
Large Baby Dolls—Undressed Baby Dolls—Unbreakable Baby Dolls.  
Sewing Sets, Little Folks' Color Kit, Children's Parlor Sets, Large Tin Drums, Rocking Horses, Engines, Trains, Monkeys, Bears, Lions, Dogs.

**Many gift suggestions from our Glassware and China Department**

Fancy Bowls, Berry Bowls, Novelty Plates, Pepper and Salt, Vases, Sugar and Cream Sets, etc.

**Everything boxed if you so wish**

## E. MAYHEW & SON

GLENCOE'S HEADQUARTERS FOR SANTA CLAUS

## Fresh Fish!

Last week's consignment of fresh frozen Salmon Cod and Herring found ready sale at the

## Newbury CASH STORE

Another lot expected about Thursday, including Pacific Flat Fish.

Eat fish and save money.

**W. H. PARNALL**  
The Newbury Cash Store  
License No. 8-13967

## We Carry a Full Line

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

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

## The Transcript.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918

### NEWBURY

Calvin Babcock has purchased the property of the late Mary Babcock and is moving into the house.

Miss Bessie Marcus was married recently in Detroit.

Wm. Bayne was in London on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Batsner were in Toronto last week.

Amos Kelly moved last week to the farm he bought in Brooke.

Mrs. J. P. McVicar was in Court-right last week attending the funeral of her brother, the late Robert Hand.

The final meeting of the village council will be held on Friday, 13th.

Mrs. Mary Robinson left last week to spend the winter in Ottawa with her daughter, Mrs. Parish.

Mrs. Frank Robinson and daughters are visiting the former's parents in Brantford.

Rev. A. McConachie of the Dominion Alliance will speak in the interests of the alliance in Knox church on Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Rev. Mr. Malcolm will be away from home for a few days.

### EUPHEMIA

Florence, owing to its sanitary and healthy location or its isolation, brags that the flu never entered there.

Mrs. Joseph Foreman arrived home from Regina this week to spend the winter at her former home in Cairo.

B. L. Fancher received a wire Saturday that his brother Fred was dying at Edmonton from complications resulting from the gunshot wound received in France. Bert is on his way to Edmonton.

From the "sand knoll" farmer in the east to the "cud hopper" fellows in the west, Euphemia's sons of the soil are rationing their cattle, ducks and hens, saving corn for the big "seed corn" prices next spring.

And not our fellows only, but Lambton, Kent, Essex, Elgin, and wherever corn growth. Surely we are ready for the proverbial seven lean years.

We don't wonder at some fellows trying to sell out now at \$5 per bushel.

The oil or gas well (?) on A. G. Palmer's farm is getting "well along." Nothing doing yet, of course, but indications are promising that there is oil if they go down far enough.

Mrs. Thomas Harris passed quietly away in her home on the 10th concession Sunday. Interment was made Tuesday in Armstrong cemetery.

Robert McAusland has bought out John Kimball's fine farm on the 2nd concession.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. H. H. H.

### MELBOURNE

Moving is the order of the day here.

L. W. Beach has moved into his new house.

Wm. Laing has moved into his new residence, which was completed a short time ago.

Mrs. Caven has moved into her home here, which she recently purchased, formerly owned by Miss McGugan.

H. D. Johnston, inspector of public schools, visited the school here on Friday.

C. G. Cornelle and brother Evan of the Canadian West arrived here on Thursday to attend the funeral of their father, the late J. M. Cornelle, which took place on Friday afternoon.

The services were held at the home, conducted by Rev. Wm. R. Vance, pastor of the Methodist church here, of which Mr. Cornelle was a member.

The Masons conducted the services at the cemetery.

Ralph Collier and bride have returned from a trip west and will make their home here. The young couple have the best wishes of their many friends.

George Seaborn has returned from a visit with his sister in Ayr.

A number of ladies from here attended the W. M. S. convention held in Mount Brydges on Wednesday last.

While Mr. and Mrs. Earl Beattie, with some friends, were returning from attending the funeral of Mrs. Beattie's uncle in Lobo, the car in which they were being driven upset.

Mrs. Beattie was injured about the head and shoulder, requiring a doctor's help. She is recovering nicely.

Robert Campbell, who is contemplating placing a Delco lighting plant in the village, had William Ward of West Lorne in the village a few days ago giving estimates on the cost of wiring some of the buildings.

Peter McNabb is attending the fall assizes which are being held in London this week.

### CAIRO

Mrs. George Rolston and Miss Leapha Annett spent Sunday at the home of the latter's mother, Mrs. Mary Annett.

George Randless of Wardville spent the past week at the home of his brother John.

Mrs. Alfred Wehlann was removed to the hospital at Chatham on Saturday, with the hope of her friends that she may speedily recover.

David McKeown and son Kenneth of Aberfeldy visited at the home of his cousin, W. H., on Sunday last.

Fred Barr made a business trip to London on Thursday and took in "The Hearts of the World."

A sure corrective of flatulency—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases, causing pains and oppression in the stomach.

The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action.

Parma's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

### EKFRID STATION

Mrs. Henderson and Miss Henderson of Littlewood visited at Lou Hull's recently.

