

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
In Canada.....\$1.50 per year
In United States.....\$2.00 per year
Payable in advance

The Glencoe Transcript.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
Will be easy if you keep your eye on
The Transcript advertising columns.

Volume 48.--No. 47.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1919.

Whole No. 2493

TO THE PUBLIC

Having sold out my business, I take this opportunity of expressing hearty thanks to my numerous customers for their very liberal patronage, and trust that they will extend a similar favor to my successors.
As I purpose leaving Glencoe, I have to request that all accounts owing to the firm of Duncan & McAlpine be settled not later than the 15th of December.
Very truly yours,
ALEX. DUNCANSON.

FOR SALE

One horse, 5 years old, good driver, sound and quiet. Apply to Geo. Flegg, Route 3, Newbury.

FOR SALE

The south half of lot number fifteen, second range north of Longwoods Road, in township of Elfrid, consisting of 100 acres more or less. Enquire of Miss Harriet Young, Emerson, Manitoba.

BUILDINGS FOR SALE

Barn, shed and stable, also 10 acres of bush. Apply to H. H. McLaughlin, R. R. 6, Alvinston; phone 5315.

FARM FOR SALE

94-acre farm of rich clay loam, lot 8, con. 4, Mosa; 11 acres of fall wheat; good buildings, with excellent water supply. Apply to Avery Gillett, route 2, Glencoe.

PASTURE FARM FOR SALE

East half of lot 1, con. 10, Metcalfe, containing 100 acres, with good flowing well and some timber. Apply to Angus A. Campbell, R. R. No. 2, Walkers.

FOR SERVICE

Tamworth hog, Maplehurst Wilbert 12763.—Alfred Gould, Route 1, Glencoe.

LORNE LODGE No. 282
A. F. & A. M.
Glencoe Ontario

A regular communication of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, December 4, at 7.30 o'clock precisely. General business. Conferring degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.
P. E. LUMLEY, W. M.
F. R. GOUGH, Secretary.

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.

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

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
THE DOUBLE TRACK ROUTE
between
MONTREAL
TORONTO
DETROIT
and
CHICAGO
Unexcelled Dining-car Service.
Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.
Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.
C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

AUTUMN DISPLAY
Individuality, Style and Price are the features of our Millinery
B. C. Buchanan
Melbourne - Ontario

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

Johnston's DRUG STORE

Give a Brunswick or Columbia Grafonola for Christmas
The sweet-toned Brunswick plays any make of record correctly. No changing or fussing with attachments. It gives enjoyment to everyone in the home. Come in and let us show you the machines. Latest Columbia records in each month. December list just arrived.

Phone 35 Glencoe

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE, MONTREAL
LONDON, Eng. Prince St., E. C. BARCELONA Plaza de Cataluna 6
NEW YORK 68 William St.
With our chain of 600 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Central and South America, we offer a complete banking service to exporters, importers, manufacturers and others wishing to extend their business in these countries. Trade enquiries are solicited. Consult our local Manager or write direct to our Foreign Department, Montreal, Can.
A close working arrangement has been effected between this bank and the London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
Capital Paid Up and Reserves \$33,000,000
Total Assets Over \$470,000,000

McALPINE HOUSE

Licensed Standard Hotel

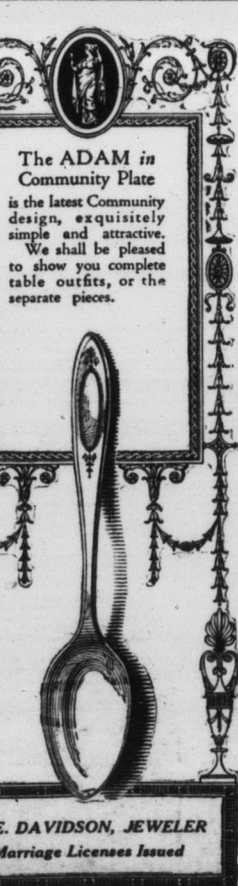
Opened for the accommodation of the travelling public.

MEAL HOURS
Per Week
Breakfast 6 to 9 a. m.
Dinner 11.45 to 2 p. m.
Supper 5.30 to 7.30 p. m.
SUNDAY SPECIAL
Dinner 1 to 2 p. m.
Supper 6 to 6 p. m.
Rates: \$2 per day. Special rates to steady boarders.
S. MORRISON & SON, Props.

Auction Sale Under Mortgage

At Bees' Hotel in the Village of Melbourne, on Saturday, the 29th day of November, 1919, at 3 o'clock p. m. there will be offered for sale at public auction, parts of lots 3 and 4 in the 5th concession south of Longwoods Road in the Township of Elfrid, and fully described in deed registered No. 7350, containing 164 acres more or less, which was owned by the late John Annett, subject to a life interest of his mother, Mrs. Nancy C. Annett, with brick house and two frame barns. Terms—10 per cent. on day of sale, balance in 30 days thereafter, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum on unpaid principal.
Apply to The London Loan and Savings Company, London, Ontario, or to L. L. McTaggart, Auctioneer, Appin.

The ADAM in Community Plate
is the latest Community design, exquisitely simple and attractive. We shall be pleased to show you complete table outfits, or the separate pieces.



C. E. DAVIDSON, JEWELER
Marriage Licenses Issued

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, 3072. Store, 89.

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant
Will operate over 200 time and labor-saving electrical appliances.

M. C. MORGAN, DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

Chantry Farm

Shorthorn Cattle, Lincoln Sheep, Silver Grey Dorkings and Black Leghorns. Can spare a few Heifers. Have a choice lot of shearing and 2-year-old Rams. Get your pick early.
ED. de GEX, Kerwood.

Cream Wanted

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

LAMBERT CREAMERY CO.
ALEX. MCNEIL, Local Manager.

We Carry a Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE
Tinsmith Plumber

WESTERN Business College

WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. McAllum, Pres. P. O. Box 55 Accountant.

J. B. COUGH & SON

Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 23, night 100

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

The little town of Acton has voted \$60,000 for a waterworks system.

Manitoba has lost about 1,800,000 bushels of potatoes, frozen in the ground.

The first of the supplies for the pole line for hydro lights arrived in Parkhill last week.

Six deer, a moose and a bear were bagged by West Lorne hunters in the north woods last week.

The London Provincial Normal School has 177 teachers and only 16 male students enrolled.

The Saturday Evening Post has raised its advertising rate to \$140 per inch for each insertion.

David Walker, a farmer near Blenheim, lost three head of valuable cattle by an old stack of straw toppling over on them.

There is between five and seven feet of snow in the highlands of Beauce County, Quebec, and lumbering operations are in full swing.

R. B. Gray, a Pembroke druggist, was fined \$1,000, and F. R. Mason, a merchant at Delia, Alberta, \$600, for making false returns as to income.

Miss Mary Armstrong, a teacher in Strathroy public schools for over fifty years, has resigned. She taught many children whose parents were pupils of hers.

James Risk, a former resident of Alvinston, died in Toronto last week. He was a brother of Mrs. Adam Armstrong of Alvinston, and the remains were brought to that place for burial.

Major-Gen. Newburn, minister of militia and defence, announces that a silver cross, hung from a purple ribbon, will be given to every mother who has lost a boy at the front.

In the opinion of high financial authorities the fifteen-year financial bond will sell at 108 or 110 within the next three years, while the five-year bond will also go to a substantial premium.

Owing to the high rate of exchange on New York, the Postoffice Department has issued instructions that no further postal notes whatever will be sold for remittance to the United States.

Henry Arnold, a farmer at Troy, between Elfrid and the Rideau Government Park, succeeded in capturing alive a white squirrel. The animal is a black squirrel in type and breed, but is colored a pretty white. These are not unknown, but are a real oddity.

United States buyers are said to be buying up the entire turkey supply of London district for the American Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 27. They are paying 40 cents a pound for live weight, and 35 to 36 cents per pound dressed.

The Americans are also buying large quantities of potatoes for spring delivery.

Five dollars a day and board is being offered for Jack-o'-lanterns in Jackson County, Michigan, and there are no takers. The lure of the city and the high wages paid by factories is taking the men from the agricultural pursuits. It is reported that the return of soldiers from overseas has not helped the labor shortage.

The marriage took place at the manse in Alvinston last Wednesday of Alexander Hugh McCallum of Elfrid and Miss Margaret Luke, daughter of Mrs. Margaret Luke of Alvinston. After the ceremony Mr. McCallum returned to Glencoe and took the train for a short wedding trip to eastern points.

An embargo has been placed on all coal shipments from Canada, and a strike of all bituminous coal in Ontario either in transit or in storage has been made by the provincial fuel administrator. This action comes as a result of the recent strike of bituminous coal miners in the United States, and is taken to protect public utilities and essential industries at the request of the Federal authorities.

The Seaman-Kent Co., with head office in Toronto and a factory at Toronto, Meaford and Quebec, have purchased the wagon factory building in West Lorne from the Tudhope Co. of Orillia, and now have a gang of men at work getting ready for the enlargement of the building. The company manufacture oak flooring, veneer, etc., from imported timber. About 50 men will be employed at the beginning.

M. McEvoy, barrister, London, acting for J. J. Whaley, a lumber trader, Guelph, has issued a writ against William McKeen, Adelaide township, claiming unstated damages for the total destruction of the plaintiff's automobile in colliding with one of the defendant's cows running at large on the highway in June last. Barrister Gahan, Strathroy, acting for the defendant, charges furious driving, exceeding the speed limit, and gross negligence on the part of the plaintiff in running his car, and requires that the issues be tried by a jury. The action will be tried at London and is likely to prove interesting.

On Nov. 11th the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. McCracken of Jenner, Alberta, was the scene of a very pretty wedding when their youngest daughter, Elsie Flood, was united in marriage to Mr. John Howard O'Hare of Maple Creek, Sask. Rev. R. G. Blundell of Medicine Hat performed the ceremony. The bride wore a dress of ivory silk crepe minor with an underdress of georgette crepe trimmed with pearls, and travelled in a suit of navy blue gabardine with hat to match.

The floral decorations were smilax and cypripediums.

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

NAPIER HALL REOPENED

Veterans' Medals Presented—Concert, Supper and Ball

Napier, Nov. 17.—At the reopening of the township hall on Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, the hall was packed to the doors. Colonel C. M. R. Graham of London acted as chairman. Music was furnished by the Fisher orchestra and was splendidly rendered. Songs were sung by Miss Joan Beer, Mrs. (Rev.) McIntosh, Mrs. Cross and John Mackay, after which Colonel Graham gave a descriptive account of the battle of Amiens in which the Canadian played such a conspicuous part. He then presented medals to some forty returned men and relatives, also commending the council on the appearance of the hall, which he said was one of the finest township halls he had seen. After the singing of "O Canada," lunch was served, followed by a ball.

Middlesex county subscribed \$3,493.700 in the Victory Loan drive, which is \$673,500 in excess of the total subscribed a year ago. The county was divided into two sections for the drive, Middlesex East and West. In the East the total was \$1,576,500, of which amount \$36,000 is credited to specialists, the remainder showing the work of the teams. In the West the total subscribed was \$1,917,200, of which all but \$36,000 is the work of the canvassers.

Parkhill leads the county, canvassing districts obtaining 385 per cent. of its objective. Lucan came next with \$116,550 on an objective of \$50,000 or 233 per cent. of its objective.

Both villages won the Prince of Wales flag, the former adding seven crests and the latter five crests.

Following is a list of the canvassing districts obtaining 285 per cent. of objective: Allsop, 206; Caradoc, 204; Newbury, 195; Glencoe, 184; Biddulph, 166; Strathroy, 163; Delaware, 141; Dorchester, 133; Lobo, 128; Adelaide, 123; London, 121; Wardsville, 120; West Nissouri, 119; Westminster, 117; West Williams, 113; McGillivray, 110; Elfrid, 96; Mosa, 92; Metcalfe, 66.7.

APRON SALE AND TALENT TEA

The ladies of St. John's church will host an apron sale and talent tea in the schoolroom on Friday afternoon, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock. Homemade cooking will be on sale. Cup of tea and cake, 10c. All welcome.

REARRANGEMENT OF CHARGES

A London paper says:—The Presbytery of London has undertaken an extensive rearrangement of pastoral charges in the rural districts around London. These changes are being urged at this critical time to enable all the congregations to be self-sustaining at the new minimum stipend, and to save large drafts from the home mission fund as augmentation.

It is proposed to unite Moseley, Denham and Komoka into one pastoral charge; Mount Brydges, Cook's church, Caradoc, and North Caradoc into another, and Hyde Park and West London will form the third.

All the fields have been visited and the people and ministers have shown such a fine spirit that no obstacle seems now to be in the way of carrying out the whole plan, and others along the same lines.

The Rev. G. S. Lloyd of Glencoe, as president of the convention, has had charge of the whole work, and he and his elder, Mr. Innes, will be commended, not only by the Presbytery but by the whole of the large district of country which they have given to the work.

This rearrangement will mean three charges instead of four, and the three will be self-sustaining. It will also release one minister and save the amount of his stipend to the home mission fund. What minister is to be released for other fields is not known until the congregations make their calls.

NO CHEAP POTATOES THIS YEAR

At one time this fall it was thought that potatoes would sell for \$1.50 at the most, by the time the farmers of the vicinity had finished harvesting them. But expectations have been smashed by the unforeseen invasion of buyers from the United States.

The crop of potatoes throughout the country is good. The early potato was a failure, but there is an abundance of late ones, and as a rule they are of excellent quality. However, the news of the good crop of Western Ontario spread across the border, and just as the citizens were about to realize a long cherished dream—\$1.50 potatoes—the Americans swarmed in.

Although the potato crop was fairly good in the State of Michigan, they are scarcer in other states farther east, and it is to these districts the local potatoes are being shipped.

OFFERED PLACE IN CABINET

Glencoe and West Middlesex might have had the honor of being represented in the Drury Cabinet. The position of Provincial Treasurer was offered to Mr. J. G. Lethbridge, the member for peace and victory.

The Presbytery authorized the acceptance by Rev. James Malcolm of a call from Hornby and Omagh, in the Presbytery of Toronto. Mr. Malcolm has been stationed at Newbury and Wardsville. Rev. G. S. Lloyd was appointed interim moderator in the vacancy and will declare the charge vacant on November 23.

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

Of two evils we are advised to choose the lesser. Why not reject them both?

HONORS HER SOLDIER SONS

Melbourne Tenders Reception and Makes Presentations to Returned Men

Melbourne, Nov. 11.—A reception and presentation for the returned soldiers of Melbourne and vicinity was held in the Woodman Hall on the evening of Armistice Day. The chair was occupied by County Clerk Stuart of London. Major Osborne of London spoke and made the presentation of a Military Medal Bar to Mrs. Newman on behalf of her son Edward. Signal rings bearing the soldiers' crest were presented to the men who saw service in France, and medals were given to those who crossed the sea in the king's service. Bibles were presented to the mothers and wives bereft by the war.

The following are the names of those who served in France:—Carman Richards, George Dudson, Russell Campbell, Captain Henry Carruthers, James Ira Sponenburg, Donald Kain, Arthur Fisher, Ed. Newman, Walter Cole, Albert Lawson, William Kinsman, Harold Parr, Stewart Campbell, Fred Hammond, Gilbert H. Fletcher, Percy Eades.

Those who served in England or Siberia:—Orville Richards, Frank Sponenburg, Floyd Parr, Norman Lockwood, Andrew McLochland, Frank Brown.

Died in the service:—William Newman, Arthur Stevenson, John Annett, John A. McDougald, Donald McNeil, Joseph Moore, Willis McIntyre.

Rev. W. R. Vance read the address to the men. Rev. Mr. Elder presented the rings. Mrs. Vance presented the medals, and Mrs. Elder presented the Bibles to the bereaved women.

The following is the address read to the men at the presentation:—To the Melbourne men of the Canadian Corps.

We commemorate tonight the first return of Armistice Day—a day long to be remembered in the world's history—when the Teutonic nation surrendered their arms to the forces of the Allies. In that event we see Despair yielding itself to the superior power of Justice and Mercy—the triumph of right over might.

As we now review the events of the years that are gone, years of pain and anguish, we feel that the winter is past and the springtime has come with its song birds and budding flowers. For the nations of the earth a better day is at hand; a day of hope, of peace and universal happiness.

The full fruit of victory may not yet have been garnered but its coming is assured.

Our thoughts tonight are with those who made all this possible. Generations yet unborn shall rise to bless those who left home and country to drive back to his lair the fierce beast that threatened the freedom of the race. These men who have secured to us a lasting peace, submitted themselves to rigid discipline, endured hardships untold, and fought and won great battles. Now the days of their warfare are over and they are permitted to lay aside their arms and to take up again the arts of peace. Some, however, will not return to their homes and the land they loved. But the memory of it all is imperishable. They are the laddies who fought and won.

They blazoned the name of Canada across Flanders Field, and planted the Canadian emblem high on Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele. Before Amiens and Arras they were irresistible. Quiet Dresden and the Hindenburg lines were thought impregnable till the men of the Maple Leaf smashed their way through. Cambrai, Valenciennes and Mons marked their course of complete triumph and ultimate victory. Heroes these men were and heroes they shall continue to be.

From our own quiet community of Melbourne and vicinity, you men who are here tonight and you who are absent, have all gone forth to join forces with the thousands of peace-loving citizens of our land who so readily responded to the nation's call. Such deeds as yours have exalted Canada, stirred the heart of Britain and brought despair to the enemy. Valiant sons and noble you have proven yourselves to be, and Melbourne is proud of her boys. You have done your full share both in France and in Siberia, and with glad hearts we welcome you to the home land. Some have fallen by the way. For them we feel a common sorrow. With bared heads we speak their names and do them reverence.

We wish you who have seen service in France to accept these rings as tokens of our endless regard, and you that crossed the seas to the east or to the west these watch fobs, signifying the place you hold in our hearts, trusting that all may be spared long to enjoy the blessings of peace and the comforts of home.

Signed on behalf of the community: A. P. McDougald, E. T. Theaker, W. G. Robinson, Wm. R. Vance.

SPECIAL THANK OFFERING

The Presbytery of London will raise \$145,000 for the Ford Movement as a result of a decision reached at a special session held last week. The task is undertaken as a thankoffering for peace and victory.

The Presbytery authorized the acceptance by Rev. James Malcolm of a call from Hornby and Omagh, in the Presbytery of Toronto. Mr. Malcolm has been stationed at Newbury and Wardsville. Rev. G. S. Lloyd was appointed interim moderator in the vacancy and will declare the charge vacant on November 23.

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WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED

Estimates by Canadian Bureau of Statistics—Damage by Early Frost in the West

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimated the total area sown to fall wheat in Canada for 1920 harvest to be 776,400 acres, as compared with 714,700 acres last year. Ontario, with 717,000 acres, shows an increase of 10 per cent.; Alberta, 38,400 acres, a reduction of 15 per cent.; Manitoba, 6,400 acres against 6,100 acres last year; British Columbia, 14,600 acres against 12,900 acres last year. The condition of fall wheat on October 31 is reported as 104 per cent., or 4 per cent. above the decennial average, as compared with 102 per cent. last year. Ontario has the highest percentage, with 107.

Unusually cold weather during October was reported from the West. Threshing and fall plowing were held up, large quantities of potatoes were frozen in the ground, and in British Columbia thousands of boxes of apples were lost. Several places in the Prairie Provinces reported zero weather before the month closed.

Owing to these conditions, only 30 per cent. of fall plowing was done in Saskatchewan, and in Alberta only 24 per cent. Manitoba shows 64 per cent., against 54 per cent. last year. British Columbia reports 56 per cent., as against 51 per cent. last year. In the Maritime Provinces the proportions are higher. In Quebec 75 per cent. was completed and in Ontario 77 per cent., as against 64 per cent. last year. The average percentage for the whole of Canada is 66 per cent., or 10 per cent. better than last year. The area under summerfallow for all Canada is about six per cent. less than last year.

VETERANS PROTEST
Against Boys, Young Girls and Women Wearing Badges and Symbols of Service

A large number of veterans of the army and navy in No. 1 Military District have sent in a protest to District Headquarters against the indiscriminate wearing of the King's uniform in public, also against the wearing of symbols of service, wounded stripes, etc., by those not entitled to wear them. Recently young boys, young girls and women have been wearing service badges, ribbons, etc., without realizing what these things represent. The veterans say that the indiscriminate wearing of these badges of service tends to belittle the individual who alone may be allowed to wear them, and adversely reflects on the legitimate veteran. They ask that the attention of the public be called to this matter and their co-operation requested that the King's uniform be worn only by those who have authority to wear it and only on suitable occasions, and secondly that the wearing of service badges, medal ribbons, wounded stripes, etc., by those who have not seen service, cease.

FORTY YEARS AGO

Thanksgiving Day Nov. 6. Maccabees install new officers at Appin.

J. W. Bartlett buys out John Smith, butcher.

Malcolm Black opens general store at Appin.

Diphtheria epidemic at Newbury. Many deaths.

C. W. Berrington is G. W. R. stationmaster at Glencoe.

David McDonald, Elfrid, has 75 acres sown to fall wheat.

John McNeil's tailor shop, Glencoe, burglarized for third time.

Petition for submission of Scott Act in Middlesex signed by 3,500.

Car and 290 kegs of butter burned by G. W. R. station, Glencoe.

Angus McKenzie, formerly of Appin, opens grocery store in Glencoe.

John Johnston, Mosa township farmer, killed by a train at Newbury.

Several farmers try it and say there is no money in raising sugar beets.

Buyers paying \$1.75 per cord for cordwood delivered on cars at Glencoe.

M. J. McAlpine opens butcher shop in connection with his grocery in Glencoe.

Revival services at Middlesex and Melbourne. Many people are baptized.

Rev. Wm. Hind leaves parishes of Glencoe, Newbury and Wardsville for Petrolia.

Colored man given two months in jail for damaging church property at Wardsville.

D. McRae advertises for 30,000 railway ties to fill a contract with the G. W. R. Co.

C. J. Cornell's general store and Miss Mulligan's millinery shop at Melbourne burned.

H. R. Cockle completes in September new fair buildings on Graham farm at Glencoe.

Sixteen carloads of live stock and fifty carloads of wheat shipped from Glencoe in September.

Over 11,000 bushels of fall wheat marketed at Glencoe in two days at \$1.05 to \$1.10 per bushel.

Heavy snowfall October 24th. St. Thomas papers report from three to four feet; little at Glencoe.

Fall show held for first time on new park grounds on Graham farm, Glencoe, attracts unprecedented crowd.

Fall cattle fair at Glencoe Nov. 5. One thousand head of cattle on town hall grounds; large attendance of drovers.

If the money which is spent in treatment were devoted to the preservation of health, the number of hospitals could be reduced by one-half.

NEW ONTARIO PREMIER, E. C. DRURY, HAS FORMED CABINET

W. E. Raney, K.C., of Toronto, is Only Member Outside the Coalition—Eight Farmers, Two Labor Men and One Lawyer Compose Cabinet.

E. C. Drury, Prime Minister and President of the Council.
W. E. Raney, K.C., Attorney-General.
Peter Smith, M.P.P., Provincial Treasurer.
H. C. Nixon, M.P.P., Provincial Secretary.
F. C. Biggs, M.P.P., Minister of Public Works.
Beniah Bowman, M.P.P., Minister of Lands and Forests.
Walter Rollo, M.P.P., Minister of Labor and Health.
R. H. Grant, M.P.P., Minister of Education.
Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture.
H. Mills, M.P.P., Minister of Mines.
To be sworn in as Minister with-

out Portfolio pending creation of new department by Legislature.
Lieut.-Col. D. Carmichael, M.P.P., Minister without Portfolio.
The Farmer-Labor Coalition Government was sworn in at Government House, Toronto, at 11 o'clock Friday morning. Immediately thereafter the Ministers went to Queen's Park and entered upon their administrative duties at the Parliament Buildings. The first meeting of the Cabinet was held Friday afternoon.
Official announcement was made Thursday night by Premier E. C. Drury of the members of the Cabinet. A last minute change was in the Attorney-Generalship, Mr. W. E. Raney, K.C., of Toronto, being chosen for the position after Mr. F. E. Nickle, K.C., of Kingston, had declined to accept it because of personal reasons.

CREW OF TWENTY FEARED LOST IN LAKE SUPERIOR STORM

Steamer H. E. Runnels Pounded to Pieces by Waves but Crew Rescued—John B. Owen Believed Foundered.

A despatch from Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., says:—The steamer H. E. Runnels, loaded with hard coal for Lake Linden, was pounded to pieces on the beach at Grand Marais on Friday, and there is every indication that the steamer John B. Owen, with its crew of twenty, has foundered off Manitou Island in the storm which is raging over Lake Superior.
The storm is declared by marine men to be the fiercest of the year, and snow, with wind, is adding to the perils of the graveyard of the lakes.
The Runnels, which left the Soo westbound last Monday, went to pieces at 10 o'clock Friday morning shortly after coastguards had rescued

the fourteen men of her crew. The crew came ashore in a coastguard lifeboat after battling with the waves, which had rolled over the ship steadily for hours.
One of the crew was hurt in the rescue work, but the exact extent of the injury is not known by coastguardmen.
The Owen, it is thought, lost out in a battle with death after her hatches had been blown off and giant waves filled the ship. The number of men in her crew is said to be twenty. Her Captain was George E. Benham. Word of the probable destruction of the Owen was brought to this city by the steamer Wilpen, which passed the locks downbound at 3.15.

Victory Loan Totals 673 Millions

Canada subscribed \$673,000,000 to the 1919 Victory Loan. Of this amount Ontario contributed \$354,000,000. Toronto beat Montreal by twenty millions. The Queen City subscribed 146,000,000, as compared with Montreal's \$126,000,000. Following are the figures for the Dominion by Provinces:
Ontario \$354,000,000
British Columbia 35,000,000
N. Alberta 3,000,000
S. Alberta 10,000,000
Saskatchewan 16,181,000
Manitoba 40,542,000
Montreal \$126,102,200
Quebec 35,000,000
New Brunswick 161,102,200
Nova Scotia 14,750,000
Prince Edward Island 3,000,000
Total for Dominion \$673,199,700
The above totals are not final, and may be increased somewhat by supplementary reports.

British Sending Goods to Germany

A despatch from London says:—During the first ten and one-half months after the signing of the Armistice the United Kingdom exported to Germany goods to the value of over \$80,000,000 and received from that country imports valued at about \$1,000,000. Details of these imports and exports were given by Sir Auckland Geddes, President of the Board of Trade.