D. A. Campbell is exhibiting a flock of Lincoln sheep at the winter fair at Guelph.

Mrs. Bertha Ardies has left to spend the winter with friends in London and Brantford.

Ekfrid Patriotic Society met at the home of Mrs. Lou Hull and packed 12 soldiers' boxes for overseas, and 13 pairs of socks and 17 shirts for Hyman Hill.

The next meeting of the Ekfrid Patriotic Society will be held at the home of Mrs. John W. McAlpine on Wednesday, Dec. 18. A donation of chickens ready for the canning factory at Parkhill is requested, also please bring all finished articles.

Word has just been received here from Sgt. Major John Coates that he is well and has come safely through the awful war that has just been brought to a finish.

Coates is an Englishman, born in Liverpool, and came to this country about fourteen years ago. Four or five years of this time was spent with D. A. Campbell but previous to enlisting he held a good position in the C. P. R. offices at West Toronto.

After the war broke out he tried several times to enlist but being wounded or sick one single day.

He has had many narrow escapes. At Vimy Ridge, when it was fierce in his direction, the crew were ordered under cover, and while the men were there the gun was blown to atoms.

At ———, when the officers were all casualties, Coates took command and won a military medal for bravery on the field of action.

Again this fall, on entering one of the French villages he noticed an old French woman with some cocoa, so in the house he went to wait till she made him a drink.

While inside, a shot burst, killing one of his pals, wounding another and a number of French children that had gathered around them.

In France he met a Glencoe soldier, Corporal Harry Hicks. After hostilities ceased he thought maybe he could return to Canada, but a letter received by Mrs. Campbell some few days ago tells differently.

He with the rest were on the eve of starting on a 175-mile hike into Germany. He won his promotions on the field of battle and was just about to receive his commission when the war ended, but to quote his own words, he has the souvenir he was after, "a whole Jack."

As a business proposition, there is no comparison between the value you receive from a year's subscription for "The Farmers' Weekly Sun" and that of any other farm paper, considering its accurate market forecasts and reports.

The "Sisters" page doubles the value. It is a woman's page with life in every line. No increase in price—One Dollar per year.

### WOODGREEN

Mrs. Kerr is spending a few days with her brother, Edwin Weekes.

Miss Margaret Ferris is renewing old acquaintances in this vicinity.

Joseph Walker has shipped his five prize birds to the Guelph winter fair. We congratulate Mr. Walker on his success at the West Lorne fair, in winning many of the best prizes.

This section of the country seems to be the winding up of the bean threshing, no less than four outfits being around here at present. Beans are yielding fairly well, and the sample is very good. Bean buyers report poor demand, and price is about \$4 per bushel.

The family of Elijah Lunney, who have been suffering from influenza, are improving. We are pleased to be able to say that Jesse, who is under the care of a trained nurse, is also recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

A message reached here on Monday from Flaxcombe, Sask., conveying the news of the death of Mrs. Alfred Wheeler (nee Nurse Lila Grover) from influenza. Mr. Wheeler is also sick in the hospital at Kindersley with influenza. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Grover extend their sympathy in their sad bereavement.

The children of No. 3 Union Sunday School are practicing for the entertainment which will be held on Dec. 20th. The young people are also working overtime practicing their play, "Down East."

Jack Dobson and George Harvey were in London on Saturday, and report the play "Experience" well worth seeing.

### KILMARTIN

Miss Margaret Campbell is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Leitch.

A representative of the Dominion Alliance will conduct the service in Burns' church on Sunday morning.

Dr. MacMillan of Toronto, a representative of the Book of Praise, will preach in the evening.

Burns' Church Red Cross shipment to Hyman Hall for October and November included 302 pairs of socks, 223 flannel shirts; total value \$890.40. The society has organized for refugee work for the next two months.

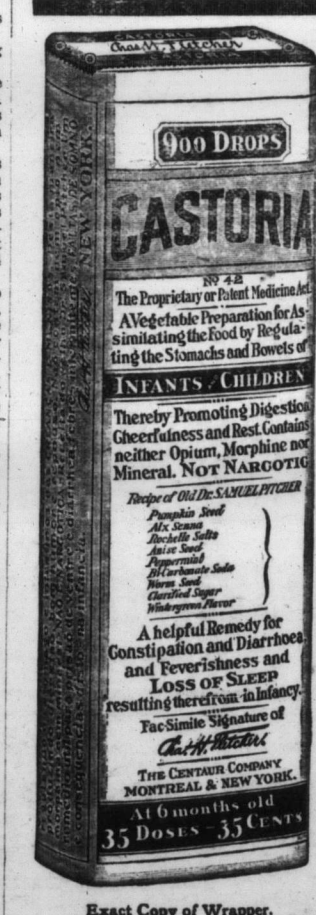
### MOSA

There will be a Christmas tree in S. S. No. 9, Mosca, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 20th. A program will be furnished by the children and some local talent. Full particulars later.

A. B. McLaughlin served as a juror in London last week.

Mrs. M. C. McLean spent the weekend in London, the guest of Miss Olive Pack.

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



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Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

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of

Dr. J. C. H. H. H.

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

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