England Selects First Lady Mayor

A despatch from London says:—Sixteen Labor Mayors were elected throughout England and Wales recently, including T. G. Hall of Hull, T. B. Duncann of Leeds, Alderman Fox of Manchester. The first lady mayor was elected at Stalybridge, Councillor Ida Summers. Conservative Mayors number 148, Liberals 112.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.
Toronto, Nov. 18.—Man. wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.30; No. 2 Northern, \$2.27; No. 3 Northern, \$2.23, in store Port William.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$4.15; No. 1 feed, \$1.15; No. 2 feed, 79¢; in store Port William.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, \$4.15; No. 1 feed, \$1.15; No. 2 feed, 79¢; in store Port William.
Ontario oats—No. 3 white, \$5 to \$7; according to freights outside.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.05; No. 2 do, \$1.97 to \$2.05; No. 3 do, \$1.93 to \$1.99, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.82; No. 3 yellow, \$1.81, track, Toronto, prompt shipments.
Ontario wheat—No. 1 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.08; No. 2 Spring, \$1.99 to \$2.08; No. 3 Spring, \$1.95 to \$2.01, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.
Rye—No. 2, \$2.50.
Barley—Malt, \$1.45 to \$1.48, according to freights outside.
Buckwheat—\$1.31 to \$1.33.
Rye—Nominal.
Manitoba flour—Government standard, \$11.00, Toronto.
Ontario flour—Government standard, \$9.50 to \$9.60, Montreal and Toronto, in late bags, prompt shipment.
Milled—Car lots delivered Montreal, real freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$25; good feed flour, \$3.15 to \$3.50.
Hay—No. 1, per ton, \$25 to \$26; mixed, per ton, \$18 to \$21, track, Toronto.
Straw—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$11, track, Toronto.
Country Produce—Wholesale.
Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 40 to 42¢; prints, 43 to 45¢. Creamery, fresh made solids, 58 to 59¢; prints, 59 to 60¢.
Eggs—Held, 53 to 54¢; new laid, 63 to 65¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30¢; roosters, 25¢; fowl, 20 to 25¢; ducklings, 25 to 30¢; turkeys, 35 to 40¢; squabs, doz., \$4.50.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 20 to 23¢; roosters, 20¢; fowl, 18 to 25¢; ducklings, 20¢; turkeys, 35¢.
Cheese—New, large, 31 to 31½¢; twins, 31½ to 32¢; triplets, 32 to 33¢; Stilton, 33 to 34¢.
Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 53 to 55¢; creamery, prints, 62 to 64¢.
Margarine—33 to 35¢.
Eggs—No. 1, 60 to 61¢; selects, 63 to 64¢; new laid, 75 to 79¢.
Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30¢; roosters, 25 to 28¢; fowl, 20 to 23¢; turkeys, 35¢; ducklings, 25 to 30¢; squabs, doz., \$4.50.
Live poultry—Spring chickens, 22 to 25¢; fowl, 23 to 25¢; ducks, 22 to 25¢.
Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$5.25 to \$5.75; primes, \$1.25 to \$1.75.
Meats.
Toronto, Nov. 18.—Choice heavy steers, \$12.25 to \$12.75; good heavy steers, \$11.50 to \$12; do, good, \$10.50 to \$11; do, med., \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$8.50 to \$9; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, med., \$9 to \$9.25; do, rough, \$7.25 to \$7.50; butcher cows, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, med., \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, com., \$6.50 to \$7; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10; feeders, \$10 to \$11.25; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6.25; milkers, good, \$8.50; \$11 to \$12; do, com. and med., \$5 to \$7; springers, \$9 to \$10; light ewes, \$8 to \$9; yearlings, \$9 to \$10.50; spring lambs, per cwt., \$13 to \$13.75; calves, good to choice, \$17 to \$18; hogs, fed and watered, \$17.25 to \$18; do, weighed off cars, \$17.50; do, f.o.b., \$16.25; do, do, to farmers, \$16.
Montreal, Nov. 18.—Butcher steers, medium, \$8.75 to \$9; common, \$7 to \$8.50; butcher heifers, med., \$7.50 to \$8.50; com., \$6 to 7.50; butcher cows, med., \$6.25 to \$7.50; canners, \$4.75; cutters, \$5 to \$6; butcher bulls, com., \$5 to \$6. Good veal, \$14 to \$16; med., \$8 to \$13; grass, \$6.50 to \$7. Ewes, \$7 to \$8; lambs, good, \$13.75; com., \$10.50 to \$12.50. Hogs, selects, \$17.25; lights, \$15.25 to \$16.25; heavies, \$16.25; sows, \$12.25 to \$15.25.
Live Stock Markets.
Toronto, Nov. 18.—Choice heavy steers, \$12 to \$12.25; good heavy steers, \$11.25 to \$12.75; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.50 to \$12; do, good, \$10.50 to \$11; do, med., \$9 to \$9.25; do, com., \$8.50 to \$9; bulls, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, med., \$9 to \$9.25; do, rough, \$7.25 to \$7.50; butcher cows, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do, good, \$9 to \$9.25; do, med., \$8.25 to \$8.50; do, com., \$6.50 to \$7; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10; feeders, \$10 to \$11.25; canners and cutters, \$5 to \$6.25; milkers, good, \$8.50; \$11 to \$12; do, com. and med., \$5 to \$7; springers, \$9 to \$10; light ewes, \$8 to \$9; yearlings, \$9 to \$10.50; spring lambs, per cwt., \$13 to \$13.75; calves, good to choice, \$17 to \$18; hogs, fed and watered, \$17.25 to \$18; do, weighed off cars, \$17.50; do, f.o.b., \$16.25; do, do, to farmers, \$16.
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the times of their comings and goings by signing books, of which the deputy heads of departments are custodians. Now the Civil Service Commission has reported in favor of the installation of time clocks in Government offices, and an order-in-Council has been passed by the Cabinet instructing the Public Works Department to make enquiries as to the cost of the necessary clocks.



The Birth of a New Party.
The successful U. F. O. candidates for the Ontario Legislature: 1. Edgar Watson, Victoria N.; 2. A. Hellyer, Wellington E.; 3. M. C. Fox, Essex S.; 4. H. C. Nixon, Brant N.; 5. Beniah Bowman, Manitoulin; 6. J. C. Brown, Middlesex N.; 7. R. M. Warren, Renfrew N.; 8. Warren Stringer, Haldimand; 9. John Ford, Halton; 10. J. W. Widdfield; 11. L. W. Oke, Lambton E.; 12. L. W. Oke, Lambton E.; 13. F. C. Biggs, Wentworth; 14. A. G. Tisdelle, Essex N.; 15. Malcolm McVicar, Elgin; 16. G. Sewell, Norfolk N.; 17. Carl Homuth, Waterloo S.; 18. F. G. Sandy, Victoria S.; 19. J. N. Clark, Kent E.; 20. Wesley Montgomery, Northumberland E.; 21. A. T. Walker, Oxford S.; 22. T. K. Slack, Dufferin; 23. W. J. Johnston, Lanark S.; 24. Hiram McReay, Lanark N.; 25. H. K. Denyer, Hastings E.; 26. Edgar Evans, Simcoe S.; 27. G. H. Murdoch, Simcoe Centre; 28. A. Hicks, Huron S.; 29. J. B. Johnston, Simcoe S.; 31. W. H. Casselman, Dundas; 32. R. G. Cameron, Elgin W.; 33. S. S. Staples, Durham E.; 34. N. McDonald, Peterboro E.

BRINGING UP FATHER



GOVERNMENT STOPS EXPORT OF CANADIAN COAL

Steps Taken to Protect Public Utilities and Essential Industries—Conditions in Western Canada Aggravated by Unusually Severe Weather.

Ottawa, Nov. 16.—Such are the possibilities for Canada of the situation arising out of the strike of miners in the bituminous coal fields in the United States that the Dominion Government has revived the organization formed to conserve fuel during wartime. C. A. Magrath has again taken up his duties as Fuel Controller. The Canadian Trade Commission has taken control of exports. The Provincial Governments have been asked to bring their fuel administrations into existence again and the public is being urged to exercise the greatest possible economy in the use of bituminous coal. Supplies of bituminous coal are being depleted, and may not be replenished for some little time to come. No soft coal has come to Canada from the United States since November 1st. Although the soft coal miners have been ordered to return to work, many of them are reported to be refusing to do so. The probability, therefore, is that coal production in the bituminous fields will be below normal for weeks, and the possibility that it may not regain the normal for months. In the meantime, the United States can only provide fuel for Canadian require-

CANADIAN TRADE WITH BELGIUM

Playing Large Part in Reconstruction—Proposal to Establish Linen Industry Here.

A despatch from London says:—According to statements of Canadian business men passing through London, Canadian trade is now beginning to play a large part in Belgian reconstruction. Senator Beaubien, director of the Canadian Car and Foundry Co., has been in Belgium in connection with that company's proposals to the Belgian Government for relief of transportation difficulties by provision of rolling stock, which, it is understood, will probably be accepted. Hon. Philippe Paradis, president of the Asbestos Manufacturing Co. of Montreal, has been in Belgium and Paris negotiating a further order from the French Government for cement products for use in reconstruction. The Dominion Iron and Steel Co. has been selling large quantities of iron ore to Belgium, a single recent order approximating half a million dollars, and the Nova Scotia Steel Co. is also investigating the market there. Other Canadian business men, who have recently visited this expert field, are J. H. Fortier and J. O. L'Amour, of the P. T. LePage firm. A proposal was recently made to Belgian capitalists to establish a linen weaving industry in Canada similar to that at Courtrai and other centres.

Must Keep Navy In Efficient State

A despatch from Victoria, B. C., says:—"To my mind the British navy should not be kept short of overseas squadrons. I believe that the Empire as a whole realizes the imperative necessity of maintaining ships of war not only in home waters, but in close proximity to the most distant Dominions. We must see to it that our overseas naval forces are never again permitted to be as they were prior to the war. It is due to the gallant souls that were given to the Empire in its hour of peril that such a condition should not exist again."
This declaration was made before the Canadian Club, Viscount Jellicoe, of Scapa Flow, summed up the lesson which the great admiral believed had been taught the British Commonwealth by the experiences of the war.
"I know that Great Britain is hard up," he said. "I know that the Dominions, too, are hard up, but I don't believe that the Empire feels so hard up; that it cannot keep up an efficient navy."

British Children to Play With Canadian Xmas Toys

A despatch from London says:—British children will play with Canadian toys this Christmas. An order for £1,500 worth of unbreakable toys has been placed at Harrods, one of London's largest departmental stores, with a Toronto firm. Other stores have also been stocking Canadian toys. No German toys have been bought for this year's gift season.

Advocates Agent in London Representing Agriculture

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The placing of a Canadian representative in London to look after the development of Canada's exports of agricultural produce, is advocated by Hon. S. F. Tisdelle, Minister of Agriculture, in a forward to the November issue of the Agricultural Gazette, issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Holland to Enter League When Treaty is Ratified

The Hague, Nov. 16.—Jonkheer Van Karnebeek, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has announced in the Chamber that Holland intends to enter the League of Nations immediately after ratification of the peace treaty is concluded.

Is Most Valuable Carload of Grain

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—A carload of flax sold here on Friday to agents of the British Government brought \$8.32, the most valuable car of grain ever sold in Winnipeg, according to Grain Exchange officials. The grain per bushel was \$4.26.

"The test of whether you are educated is, can you do what you ought, when you ought, whether you want to do it or not."—Herbert Spencer.
There was a foolish man And he bought a foolish block Of Yaki-Hula Common, A foolish mining stock! And now he dines on field-mice, And palls with other tramps, Which never would have happened If he'd bought war savings stamps.

The tops or side shoots of geraniums may be used for cuttings. Make the cuttings a few inches long, trim off the lower leaves and insert them firmly in pots of sandy loam. The base of each cutting should be made just below a joint. Stand the pots in a sheltered, sunny spot in the open air as long as the weather remains fair.

ESCAPING FROM A PRISON CAMP

THE FAMOUS TUNNEL AT HOLZMINDEN.

Wonderful Feat of British Prisoners in Escaping From Enemy Camp.

Wherever prisoners of war are congregated there are almost sure to be desperate attempts at escape—some of which are successful. Lieut. E. H. Garland, a British officer who was several times captured and was always ready to plan and execute some daring means of escape, writes in the Wide World Magazine of a venture that was a disappointment so far as he was concerned, though twenty-nine of his comrades got away. This was the famous tunnel at the Holzminen prison camp.

The tunnel was dug by a picked party of men with every kind of improvised tool. It started from a secluded part of the barracks and ran out some three hundred feet beyond the stockade into an open field. When the hole was finished, says Lieut. Garland, the working party went in first, about eleven o'clock, and then the other men, according to an arranged list.

As we had only five minutes' warning, we did not know who was in front or behind. I was summoned about three in the morning. "Be in the tunnel in five minutes, or you miss your turn."

It was pitch dark when I got inside the triangle room, where the mouth of the tunnel was situated, and there was a gurgling noise, something like the sound of water running down a pipe. It was caused by the people still in the tunnel, who were calling out to each other as they worked along.

The first part of the tunnel was very steep, and when I started to push my haversack in front of me, it suddenly disappeared and rolled down to the bottom. Going downhill was easy enough, but when I got to the bottom of the dip I found progress very hard work.

A Terrible Adventure.

The tunnel was so small that I had to lie flat on my stomach with my hands above my head. There was not room enough to pull one arm back or to raise my head far without hitting the roof. There was no such thing as crawling. The only way I could advance was by pushing my haversack along in front of me and then shoving myself forward by my toes. My electric torch enabled me to see what was in front. I came across bits of bulgy beef and chocolate, which had been lost out of bags. All the time the awful gurgling noise was going on and the air began to get very bad.

It should have taken about twenty minutes to worm to the end of the tunnel, but soon the man in front of me, who had been going very slowly, stopped and lay still. I thought he had fainted, but when I shook him by the foot he said, "The tunnel has fallen in and they are trying to clear it. It will only take a few minutes."

In the meantime, the chap behind me ran into my feet.

"What's wrong?" he gasped.

I told him that there was a block somewhere up ahead, but that it would probably be cleared in a few minutes.

The tunnel soon got filled up with men who knew nothing about the block. This was dangerous, as it made the air very bad. There was now so much noise that it was not possible to communicate with those behind and tell them to go back. We waited and waited. I could feel myself getting weaker. We had to wait in that suffocating place more than two hours before the man who entered last gave up and got out. The next man then started back, and the next, until I heard the man behind me say that he was returning.

Ten Reached England.

It was terrible work. We had to pull our haversacks instead of pushing them; our coats came over our heads, and it was uphill. When one of the fellows got jammed and could not move, I really thought we should be suffocated. But after a lot of struggling he got his coat off over his head, and that saved us. When I got to the uphill part I thought I should never manage it; but I struggled on, and by and by I felt some one pulling my feet. The men at the entrance had formed a human chain and were hauling us out.

It was now almost daylight, so I hurried upstairs to the secret entrance. Unfortunately, two officers were discovered to be covered with mud from head to foot. The Germans were very suspicious, and took them straight to Neimeyer, who thought they had been attempting to escape, but who never dreamed that twenty-nine of his enemies had flown. When he discovered the truth, he was enraged beyond measure.

A number of high officers from Berlin came down immediately to look at the tunnel, and they ordered it to be dug open from beginning to end.

Nineteen of the officers were recaptured, but the other ten reached England safely. The Germans, even Neimeyer himself, admitted that it was a great feat.

"Guaranteed." That looks good on packages of poultry stuff. It means that a man of backbone is backing those packages.

Styles for Children



No. 9116—Boy's Norfolk Suit. Price, 20 cents. Coat cut through at waistline; knee trousers. Cut in 5 sizes, 4 to 12 years. Size 8, with belt, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide; without belt, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 54 ins. wide.

No. 9143—Girl's Dress. Price, 20 cents. With shield, kimono sleeve with or without collar and belt. Cut in 5 sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires, with collar and belt, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 2 1/2 yds. 44 ins. wide; without collar and belt, 2 1/2 yds. 36 ins. wide, or 1 1/2 yds. 44 ins. wide.

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

A Singing "Literary."

The people in our community had met regularly in the schoolhouse every Friday night for "literary" during several years, but they seemed to be getting into a rut. The younger folks especially were not very excited about the meetings.

Attempts at brightening up the program helped some, and occasional parties of the usual "bid-for-a-supper-basket" kind had a good effect, but not for long.

The enthusiasm with which the younger people sang on their way to and from the meetings finally suggested an idea. Of course, they had always had some singing at the "literary," but it wasn't of the jovial, spontaneous kind that was needed. At the next meeting they succeeded in getting the idea accepted that they should get hold of the new popular songs and also work up some of the old favorites, and that there should be a song after each number on the program, but the big point of it was that every one must join in, singers and non-singers.

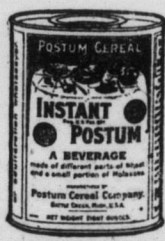
They knew very well that no one would actually feel like joining in when the time came, so they got all to agree that every one should pay a three-cent fine for every song not participated in. To enforce the rule, inspectors were appointed who, themselves singing heartily all the time, watched for people not joining in. It was necessary to choose exactly the right people for this. At first many people moved their lips and merely pretended to sing, but that led them on to singing heartily.

By the fourth week of the new style the thing was an undoubted success. The spirit of the place was entirely changed. The old awkwardness that every one had shared before gave way to a sort of thrill of interest in everything. Perhaps the people were all wondering what the next song would be. Whatever the reason, they took a keen interest in everything.

They had now dropped the "fines" system, and used another method. Some one—generally the school-teacher or the minister, but sometimes a real singing teacher—sits on the platform during all the singing, and after each song marks up on the blackboard a stroke for whichever side of the room sang the best. The rivalry runs very high each week and each month for the highest score, and the room is always divided sharply into the two sections. Moreover, the rivalry is of a particularly merry and good-natured sort. A singing "literary" after this fashion is a sure-fire success.—P. W. W.

Babies sometimes acquire a dislike for cow's milk through improper feeding.

INSTANT POSTUM



has taken the place of tea and coffee in many homes
**Convenient
Economical
Satisfying
Made instantly
Sold by Grocers.**

TONIC TREATMENT FOR THE NERVES

Neuralgia and Other Severe Nervous Disorders Cured Through the Blood.

In many severe nervous disorders the best remedy is often a tonic. The most active tonic treatment is recommended by the highest medical authorities to arrest the progress of such disease. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a tonic that acts on the nerves through the blood, which carries to the nerves the elements needed to build them up and restore them to a normal condition.

Neuralgia, sciatica, nervous headaches and a number of more severe nervous troubles are properly treated by building up the blood with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and are often entirely cured in this way. If you are nervous you can help yourself by refusing to worry, by taking proper rest and sleep, by avoiding excesses and by taking out-door exercise. For medicine take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and you will soon notice the beneficial effect of this tonic in every part of the system. Miss Annie L. Johnston, R.R. No. 1, Listowel, Ont., is one of the numerous sufferers from nervous troubles who has found a cure through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Miss Johnston says:—"For a long time I was a severe sufferer from nervous troubles with the result that I grew very pale and weak. Medical treatment did not help me, and various medicines had no beneficial effect, until finally a friend advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began their use and took the pills regularly for several months, with the result that I not only gained in weight, but have recovered my full health and strength. I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly for what they have done for me."

To build up the blood there is one remedy that has been a household word for a generation, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put color in the cheeks and lips and drive away that unnatural, tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight, good wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

What is a Tidal Wave?

Much of the storm's terrific damage at Corpus Christi is said to have been caused by a "tidal wave" of great height, which swept away entire blocks of houses.

But what is a tidal wave? It has nothing whatever to do with the tides. Any great onrush of the sea that overwhelms the land is called a tidal wave. In 1867 such a wave threw the United States cruiser *Monongahela* clear out of the harbor and into the town of Friedrichstadt, on the island of Santa Cruz.

Such waves may be due to various causes. They may represent a heaping up of masses of water by a hurricane of wind, as at Corpus Christi. Or an earthquake under the sea may be the cause.

Submarine volcanic eruptions are of not very infrequent occurrence, and earthquakes are liable to accompany them. Or a mere slipping of strata in the sea-floor may cause earthquakes. If, incidentally to the volcanic or seismic disturbance, one part of the sea-floor sinks or another part rises, there must be a consequent rush of water, which may assume the proportions of what is called a tidal wave.

The great earthquake that destroyed Lisbon in 1755 was supplemented by a tidal wave which rolled up the valley of the Tagus from the ocean, submerging all the lower portions of the city and destroying thousands of lives. Twenty-five years ago Japan was visited by a series of terrific tidal waves, which ran fifteen or twenty miles inland. They accompanied great earthquake shocks.

The tidal wave above mentioned, at Santa Cruz, also struck St. Thomas, where a wall of water that looked fifty feet high ran up over the land. There were severe earthquakes all night, and the people, believing that the island was going to sink, besought the commander of an American warship (which had survived the wave by a

miracle) to take them off. He did carry 2,000 of them to Santa Cruz.

The Time to Cut Timber.

The time of cutting has very little effect upon durability. If timber is properly cared for after it is cut, the method of handling posts, poles and logs at different times of the year, however, does influence their durability.

Late spring and summer cutting: Posts, poles and other rough products cut in late spring and early summer are more likely to be attacked by insects and fungi, because the wood is freshly cut and in the most favorable condition for attack at a time when insects and the spores of fungi are most active. Seasoning also proceeds more rapidly during the warmer months and may cause excessive checking. If the wood is peeled when cut, and piled openly for kids for seasoning, the opportunity for decay will be reduced to a minimum, but checking will not be retarded. In no case should the wood be allowed to lie in direct contact with the ground. Checking can be reduced somewhat by locating the piles in a shaded but dry place. The bark peels most easily in spring. It can be removed at any other time of the year, but the labor and expense will probably be greater.

Fall and winter cutting: Timber cut in late fall and winter seasons more slowly and with less checking than during the warmer months. When proper storage or handling is impracticable, winter cutting is best. Fungi and insects do not attack wood out-of-doors in cold weather, and by the time warm weather arrives the wood is nearly seasoned and less susceptible to attack. It is for this reason that winter cutting is advantageous, and not on account of a smaller amount of moisture or sap in the wood in winter, as the popular belief has it. Nor does there seem to be much to the moon theory.

HEALTH FOR THE BABY

The baby of to-day is the man or woman of to-morrow. Thus the success of the future man or woman depends upon the baby's present welfare. If the baby is sickly and ill-nourished it is not to be expected that he will grow into a strong, active man who will hold his own in the business world a few years hence. Mothers, if you have a fine healthy baby three years or more old, you owe the future to keep your little ones well now. This can be easily done if Baby's Own Tablets are kept in the house. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus make baby healthy and strong. Concerning them Mrs. W. Orser, Elginburg, Ont., writes:—"I have a fine healthy boy three years and have used Baby's Own Tablets for him ever since he was a small baby. I certainly think them a splendid medicine." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Biggest Eyes.

The most enormous of all eyes are those of the giant squid, a cephalopod that attains a length of 150 feet, two-thirds of which, however, is represented by its pair of long-distance tentacles.

No specimen so large has ever been captured, but its eyes, like those of the fish, would probably be no less than two feet in diameter. A small fifty-footer in the Smithsonian Institution has eyes with a diameter of twelve inches.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Gentlemen,—In July, 1915, I was thrown from a road by a horse, injuring my hip and back badly and was obliged to use a crutch for 14 months. In Sept., 1916, Mr. Wm. Outridge of Lachute urged me to try MINARD'S LINIMENT, which I did with the most satisfactory results and to-day I am as well as ever in my life.

Yours sincerely

MATTHEW BAINES, mark

New Zealand Census.

The New Zealand Government statistics relating to the census of 1916 have just been made public. In classifying dwellings by the number of rooms the figures show that out of 229,423 private dwellings in New Zealand 9,000 had one room, 8,350 two rooms, 10,500 three rooms, 49,000 four rooms, 58,000 five rooms, 50,000 six rooms, 22,000 seven rooms and 10,800 eight rooms. Country districts account for most of the small houses. The overwhelming preponderance of wood in the construction of dwellings in New Zealand is shown by the fact that 219,000 were constructed of wood, 7,000 of brick, 1,280 of stone and 1,680 of concrete. In many counties there was not a single dwelling built of brick or stone, but these districts were in the back-blocks of New Zealand, where there are but few houses. Of the total dwellings and tenements 109,000 are being rented, 12,000 bought on time payment, 55,000 bought on mortgage and 56,860 the unencumbered property of the occupants. In the Auckland metropolitan area 15,000 homes are rented, 16,300 held under mortgage and 5,000 are unencumbered.

To remove paint from clothes, saturate the spot two or three times with equal parts of ammonia and turpentine, and then wash out in soapwater.

'SYRUP OF FIGS' CHILD'S LAXATIVE

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



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

Mother! You must say "California."

General and the Jug.

General Bailloud, who commanded part of the French expeditionary force in the Balkans, was so well liked by his men that nearly every good story that originated in his corps was either about him or attributed to him. Among the most amusing of these is one that has to do with the general and a soldier who was returning alone to quarters near Monastir with a water jug in each hand.

Coming across another mud-stained pole sitting beside the road, the soldier halted him: "How goes it, old man?" "Very well," said the other. "Can't you carry one of these jugs for me?"

"Certainly," came the answer, and the two men went on together.

"Would you believe it," said the first soldier, "they have chucked me into the grade of corporal!"

"What of that?" replied the other. "Didn't they chuck me into the grade of general?"

The soldier nearly dropped his jug, then drew closer and made out three faint stars on a mud-stained sleeve. He drew himself up at attention and saluted.

"Walk on, corporal," said General Bailloud, and together they trudged into camp, each bearing a water jug.

MONEY ORDERS.

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

His Special Gift.

A school trustee visited one of the schools over which he bears rule, and made something of a speech to the assembled children.

"Now," said the great man, "the thing that you want to keep in mind is that you should always seek to do some one thing better than anyone else can do it. You can begin to do that right now. Tell me—is there any one among you who can do that one thing better than anyone else?"

A youngster held up his hand.

"And what is it?"

"I can read my own writing better than anyone else can," said the boy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Had a Better One. A college professor who was always ready for a joke was asked by a student if he would like a good recipe for catching rabbits.

"Why, yes," replied the professor, "What is it?"

"Well," said the student, "you crouch down behind a thick stone wall and make a noise like a turnip."

"That may be," said the professor, with a twinkle in his eye. "But a better way than that would be for you to go and sit quietly in a bed of cabbage heads and look natural."

RASCALS

Biliousness, Headache, Colds, Constipation, driven out with "Cascarets"

Why take nasty cathartics, sickening salts, or stomach-turning oils to drive these rascals out? Let gentle, harmless Cascarets remove the liver and bowel poisons which is keeping your head dizzy, your tongue coated, your skin sallow, your breath offensive, and your stomach sour. Get a box of Cascarets at the drug store and rid your liver, stomach, and bowels of the excess bile, poisons, and waste which are keeping you miserable. Cascarets never gripe, never sicken, never inconvenience. They cost so little and work while you sleep.

ED. ISSUE No. 47—19.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Her Way Out.

"Ould Mary Donohue," the seller of eggs and milk, became Mrs. Donohue when she inherited her uncle's money and went to Dublin to live like "th' gentry." One day a lawyer's clerk, an English youth, called on her, on business, to request her signature to some papers.

"Just ye sign thim yerself," young man, an O'll make me mark," said the good lady promptly. "Since me even got so bad, I've not been able to write a word."

"And—how do you spell your name?" asked the clerk shyly.

"Shure, just whatever way ye fancies," replied Mrs. Donohue, blandly. "Since I lost me teeth, shure it's not a single blessed word I can spell!"

Pat's Discovery.

Strolling along the quays of New York harbor, an Irishman came across the wooden barricade which is placed around an inclosure where immigrants suspected of suffering from contagious diseases are isolated.

"Phwat's this boarding for?" he inquired of a bystander.

"Oh," was the reply, "that's to keep out fever and things like that, you know."

"Indade!" said Pat. "Oive often heard of the Board of Health, but, be jabbers, it's the first time O've seen it!"

Buy Thrift Stamps.

Sure! High Heels Cause Corns But Who Cares Now

Because style decrees that women crowd and buckle up their tender toes in high heel footwear they suffer from corns, then they cut and trim at these painful spots which merely makes the corn grow hard. This suicidal habit may cause lockjaw and women are warned to stop it.

A few drops of a drug called freez-e applied directly upon a sore corn gives quick relief and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts out without pain. Ask the drug store man for a quarter of an ounce of freez-e, which costs very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet.

This drug is an ether compound and drives in a moment and simply shrivels up the corn without inflaming or even irritating the surrounding tissue or skin. Clip this out and pin on your wife's dresser.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedy
Back on
DOG DISEASES
and How to Feed
Mailed Free to any Address by the Author,
H. Clay Glover, D. V. M.,
115 West 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

WHEN YOU SUFFER FROM RHEUMATISM

Almost any man will tell you that Sloan's Liniment means relief

For practically every man has used it who has suffered from rheumatic aches, soreness of muscles, stiffness of joints, the results of weather exposure.

Women, too, by the hundreds of thousands, use it for relieving neuritis, lame backs, neuralgia, sick headache. Clean, refreshing, soothing, economical, quickly effective. Say "Sloan's Liniment" to your druggist. Made in Canada. Get it today. 85c, 70c, 50c.

Sloan's
Liniment
Keep it handy

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



The name "Bayer" identifies the only genuine Aspirin—the Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years and now made in Canada. Always buy an unbroken package of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which

contains proper directions for Colds, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuritis, Joint Pains, and Pain generally. Tin boxes of 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Larger "Bayer" packages. There is only one Aspirin—"Bayer"—You must say "Bayer."

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

Classified Advertisements.

FOR SALE.
PAIR PRACTICALLY BLACK FOXES.
Also twenty other pairs. Reid Bros.
Bothwell, Ontario.

WANTED.
RAW FURS. WHAT HAVE YOU?
What price? Reid Bros., Bothwell,
Ontario.

WANTED.
FIRST CLASS GARAGE MAN.
State experience and wages wanted.
Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

SITUATIONS VACANT.
ARE YOU LOOKING FOR AN OPEN-
ING to prove your ability? Or are
you just drifting along on the principle
that "everything comes to him who
waits"—without much thought of your
efficiency? If you are in the latter
class, be up and doing—train your mind
and memory so as to be ready for Op-
portunity when it comes your way. In
other words, "aim high." If you know
you have ability, why not use the wait-
ing moments to improve your effi-
ciency? Small town or big city, or on the
township side line, it matters not—the
Pelmas System is conducted by mail.
Mind and Memory tells you all about
it. A book is free and lays no ob-
ligation upon you to enroll, though
you'll be surprised to find how moderate
the fee is required. Write for the book
and particulars to-day to the Pelmas
Institute, 76 Temple Building, Toronto,
Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.
HENS WANTED, ALIVE, 19 CENTS
a pound, any size. I pay express
within 100 miles of Toronto. No deduc-
tion for shrinkage. Samuel Lewis, 866
Dundas West, Toronto.

BUSINESSMEN, TORONTO PROPER-
TIES. Ontario and Western farms
for sale or exchange. Davis, 125 Victoria
St., Toronto.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.
Internal and external, cured without
pain by our home treatment. Write us
before it's too late. Prepared from Spruce
Gum, Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Peat Yields Oils.
Some of the peat mined in New Zea-
land is so well filled with kauri gum
particles that it can be made to yield
oils that are valuable substitutes for
gasoline or benzene or use in varnish-
es.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.
Buy Thrift Stamps.

For Coughs, Colds,
and the relief of in-
flammatory conditions
of the throat arising
from Bronchitis, Asthma,
and other affections of the
Respiratory Organs.
Prepared from Spruce
Gum and other medi-
cinal agents. Success-
fully used for 60 years.

Always buy the Large Size

GRAY'S SYRUP
RED SPRUCE GUM

Manufactured by WATSON & CO., New York

SINCE 1870

SHILOH
30 YEARS COUGHS

Miss Flora Boyko
Tells How Cuticura
Healed Her Pimples

"My face was very itchy at first,
and after that it was covered with
pimples that disfigured it
badly. The pimples were
hard and red and they were
small, and they were scat-
tered all over my face and
were itchy to the touch
and I could not sleep."
"These bothered me nearly a year
before I used Cuticura Soap and Oint-
ment and when I had used five cakes
of Cuticura Soap and five boxes of
Cuticura Ointment I was healed."
(Signed) Miss Flora M. Boyko,
Gardenton, Man., Dec. 20, 1918.

Having obtained a clear healthy
skin by the use of Cuticura, keep it
clear by using the Soap for all toilet
purposes, assisted by touches of
Ointment as needed. Do not fail to
include the exquisitely scented Cuti-
cure Talcum in your toilet prepara-
tions. Splendid after bathing.

For full details, send for "Cuticura
and Talcum" address post-card: "Cuticura,
Dept. 3, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

THE NEXT SAFEST AND BEST INVESTMENT

TO THE VICTORY BOND Right Now, is an Investment in Desirable Merchandise at Our Present Moderate Prices.

Merchandise today at less price to our customers than mill prices to us for spring buying.

Wonderful Values in All Wool Underwear

In the celebrated Stanfield and Watson makes. Quality our customers know. Big range of prices—\$1 to \$3.50.

Ladies' Winter Coats

Style up to the minute. In desirable materials. In new colors—Taupe, Brazilian, New Blue, Cactus Green. Underpriced at a saving of \$5 to \$8 on exactly same garments as city stores, prices—\$27.50 to \$38.50.

Attractive Silk Department

The materials now having the big run will be found here in new shades for autumn and winter. Compare the values we offer in Georgettes, Crepe-de-chenes, Duchesse, Taffetas, Poplins at prices for better grades from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per yard.

Hosiery of Merit

In plain, full-fashioned as well as 1-1 rib. Pure English Botany Wool. In all sizes, from small children to outside sizes of women's. Prices—50c to \$1.25. Every price much less than today's values.

Worsted Hosiery for Boys and Girls

Heavy school and outside wear. Lock stitch, double knee, correctly shaped to fit—50c to \$1.

Holey Teaser Hosiery for Boys and Girls

Great to wear, heavy enough to be warm. Special prices—45c to 65c.

Good Shoes for Wet Weather

Glove Grain Kip, soft and pliable, solid leather soles, solid leather counters. This store is selling more shoes each season. There must be a reason, suppose you try.

Piles of Best Makers' Rubbers

To fit all lasts. Special prices in guaranteed long Rubber Boots at \$4.85.

The style and quality of Clothing we handle makes safe buying, satisfied customers and quick sales. See our wonderful values in Overcoats and Suits compared with the ordinary ready-mades.

Victory Bonds will be taken at any time at cash value at this store

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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

ADVERTISEMENT—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application. JOB PRINTING—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out programs, books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1919

CLEAN THE FURNACE

Soot has an important bearing on the conservation of heat. While much has been said and written regarding the necessity for economy of fuel, this question of soot, equally important from the householder's standpoint, has been rather overlooked. Since the coal supply is limited, it is absolutely essential that the maximum quantity of heat obtainable be utilized. An examination of many heating systems shows that considerable quantities of soot have been permitted to remain deposited on the interior surfaces of hot-water furnaces, preventing the heated gases from the fire-pot from accomplishing their duty of imparting the ultimate amount of heat energy to raise the temperature of the water in the boiler.

GET THE CHEERFUL HABIT

Here's a little bit of genuine wisdom culled from ripe experience: Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sunbeam in a sick-room. Learn to keep your troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have an ache, headache or rheumatism. Don't cry. Tears are well enough in novels, but they are out of place in real life. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-natured man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere and he is a nuisance as well.

SPLENDID HYPOCRISY THIS

Life, as we civilized beings live it is one vast hypocrisy. And it would all be inexpressibly pathetic were it not for the fact that it is so splendid. How often it is that a smile but masks an aching heart; how often the cheery word hides despair. Very brave, indeed, is this hypocrisy of life. You will meet a man on the street and say, "How are things going with you?" And he will say, "Fine." You will meet a woman and ask, "How are you feeling?" And she will say, "Fine." And, as likely as not, things are not going at all well with the man. And the woman feels any way but well.

Yet they hide their fears, their worries, their disappointments, their mental and physical sufferings from the eyes of those whom they meet and with whom they associate in life.

Women are the bravest. How many a woman there is who has a bad husband or a bad son, yet who never whines about it. They smile though they may be seldom well. It is a fine bravado, is it not? How gloomy and grouchy the world would be were it not for this hypocrisy.

It is a thing that makes us take our hat off to the average man and woman. In the face of it, the soldier on the battlefield is not so worthy of his laurel wreath as these folks are who trudge the commonplace walks of the world.

FADS AND FUNDAMENTALS

The spelling and writing of many children who have spent years at school are the lament of employers and discerning parents. A Toronto trustee who has visited 75 per cent. of the schools of the city says he found the pupils "running around catching bugs and mounting plants and butterflies." Another trustee complains of the overloading of the curriculum with "trills and fads," instancing the sewing of buttons on dolls' dresses and the "making of some little dish of stuff over a single gas burner."

No doubt there are attractive arguments for all these features, but time devoted to them is ill-spent in the case of the pupil who emerges from school so deficient in spelling, writing, reading and arithmetic as not to be able to meet the demands of a business office, to say nothing of education for its own sake. It is idle to talk of broadening a child's intellectual interests when the rudiments are neglected. Even from a utilitarian point of view, the making of a living, no tools can take the place of the three R's. Unless the child is well equipped with these he will be handicapped in any walk in life. Without proficiency in reading especially the boy or girl will be without the key that opens all doors to knowledge, whether useful in the narrow sense of the word or the higher kind that makes for culture and self-improvement.

Children in the primary and secondary schools today dabble at more subjects than did their grandparents, but their reading and writing and general use of English give the impression that the little red school house, if it taught fewer "trills," laid more stress on fundamentals than does the modern palace of learning—Globe.

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

RENEWAL TIME

November and December are the months in which most people renew their newspaper subscriptions for the coming year. You will save money and bother by handing in your renewals at The Transcript office. (Clubbing rates in effect for a short time only.)

Transcript and Globe.....	\$5.25
Transcript and Mail and Empire.....	5.25
Transcript and Toronto Daily Star.....	4.50
Transcript and Toronto Daily World.....	5.25
Transcript and Toronto Sunday World.....	4.00
Transcript and Free Press.....	5.25
Transcript and Advertiser.....	5.25
Transcript and Family Herald and Weekly Star.....	2.75

Get your renewals in early; rates may advance after Jan. 1. Call or address Transcript Office only.

If a foolish man wants to buy or sell anything, says an exchange, he rides all over the country in the hot sun looking for the party of the second part. The wise man puts a few lines in the newspaper, and lets them go all over the country for him while he sits in the shade or goes along about his business. When any man has a cow or horse to sell, there is some other man somewhere who is waiting to buy the thing, but these two men might travel a week without finding each other. Advertising in the paper brings them together.

A Family Treat

A real good treat for every member of one's family would be a year's subscription to the Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal. It costs only \$1.25 and each subscriber receives a handsome souvenir portrait of the Prince of Wales, 16 x 22 inches. The portrait alone is well worth the money. The Family Herald and Weekly Star is a credit to Canada. It has over three quarters of a million readers and thousands more are being added each week. It is a wonderful combination of a newspaper, family magazine and agricultural journal, the best of its kind in America. It is well worth a trial for a year. Every member of your family would be benefited by the weekly visit of that great paper.

THE LATE CHARLES N. SMITH

Charles Napier Smith, who died recently at Sault Ste. Marie of pleuro pneumonia, was the son of the late Rev. Philander Smith, a Methodist minister, and was born in 1846 at Tapscott, Ont. The father died when Charles was quite a young lad, and the mother and family then moved to Glencoe, where they resided for a number of years. Charles received his public school education here. In the early nineties he joined the Globe staff as a telegraph operator, but, becoming interested in newspaper writing, later entered into reportorial work, and eventually covered the Legislature for the Globe. About eighteen years ago he left Toronto to become publisher of the Sault Ste. Marie Express, with which he had remained until his death. He was an unsuccessful

ANOTHER VICTIM OF RHEUMATISM

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



MR. AMEDEE GARCEAU

32 Hickory St., Ottawa, Ont.

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

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

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

AMEDEE GARCEAU.

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

There is just one way to force down prices, and that is to dig in and produce, and there can be no decline in values until there is a surplus of commodities.

Miller's Worm Powders are sweet and palatable to children, who show no hesitancy in taking them. They will certainly bring all worm troubles to an end. They are a strengthening and stimulating medicine, correcting the disorders of digestion that the worms cause and imparting a healthy tone to the system most beneficial to development.

AUCTION SALES

On east half south half lot 10, L. W. R. Mosa, on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at one o'clock—1 gelding 8 years old, heavy; 1 gelding 9 years old, heavy; 1 mare rising 4 years old, by Golden Glow; 1 five year-old cow, due to freshen in January; 4 steers, 2 years old; 1 steer, 1 year old; 1 heifer, 2 years old; 1 brood sow and 7 pigs by side; 1 Massey-Harris binder, 6 ft. cut; 1 dump hay rake, 10 ft. wide; 1 Cockshutt cultivator, new; 1 steel land roller; 1 broad-tire wagon; 1 Fleury walking plow, No. 21; 1 Wilkinson walking plow, No. 3; 1 set of harrows, 3 sections; 1 weeder, 10 ft. wide; 1 gravel box; 2 sets of double heavy harness; 2 sets of single light harness; 1 hay car, fork, pulleys and rope; 1 hay knife; a quantity of 2-in. plank; 1 fanning mill; material for a hay rack; 100 ft. rope, 7-8 in. in size; forks, shovels, hoses, whiffletrees, neckyokes, and other articles of use on a farm.—Richard S. Jackson, proprietor; McTaggart & McIntyre, auctioneers.

The undersigned auctioneer has received instructions to sell at 1.30 p.m. sharp on Thursday, Nov. 27, the property known as Appin Cheese Factory, consisting of the buildings, and the machinery used in the manufacture of cheese, including the following articles:—1 set scales, cap. 2,000 lbs.; 1 set scales, cap. 240 lbs.; 1 steel water tank, cap. about 300 gals.; 1 wooden tank, cap. about 500 gals.; 1 wooden pump; 1 Babcock tester, 24-bottle cap.; 1 circular saw and frame; 2 blis. cheese salt; 2 gals. cheese coloring; 30 cheese boxes; 2 cheese presses and 12 cheese hoops, in good condition; 1 curd mill; 1 curd sink; 2 milk vats; 1 vat frame; a quantity of shafting, belting, pulleys, brackets and piping; 1 ten horse-power boiler, E. Leonard & Sons; 1 six horse-power engine, E. Leonard & Sons; a quantity of pine shelving, 8 ft. x 14 in. x 1 1/2 in., and sundry other articles. The main building is a timber frame structure 35 ft. x 70 ft., 20 ft. posts, consisting of 7 bents, timber 10 in. square, double-beamed and truss-rodded throughout the frame. The siding is V pine, rafters 2 x 6 pine 24 ft. long. Joists 2 x 10 upstairs and down, covered with 1 1/2 in. pine floor. Lining and ceiling both upstairs and down is of matched V pine and partitions of dressed and matched pine. The driveway is 12 x 16 and will be offered separately, as will also the engine room, 12 x 21, sided with pine siding and newly roofed. The main building contains upwards of 24,000 feet of pine lumber. The main building will be offered subject to a reserve bid, and if not sold the block will be offered in portions to suit purchasers. Terms on building—25 per cent. on day of sale, balance in one month without interest. Terms on equipment and parts of building—cash. Appin Cheese Mfg. Co., proprietors; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Service on all cars

Having taken over the service end of the garage repair shop of N. & A. M. Graham, we are prepared to give first-class Chevrolet service as well as Fords and all other makes of cars, along with a full line of genuine Chevrolet and Ford parts.

We solicit your patronage as we need no introduction as to our past record, being in Glencoe vicinity for the past four years. All work guaranteed. Service all hours. Phone 49. Agents for famous Hoag Oil Engines.

DOTTERER & MCFARLANE



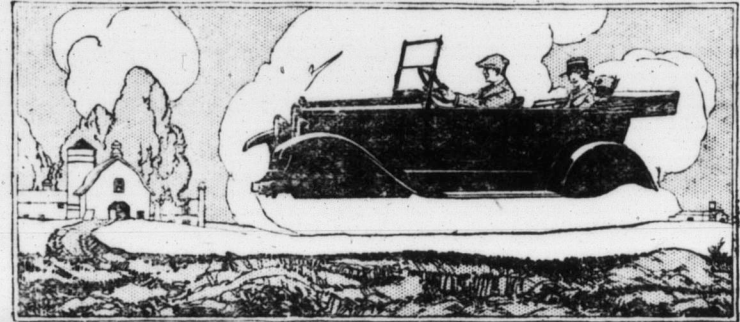
RAW FURS WANTED

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

ROSS LIMITED MANUFACTURERS Established 1888 LONDON - - - - - ONT.

The municipal candidate is up against a new proposition; he must now extend his hand-shaking to women he doesn't know.

Caution.—The Transcript employs no agents. The public is cautioned not to pay money to strangers on our account.



With Three-Point Suspension Springs New Overland 4 Seems to "Sail Over the Roads"

THE new Three-Point Suspension Springs of Overland 4 permit the wheels to go up and down but protect car and passengers from ordinary road jolts.

Bumping, twisting, swaying and vibrating are wonderfully lessened.

The springs of Overland 4, attached at the ends of a 130-inch Springbase, give the riding comfort and road steadiness heretofore possible only with cars of long wheelbase and great weight, yet Overland 4 retains the light weight and economy advantages of 100-inch wheelbase.

Three-Point Suspension Springs protect the car from the hammering and wear of road blows. They lengthen its life and reduce upkeep costs.

Equipment of Overland 4 is dependable and complete from Auto-Lite Starting and Lighting to Demountable Rims.

250,000 miles of test have made the strength and endurance of this car a matter of record.

See Overland 4 at the first opportunity. Ask for Booklet. Overland 4 Touring, \$1195; Roadster, \$1195; Coupe, \$1845; Sedan, \$1995. Prices f.o.b. Toronto, War Tax included.



Wm. McCallum - Dealer - Glencoe
Willys-Overland, Limited, Toronto, Canada

The Road to Independence



Trouble comes to all of us at one time or another.

The man with a snug bank account, is fortified against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune".

It is the duty of every man to lay aside something for the inevitable rainy day.

Open a Savings Account today—and take your first step along the road to independence.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.
GLENCOE BRANCH, J. A. McKellar, Manager.
Rothwell Branch, F. C. Smith, Manager.
Newbury Branch, E. G. Murdoch, Manager.
Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent at Glencoe Branch.

MRS. CURRIE'S LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR STORE

MILLINERY, SILK DRESSES, ODD SKIRTS AND WAISTS

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.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., Minister

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 23
Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Railway Trains at Glencoe

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

Main Line

Eastbound—No. 20, Toronto express, 3.35 a. m.; No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9.37 a. m.; No. 18, express, local points to London, 2.55 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6.05 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express to London, 10.40 p. m.

Westbound—No. 7, Detroit express, 4.45 a. m.; No. 75, local mail and express, 7.30 a. m.; No. 115, Detroit express, 12.35 p. m.; No. 13, local mail and express, 6.37 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10.05 p. m.

Nos. 7, 11, 15, 16, 18 and 20, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line

Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9.37 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12.15 p. m.; way freight, 4.20 p. m.

Westbound—No. 3, express, 1.44 p. m.; No. 353, mixed, local points to St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2.50 p. m.; way freight, 9.25 a. m.

Nos. 2 and 3, Sundays included.

Kingscourt Branch

Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, London and points west—No. 269, mixed, 7.35 a. m.; No. 365, passenger, 6.40 p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7.05 a. m.; No. 364, mixed, 5.55 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Eastbound—No. 634, 12.25 p. m.; No. 672, Chatham mixed, 4.17 p. m.; No. 22, stops for Toronto passengers, 5.46 p. m.

Westbound—No. 635, for Windsor, 4.48 a. m.; No. 671, Chatham mixed, 9.20 a. m.; No. 633, 8.16 p. m.

Trains 22, 634, 633 and 635, Sundays included.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

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

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

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

APPIN

In a letter to the Appin Patriotic Society and the council of the township of Ekfrid, Fred Rice, a war veteran, now at Kingston, Ont., warmly expresses his appreciation of their kindness. In part his letter is as follows:—As for the Appin Patriotic Society, I wish to state that I feel very much indebted to that organization, as I have been presented with several parcels from the mothers and good women of that particular society while in France and overseas. I wish to thank the township council also for their many kind thoughts and kind actions towards me. I know that the good peace-loving people of Ekfrid township have worked untiringly for the men at the front, and for my part I cannot express in words just how much kindness and cheer each parcel from the Appin people has brought with it.

NORTH EKFRID

Mrs. Sam Ramey has returned from a visit in Windsor.

Mr. Graham is building a chopping mill.

The roads have all been repaired through these parts.

Arthur Hardy is home from Carman-gay, Alberta.

Mrs. C. Sifton has arrived home again.

Young People's meeting of North Ekfrid will be held at the home of Rev. Mr. McCulloch on Thursday evening.

Reginald Ayres, who has been in France for some time, is visiting here.

One of the problems the farmer legislators will have to solve is to make the seasonal allowance provide the salary of the extra hired man needed at home owing to their absence from the home fields.—Toronto paper.

Alex. McAlpine & Son, dealers in flour and feed, coal, salt, cement, etc.

sented by local talent, after which there were several amusing contests much enjoyed both by participants and spectators. Lunch, consisting of sandwiches, pumpkin pie a la mode and coffee, was served and brought the pleasant evening to a close.

The death occurred at Hamilton on Thursday afternoon of Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson, sister of the late Mrs. Wm. Sutherland of Glencoe. She was upwards of 85 years of age and was born at London, Ont., a daughter of Wm. Robb, one of the earliest settlers. Mrs. Robertson leaves one son and one daughter—Thomas R. B. Robertson, of the assessment department, Hamilton, and Miss Hattie Robertson, in the grocery business in that city.

At a pretty home wedding in St. Thomas on Wednesday of last week D. K. McRae of Glencoe and Miss Margaret Stinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stinson, were united in marriage in the presence of the immediate relatives only. On the evening before, some forty of Miss Stinson's friends gathered at her home and showed her with many useful and handsome gifts. After a wedding trip to Toronto and Fergus Mr. and Mrs. McRae arrived at Glencoe on Sunday evening and will reside on Victoria street, south, for the winter.

An unusually interesting program was presented at the last regular meeting of the Glencoe Book Club held on Monday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. (Dr.) McLachlan. Mrs. J. N. Currie and Mrs. A. J. Wright had the entertainment in hand, which took the form of a juvenile musicale. The little artists for the occasion were Mabel Wright, Eleanor Sutherland and Helen Clarke in piano solos; Margaret Dickson in two vocal solos; and Kathleen McIntyre in a recitation. The little folks acquitted themselves most admirably and gave the audience a fund of local talent in store for the future. Interesting readings by Mrs. Peter McArthur and Miss Frances Moss supplemented the program. Lunch was served by Mrs. McLachlan at the conclusion of the meeting.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Mrs. Archer and children of Tilbury are at Mrs. Blackwell's.

Miss Margaret Precious of Detroit spent the week-end at her home here.

Miss Helen McFarlane and Wm. Gunn of London spent Sunday at Colin Leitch's.

Rev. W. J. Ford returned last week from a visit with relatives in the east.

Miss Tenie Sutherland is spending a few weeks visiting relatives in Hamilton.

N. and A. M. Graham are in Toronto this week attending a Case tractor convention.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Clannahan were guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. L. McTaggart, Appin, last Wednesday.

Mrs. Errett has returned to her home in Bothwell after a lengthy visit in London, Melbourne and Ekfrid.

George Harvey of Detroit spent the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harvey, Woodgreen.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Galbraith of Appin were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McTaggart of London last week.

Mrs. A. B. McDonald and daughter Eliza spent over Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. McDonald's brothers at Ingersoll and Springfield.

Charles Sutherland was at Hamilton on Saturday attending the funeral of his aunt, the late Mrs. Elizabeth Robertson.

Miss Ella and Jack and Archie McRae attended the marriage of their brother, D. K. McRae, at St. Thomas on Wednesday of last week.

Mrs. L. W. M. Freele will receive on Wednesday afternoon, November 25, from 3 to 5, and on the last Thursday of each month thereafter.

Mrs. A. Smart of Camrose announces the engagement of her daughter, Ada, to Mr. William Ross of Rosedale, Alberta, the marriage to take place shortly.

Mrs. A. E. Sutherland returned on Tuesday evening from a visit of several days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Anderson, and sister, Mrs. McIntyre, at Windsor.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bond of Longwood announce the engagement of their daughter, Florence Margery, to Archie G. McIntyre of London, the wedding to take place early in December.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Templeton of Detroit announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace Alma, to Oscar F. Howard of Edmonton, Alberta, son of Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Howard, formerly of Glencoe.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Fresh fish arriving daily at George's grocery.

Several young pigs for sale.—A. M. Leitch, Moss.

Two girls wanted. Wages \$20 per month. McKellar House, Glencoe.

Cheese celery for packing, at the gardens on Saturdays.—David Squire.

For sale—fifteen Lincoln ewe lambs, also some aged ewes.—D. A. Coulthard.

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

Ferrets for sale—white ferrets—\$3 for quick sale.—Connie Moore, Route 2, Wardville.

Lost—in Glencoe, lady's long black scarf. Finder please leave same at Transcript office.

For sale—a buggy, single harness and heavy double harness, also a cutter.—Ben. Towers.

Wanted—several, with or without experience, or to assist in the office.—E. A. Maybaw & Co.

Good farm house to rent on lot 13, con. 4, Ekfrid. Apply to Peter McIntyre, Route 3, Appin.

Comfortable frame cottage on Victoria street, north, for sale. Apply to Mrs. Barbara Sullivan.

Five thoroughbred registered Lincoln bucks, yearlings, for sale.—D. D. Graham, lot 2, con. 3, Moss.

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

When in Glencoe get your horses shod at Love's blacksmith shop. Two men to do the work and no long waits.

Good warm room, with board, in private family; for two men, who would share room; central. Enquire at Transcript office.

For sale—a frame built cottage situated on south half lot 1, con. 5, Ekfrid. Apply to G. A. A. 802 Stanley avenue, Detroit, Mich.

The annual meeting of the farmers' club of S. S. No. 4, Ekfrid, will be held on Friday evening, Nov. 21. A full attendance is requested.

We have for sale a few Oxford ram lambs and yearling rams, also some Poland China hogs, both sexes and different ages.—Wm. McTaggart, Appin.

The Lambton Creamery Company will receive poultry at the implement house, back of John Smith's butcher shop, from Tuesday morning until Friday night of each week until further notice is given. See A. McNeill, L. Goff or W. Muirhead.

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

WEATHER CHANGES

(Written Tuesday)

This part of Ontario had its first freeze-up of the season last week, after an autumn that was nearly all warmth and sunshine. As yet there has been no snow; there is occasionally a faint suspicion of Indian summer in the air and the mild winter prophet is having an innings.

(Written Wednesday)

Snow covered the ground to the depth of a few inches this morning. A cold, north-west wind is blowing, with light snow flurries. Winter is evidently here.

A superstitious individual says it is a bad sign to write another man's name on a note.

The Bowels Must Act Healthily.—In most ailments the first care of the medical man is to see that the bowels are open and fully performing their functions. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded that certain ingredients in them act on the bowels solely and they are the very best medicine available to produce healthy action of the bowels. Indeed, there is no other specific so serviceable in keeping the digestive organs in healthful action.

There is not much mystery, or even any at all, in the dislike of "experts" that is felt and expressed by not a few. The expert man is a man who knows other men and tells them that the way in which they are doing their work is not the best way—that it is a bad, costly, or even stupid way—and that if they will only listen to him and follow his advice their work will be improved and their efficiency increased.

None of us takes pleasure in hearing talk of that sort, and the displeasure is greater in exact proportion with length of the hearer's training and experience in conducting his business, trade, or art. All that the expert says carries the implication of adverse criticism directed against the recipient of the suggestions, and usually it is criticism of that recipient's father and grandfather. Of course that is resented, and the resentment is bitterest when the expert goes ahead and gives undeniable proof that his new way of doing things is better than the old ways which have long been productive of honor and profit.

The expert, too, is always open to the convenient charge that he is not "practical"—that he is a man of theories and fads. Sometimes the charge is true—but only of the expert who claims the name without deserving it.

Peculiarities of Electric Ray.

The electric ray is a species of fish found on the Pacific coast. It is known from central California southward to Santa Barbara channel and is very common in Monterey bay. This fish is provided with an electric organ composed of hexagonal cells, reaching from the skin of the upper surface to that of the lower, and situated at each side of the head and gill chambers. The electricity discharged from this ray has the properties of other electricity, such as rendering an iron bar magnetic, decomposing chemicals and producing a spark, says the American Angler. Stories vary as to the volume of the discharge, but even a small ray is capable of inflicting considerable pain. After a few discharges the fish becomes exhausted and must rest before its electric organs are again functional.

Channel Tunnel is Missed.

How great have been the demands upon the British merchant marine for the reservation of ships for purely military purposes is shown by the statistics of the first two and a quarter years of war. During that time 8,000 men were transported across the seas and over a million sick and wounded. Of supplies and explosives 9,420,000 tons were carried, besides 1,000,000 horses and mules, and 47,500,000 gallons of petrol. If the channel tunnel had been built in the days before the war, a vast amount of merchant tonnage, now employed on transport service, would have been available for the world's commercial service.

Saving the Pink Cup.

Three-year-old Buddie had a passion for pink. His latest craving had been for a pink cup out of which to drink his milk. Intelligent people got such a cup for him, and he used it for days with great delight.

One morning, however, he was late for breakfast, and some one had used the "sacred" pink cup. Buddie said not a word; his silence was significant. Later when his mother was washing the dishes he came close to her and murmured:

"Mother, jes put pink cup on top shelf."

BUILDING AN ICEHOUSE

Good Type for Use on the Average Farm.

Every Milk Producer Should Have One.—The Work and Cost of Erection Light Compared With the Benefits.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

EVERY Ontario farmer who produces milk, and most of the farmers do, should store a quantity of ice each winter in order to make it easier for him to cool the milk down after the evening milking, and to keep it sweet for such short periods, week-ends for example,—as he may be required to keep it before delivering it at the cheese factory or other point of disposal. In order to preserve the ice satisfactorily some form of ice-house or shelter is necessary. The purpose of this article is to describe in a few words a type of ice-house which will give good satisfaction.

The ice-house does not necessarily have to be expensive, but certain conditions in regard to it must obtain if the ice is to keep well. These I shall emphasize first and they are,—protection of ice from sun's rays, this is the wall, good drainage from the bottom of the house, either natural or artificial, free circulation of air through the top, air-tight foundation, plenty of good quality of dry sawdust on all sides of the mass of ice, and close packing of the ice. If these conditions can be secured in a rough bin built under a shed, or a lean-to on the shady side of a building, all well and good unless one has other good reasons for building a more expensive structure elsewhere. The matter of convenience is often a deciding factor in this case, and the type of ice-house I am about to describe is a good illustration of this fact. Only once have I seen it in use, but there is no reason why it could not be used quite generally.

This particular type consists of a lean-to structure of wood at one end of the barn which has the stable underneath. The size would vary with the amount of ice required, but probably a building 15 feet square and 12 feet high would be large enough for most farmers' needs. In this structure and at the side adjacent to the barn, or rather the basement wall, is built a concrete enclosure about 6 feet square and 6 or 6½ feet high. A door in the basement wall admits one to it. In the side opposite to the doorway there is a row of 3 or 4-inch file near the bottom for letting in the cold air from the ice which is packed closely to the concrete storage on all three sides and over the top as well. Between the top of the storage and the barn there is a narrow passage-way or flue for allowing the foul or used air to get out, hence good circulation in the storage is provided for. In this particular case the farmer has his milk-room containing cream separator, etc., adjoining this storage and whenever he wishes to cool milk or cream or store it he puts it in this storage. Other articles, such as butter and meat, are also stored at times but of course only for a few days at a time. Hence much handling of ice is saved as well as considerable time. The building is made of wood, the studding being boarded on both sides. It would be advisable to fill the space between the two boardings with planer shavings or good quality sawdust. The roof is covered with shingles. The gables are left somewhat open for ventilation. Plenty of sawdust is used around the house to the walls, and also a good depth over the top, none however is used between the cakes of ice. If a few cakes of ice are required for household use they may be easily taken out of the storage in the top of ice-house or at one side if more convenient.

It will be seen, therefore, that this type of ice-house does double duty in a degree, namely, providing a small ice-cold storage room, cooled by the ice mass directly, in addition to housing ice for various incidental uses in the summer-time. In a case of this kind there would not be much need for taking out ice except for supplying the household refrigerator as the storage-room would take care of the ordinary cooling and preserving of products.

Believing this arrangement to be valuable, and in many cases practicable on Ontario farms, I have much pleasure in recommending it to farmers in general.—R. R. Graham, O. A. College, Guelph.

Still a Place for the Good Horse.

Horses have not been meeting a keen demand in Canada since the war broke out and have increased about 650,000 since 1914. However, a real good heavy draft horse is hard to find, and if Old Country markets are any criterion of the trend of affairs an awakening in the Canadian Draft Horse market should soon follow. Draft geldings are selling in England for from \$300 to \$500 and even up to \$1,000 each. A returned officer told me recently of seeing a number of Canadian geldings (artillery and transport horses) sold in Old London for £100 (£500) each. About one-fifth of Great Britain's ordinary supply of work horses went to the war and a number of useful brood mares were also taken. France, Belgium, Russia and Germany, four of the great pre-producing countries, have lost a heavy percentage of their horse stock during the war. Already a shipment of Percherons has gone from Western Canada to France, and it would be surprising if during the period of reconstruction our horse market will be East and not West. If it will pay to breed any horse on the Canadian farm the heavy draft of good quality should turn in most money to his owner.

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Now sold in a new waxed board package—a great improvement over the old lead package

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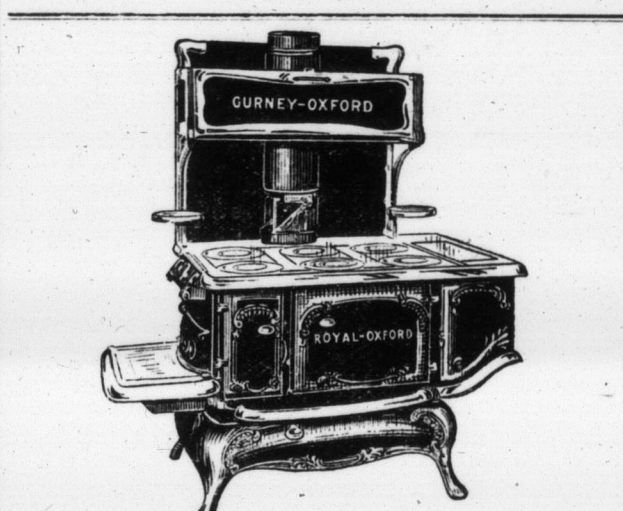
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Large stocks of Winter Clothing and Millinery on hand, at lowest prices.



The Royal Oxford

is equipped with a fuel economizer, divided flues and large oven, and all nickel parts are removable. A guaranteed baker and a general favorite. Look them over before you buy.

Sold by R. A. Eddie

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

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NEW GROCERY

A full and well-assorted stock of Fresh Groceries, Domestic and Imported Fruits, Confectionery, Cakes, Biscuits, Parnell's Bread, Cigars, Tobacco, Etc. Many lines bought close for cash at pre-war prices.

Three bars of Laundry Soap for 25c on Mondays only.

Good Table Butter and Eggs taken.

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TELEPHONE 25 MAIN ST., W.

Saves Work for Mary Saves Work for John

The handiest helper on the farm is a Leader Home Water System

It means less daily work for the women folk and the men folk. More time to do the things that insure bigger profits on the farm. 50/100 now in use. Be a happy Leader farmer from now on.

Plenty Fresh Running Water

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A Money - Saving Bottle

A Bottle of Bovril in the kitchen will cut down butchery's bills. It enormously increases the nourishing value of food—in fact, its body-building powers have been proved ten to twenty times the amount taken. It must be Bovril.

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter
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CHAP. XX.—(Cont'd.)

The woman scowled and stared. Suddenly her face cleared.

"My Jimmy! so that's her game! She's keeping it from me, I bet ye," she cried excitedly.

"Keeping it from me? Keeping what from me? What are you talking about?" Betty's face had paled. The vague questions and half-formed fears regarding her mother's actions for the past few months seemed suddenly to be taking horrible shape and definiteness.

"Sakes alive! Do you mean to say that you don't know that Burke Denby is your father, and that he gave your mother the go-by when you was a kid, and she lit out with you and ain't been heard of since?"

"No, no, it can't be—it can't be! My father was good and fine, and—"

"Rats! Did she stuff ye ter that, too? I tell ye 't is so. Say, look a-here. Wasn't you down ter Martin's grocery last Saturday night at nine o'clock?"

"Yes."

"Well, wasn't you there with your mother?"

"Yes."

"A power entirely outside of herself seemed to force the answer from Betty's lips."

"Well, I see ye. You was tergeth, talkin' to the big fat man with the red nose. I started towards ye, but I lost ye in the crowd."

Betty's face had grown gray-white. She remembered now. That was the night her mother had run away from—something.

"But I knew her," nodded the woman. "I knew she was Helen Denby."

"But maybe you were—mistaken?"

"Mistaken? Me? Not much! I don't fergit faces. You ask yer mother if she don't remember Miss Cobb. Didn't I live right on the same floor with her fur months? Hain't yer mother ever told ye she lived here long ago?"

Betty nodded dumbly, miserably.

"Well, I lived next to her, and I knew the whole thing—how she got the letter tellin' her ter go, and the money Burke Denby sent her—"

"Letter! Money! You mean he wrote her to go—away? He paid her?"

The girl had become suddenly galvanized into blazing anger.

"Sure! That's what I'm tellin' ye. An' yer mother went. I tried ter stop her. I told her ter go straight up ter them Denbys an' demand her rights—an' yer rights. But she wouldn't! She hadn't a mite o' spunk. Just because he was ashamed of her she—"

"Ashamed of her? Ashamed of my mother?"—if but Helen Denby could have seen the flash in Betty's eyes!

"Sure! She wasn't so tosy, an' her folks wasn't grand like his, ye know. That's why old Denby objected ter the marriage in the first place. But, say, didn't you know any of this I'm tellin' ye? Jimmy! but it does seem queer ter be tellin' ye yer own family secrets like this—an' yer workin' in his very home, an' not knowin' it, too. If that ain't like a—like a regular story-book! Now, I ain't never one ter butt in where 't ain't none of my affairs, but I've got ter say this. You're a Denby, an' ought ter have some spunk; an' if I was you I'd brace right up an'—Here, don't ye want yer magazine? What are ye goin' ter do?"

But the girl was already halfway across the waiting room and emotions had been in a tumult on the way to the station, they were in a veritable chaos on the return trip. She did not go home. She turned her steps toward the Denby Mansion; and because she knew she could not possibly sit still, she walked all the way.

So this was the meaning of it—the black veil daytimes, the walks only at night, the nervous restlessness, the unhappiness. Her mother had had something to conceal, something to fear. Poor mother—dear mother—how she must have suffered!

But why, why had she come back here and put her into that man's home? And why had she told her always how fine and noble and splendid her father was? Fine! Noble! Splendid, indeed! Still, it was like mother—dear mother—always so sweet and gentle, always seeing the good in everything and everybody! But why had she put her there—in that man's house? How could she have done it?

And Burke Denby himself—did he know? Did he suspect that she was his daughter? Adopt her, indeed! Was that the way he thought he could pay her mother back for all those years? And the grief and the hurt and the mortification—where did they come in? Ashamed of her! Ashamed of her, indeed! Why, her little finger was as much finer and nobler and— But just wait till she saw him, that was all!

Like the overwrought, half-beside-herself young hurricane of wrathfulness that she was, Betty burst into the library at Denby House a few minutes later.

The very sight of her face brought the man to his feet. He stared at her.

"Why, Betty, what's the matter? Where's your mother? Couldn't she come? What's the matter?"

"Come! No, she didn't come. She'll never come—never!"

hunger, the final rapturous bliss that vibrated through every tone and word. But she did not turn. She did not turn even when some minutes later her father's voice, low, unsteady, but infinitely tender, reached her ears.

"Betty, your mother has forgiven me. Can't you?"

There was no answer.

"Betty, dear, he means—we've forgiven each other, and—if I am happy, can't you be?" begged Betty's mother, tremulously.

Still no answer.

"Betty," began the woman again pleadingly.

But the man interposed, a little sadly.

"Don't urge her, Helen. After all, I deserve everything she can say, or do."

"But she doesn't understand," faltered Helen.

The man shook his head. A wistful smile was on his lips.

"No, she doesn't understand," he said. "It's a long road to understanding, dear. You and I have found it so."

Before the blazing wrath in the young eyes the man fell back limply.

"Why, Betty, didn't you tell her?"

"I've told her nothing. I haven't seen her," cut in the girl crisply. "But everything else, I know now—everything!"

From sheer stupefaction the man laughed.

"Aren't we getting a little—theatrical, my child?" he murmured mildly.

"You needn't call me that. I refuse to recognize the relationship," she flamed. "Perhaps we are getting theatrical—that woman said it was like a story-book. And perhaps you thought you could wipe it all out by adopting me. Adopting me, indeed! As if I'd let you! I can tell you it isn't going to end like a story-book, with father and mother and daughter—and they all lived happily ever after—because I won't let it!"

"What do you mean by that?" The man's face had grown suddenly very white.

Betty fixed searching, accusing eyes on his countenance.

"Are you trying to make me think you don't know I'm your daughter; that—"

"Betty! Are you really, really—my little Betty?"

At the joyous cry and the eagerly outstretched arms Betty shrank back.

"Then you didn't know—that?"

"No, no, Oh, Betty, Betty, is it true? Then it'll all be right now. Oh, Betty, I'm so glad," he choked. "My little girl! Won't you—come to me?"

She shook her head and retreated still farther out of his reach. Her eyes still blazed angrily.

"Betty, dear, hear me! I don't know—I don't understand. It's all too wonderful—to have it come—now, for a minute, the wild thought came to me that you might be. But Betty, you yourself told me your father was—dead!"

"And so he is—to me," sobbed Betty. "You aren't my father. My father was good and true and noble and—"

"And your mother told you that?" breathed the man, brokenly. "Betty, I—I—Where is she? Is she there home—now? I want to—see her!"

"I shan't let you see her," Betty had blazed again into unreasoning wrath. "You don't deserve it. You told her you were ashamed of her. Ashamed of her! And she's the best and the loveliest and the dearest mother in the world! She's as much above and beyond anything you—"

"Why, Betty, I can't let me come to you. I don't know, I can't think why she did it. But now I—I—"

"Betty, if you'll only let me explain—"

But the great hall door had banged shut. Betty had gone.

Betty took a car to her own home. She was too weak and spent to walk. It was a very white, shaken Betty that climbed the stairs to the little apartment a short time later.

"Why, Betty, darling!" exclaimed her mother, hurrying forward. "You are ill! Are you ill?"

With utter weariness Betty dropped into a chair.

"Mother, why didn't you tell me?" she asked dully, heartbrokenly. "Why did you let me come here and go to that house day after day and not know—anything?"

"Why, what—what do you mean?" All the color had drained from Helen Denby's face.

"Did you ever know a Mrs. Cobb?"

"That woman! Betty, she hasn't—has she been—talking—"

Betty nodded wearily.

"Yes, she's been talking to me, and—"

"Oh, mother, mother, why did you adopt me? And you—"

"Betty, Betty, what are you saying?" moaned her mother. "What have you done? You didn't tell him that way!"

"Indeed I did. I told him I knew—everything now; and that he needn't think he could wipe it out. And he wanted to see you, and I said he couldn't."

An electric bell pealed sharply through the tiny apartment.

"Mother, that's he! I know it's he! Mother, don't let him in," implored Betty. But her mother already was in the hall.

Betty, frightened, despairing, and angry, turned her back and walked to the window. She heard the man's quick cry and the woman's sobbing answer. She heard the broken, incoherent sentences with which the man and the woman attempted to crowd into one brief delicious minute all the long years of heartache and absence. She heard the pleading, the heart-

"Yes, I know," Helen's voice was very low.

"And there are sticks and stones and numberless twigs to trip one's feet," went on the man softly. "And there are valleys of despair and mountains of doubt to be encountered—and Betty has come only a little bit of the way. Betty is young."

"But—it was Helen's tremulous voice—"it's on the mountain-tops that—that we ought to be able to see the end of the journey, you know."

"Yes; but there are all those guideboards, remember," said the man, and Betty hadn't come to the guideboards yet—regret—remorse—forgiveness—patience, and—atonement."

There was a sudden movement at the window. Then Betty, misty-eyed, stood before them.

"I know I am—on the mountain of doubt now, but,"—she paused, her gaze going from one to the other of the wondrously glorified faces before her—"I'll try so hard to see—the end of the journey, you know."

"Betty!" sobbed two adoring voices, as loving arms enfolded her.

(The End.)



Can Culls For the Emergency Shelf.

Now that the flocks have been culled, chickens that are not to be killed for immediate consumption should be canned, providing excellent material with which to fill empty fruit and vegetable jars and stock up the emergency shelf at the same time. Why keep on feeding a boarder hen when, with a little labor, she can be converted into a toothsome dish which can be stored and kept in readiness to serve at a moment's notice?

An old fowl weighing four to five pounds may be used for chicken soup. With it use three quarts of cold water, one leek, two or three branches of celery, one or two carrots, one turnip, salt and pepper to taste, chopped parsley.

Clean the chicken carefully and cut in pieces. Place in a kettle and pour the three quarts of cold water on it. Cook slowly or simmer until the chicken is tender. If the above-mentioned vegetables can be had, boil them into a "bouquet" and let boil in the meat about one hour before the meat is done. Remove the meat, cut from the bones, return to the soup and can with it. Add salt and pepper to taste, and if the vegetables can not be had, the flavor may be improved by crushing a teaspoonful of celery seed and boiling it with the soup. Fill while boiling hot into cans, add a little finely chopped parsley to each can; cap, tip and process: No. 2 cans forty-five minutes at 250 deg. F., or fifteen pounds of steam pressure. No. 3 cans fifty-five minutes at 250 deg. F., or fifteen pounds of steam pressure. When ready to use, reheat and serve with dumplings.

Use a chicken weighing four or five pounds for chicken gumbo (an old fowl may be used): Six good-sized onions, two No. 3 cans of tomatoes (for corresponding amount of fresh tomatoes), three tablespoonfuls of butter, three tablespoonfuls of lard, six whole cloves, two bay leaves, a few peppercorns, two red pepper pods, one-half teaspoonful of thyme, two tablespoonfuls of salt (or salt to taste), four quarts boiling water (two No. 3 cans chopped or sliced okra, or a corresponding amount of fresh sliced okra), parsley and celery to taste.

Melt the lard and butter in a frying pan. When hot put in the chicken and fry to a nice brown color. Take out the chicken and place in a stew pan. Peel the onions and chop finely; put them into the hot grease in which the chicken was browned; fry brown and add them with what grease is left in the pan to the chicken. To this add the tomatoes, cloves, bay leaves, peppercorns, pepper pods, thyme and boiling water. Let the whole mixture simmer until the meat slips from the bones. Take out the bones, mince the meat, return it to the soup mixture, add the salt, some chopped parsley, and celery, and the canned okra. (If fresh okra is used, it should be added with the tomatoes.)

Fill boiling hot into cans; cap, tip and process: No. 2 cans forty-five minutes at 250 deg. F., or fifteen pounds of steam pressure. No. 3 cans fifty-five minutes at 250 deg. F., or fifteen pounds of steam pressure.

To serve, mold cooked rice in a cup, turn out on a soup plate and pour chicken gumbo around it.

For fricasseed chicken, clean the chicken in the usual manner and cut in pieces. Place in a kettle with enough water to cover. Tie in a bunch, for each two and one-half pounds of chicken, two branches of parsley, one small branch of celery, a sprig of thyme, one bay leaf, and small piece of leek. Add one teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of pepper. Let boil for fifteen minutes. Add twelve small peeled white onions and one good-sized potato, pared and cut into little cubes. If desired, two or three ounces of sliced and diced pork may be added. Cook for one-half hour. Remove chicken and herbs, cut meat from bones, and return it to the kettle. Let come to a boil, pack into the cans to within one-half inch from top, distributing meat and soup evenly in the cans. Add a little finely chopped parsley to each can. Cap, tip and process: No. 2 cans forty-five minutes at 250 deg. F., or fifteen pounds of steam pressure.

When serving, empty contents of



can into stew pan, heat, and add a little flour stirred with cold water for thickening. The beaten yolk of an egg and a little butter may also be added.

Should glass jars be used, choose those having wide mouths and straight sides and sterilize them by placing in boiling water for a short period.

If the chicken is to be served in pieces, it should be browned in hot fat, packed in the sterile jars, the jars then filled with stock made as follows: Place bones, tips of wings, neck and other scraps in a kettle and cover with water. Boil ten minutes, then strain. Simmer for three hours, then strain and add salt to taste. Celery, a bay leaf, or a red pepper may also be added for seasoning, if desired.

Having filled the jars, put on new tested rubbers and adjust the tops by turning them snug, and then turning back a fourth of a turn. Place the jars in boiling water or a commercial water bath three and one-half hours, or under five pounds steam pressure in a pressure cooker for two and one-half hours.

Safeguard Little Children to Avoid Accidents.

Nearly all of the household accidents which befall the little ones are avoidable, yet the coroner's records show how numerous these accidents are.

First in the list comes scalding. Painful, disfiguring and oftentimes fatal cases occur when a vessel of boiling liquid is left within reach of little hands.

Smothering comes second on the coroner's list. This can be prevented by allowing the child to sleep in a bed by itself. The mother who sleeps with her baby at her side may turn over in her sleep, thereby pulling the covers over the baby's face; or the little one may be placed where the head will work down between the pillows. When baby's first bed can be made in a basket, a box or a bureau drawer, few mothers are too poor to provide for their children's comfort and safety in this way.

As children turn toward a fire as a plant turns toward the sun, it is never safe to leave them alone with an unprotected flame, for, as a rule, whenever children's clothes take fire, the grown-ups are either absent or are looking the other way.

We all deplore the fact that grown-ups have so many preventable accidents with firearms. To make it impossible for the kiddies to imitate them in this respect, it is only necessary to keep the firearms safely beyond their reach.

Albert Soaps Limited, Montreal.

Albert Soaps Limited, Montreal.

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Scissors, too, should be kept beyond the reach of hands too small to hold or guide them. Scissors have often destroyed an eye or pierced a body, and as knives outnumber scissors in the average home, they too should be kept beyond reach, for being equally dangerous, they afford just as many more opportunities for the children to injure themselves.

Investigation by taste is one of the methods by which young children study the objects they take in their hands. Because of this habit of putting everything into the mouth, a pencil is a dangerous plaything, for not only does it carry germs, but the injuries which are possible when a child falls with a pencil in its mouth are innumerable.

Another danger arising from this tendency to taste things lies in the talcum powder can. The cans are usually bright, gay and convenient to hold, and a baby's hands invariably reach out for them; but as talcum powder is a mineral, should any of it sift out and be taken inwardly, it is quite sure to disagree, if not cause serious disturbance. Therefore, baby should be allowed to play with none but empty talcum powder cans.

There is no excuse for endangering children's lives by allowing them to carry lighted lamps about. For their safety, keep candles in convenient holders on the shelves along with the lamps. The safest lamp is dangerous in a child's hands.

The insects involved in this sort of mischief are most often the army worm, the cotton worm, the tent caterpillar and migratory locusts. Swarms of huge water beetles have been known to halt trains in this way.

When you go to buy a farm, trace the fence lines clear around and see which part belongs to you to build. Many times men have neglected this and found that they had a big job of fence building on hand after they had paid out almost their last cent for the farm itself.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

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To Lessen Punctures.

To lessen the number of punctures keep the auto wheels a foot or more from the curb or sidewalk when stopping the car in the business section of country towns. The writer found he could trace a great many nails and tacks in his tires to recent stops in the gutters. Keeping the car wheels out of the gutters has reduced the number of punctures very appreciably. Small town gutters appear to harbor more trouble of this kind for the autoist than do those in the cities.

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The Trip to Town.

Most farmers make a trip to town at least once a week. One farm mother assured me the other day that all their trips to town had a twofold purpose. It was necessary for them to go in every so often to buy and sell, but aside from this, she informed me, farm people need the trip for other reasons entirely.

"Seeing things," she said, "is a relaxation after a week of quiet spent in farm work. We need to hear the conversations of many people; to mix with affairs a little; to greet our friends and acquaintances and to have our minds further than that and have made our trips to town educational.

"Our children expect to go to college and I know from painful experience that it is sometimes hard for the average farm girl or boy to meet the town or city child on an equal footing. The country child has a shyness, a backwardness that is fostered by his being alone on the farm and in ignorance of city life and city ways; and it is this handicap to future advancement that I want to avoid for my children. So on every trip to town we make it a point to 'take in the sights'."

"I take the girls to the city library, to the women's club rooms, to the high school assemblies and entertainments, to the shops and to the dress-makers. We study the styles of city folk while there. I even encourage them to select their own belongings."

"My husband takes the boy to the manufacturing plants, to the bureau meetings, to the Y.M.C.A. and to the business men's club. Together we all attend an occasional church service in town, a good lecture, the better class of movies, or a worthwhile concert. Several times during the year we eat at an up-to-date hotel, for what person is there who has not dreamed the dream of ordering a meal, if that has been left out of his education until a late day?"

I pictured the tired, restless woman I have seen standing on corners; the "stand-splitter" men who think it necessary to hold up a store railing; little children left in the buggy or car; and I wondered why all farm parents do not use their extra half hour in a self-educational program for their children's benefit.

Almost every small town has some educational attractions. Your boy's or your girl's bent may give an impetus by taking them to places of special interest.

A knowledge of how to draw books from a library, how to cash a check at the bank, how to procure a post-office money order, how to interview a business man in his office—all these are educational advantages that may prove of inestimable worth to your child when he is placed on his own responsibilities. At least the assurance he feels at knowing how to do such things will add greatly to what his companions think him to be.

Make the trip to town a real event; a thing to look forward to and a worthwhile investment of time.

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Soils and Crops

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

Farm Management Factors in the Cost of Crop Production

The cost of production of farm crops is determined by a group of factors which depend on the ability of the farmer as a manager to organize in such a manner that the crops are produced with a minimum of labor and expense. These factors are:

1. Arrangement of Fields. It is not always possible to have the field arrangement of the farm exactly as one wishes. There may be some natural formation that necessitates an arrangement far from the ideal but this condition can often be improved to the extent that working the farm is much more efficient and easier.

An ideal arrangement would include the following features: All fields easily accessible to the buildings, no angles in the lanes or driveways where turning with heavy loads would be necessary, and as little land as possible taken up in lanes and division lines. With this arrangement one can save time by shorter trips to the barn, draw larger loads by avoiding short turns, utilize all the land for crops that is possible, and eliminate waste places that harbor weeds and plant diseases.

2. Size and Shape of Fields. The shape of the fields is equally important. Rectangular fields with square corners are the cheapest to handle. Uniform shape and size of fields permit efficient use of large team units and modern machinery. Large fields decrease the cost of every operation and also cost very much less to fence. If possible it is advisable to have the number of fields the same as the number of years necessary to complete a cycle of the rotation. For example, for a rotation of corn, oats and barley, wheat and clover, requiring four years for a single field to produce all those crops, an ideal arrangement would be to have four uniform fields or, if very large, eight.

3. Rotations. The rotation determines to a large extent the distribution of labor on the crops. If the proper crops are chosen there is a sequence of operation throughout the season. This enables us to care for the crops with a minimum amount of labor at any one time. Since labor is from forty to fifty per cent of the entire expense of growing a crop, economy in this respect influences cost of production. A properly planned rotation will also keep the land in the best of condition and larger yields will be secured from a given amount of money and energy expended.

4. Efficient Use of Labor. The efficient use of labor is the most important of all the factors limiting the profits on farm products. This factor is dependent on practically every other factor involved and is of such importance that we will deal with this phase of farm management in another article.

5. Farm Equipment. The cost of production is also dependent on the equipment of the farm. It can be decreased if we do not confuse proper equipment with over-equipment. It is not the number of machines nor the money invested in equipment that counts, but machines that are adapted to the specific needs of the individual farm. It is the size of the farm, the shape of the fields, the number of horses kept, the number of men working, and the crops raised, that determine largely the equipment needed to produce the crops at a low cost of production. In an article of this description it is impossible to make specific recommendations but these general rules and principles apply in practically all instances.

6. Arrangement and Plan of Buildings. Well arranged and properly planned buildings make the storing of crops much cheaper. The crops can be stored much more quickly and easily. If the buildings have been located so that they are convenient to the fields and interior so planned that it is easy to get the crops in and out, valuable time is saved. The storage space in the barn should be arranged to meet the needs of the particular crops of the rotation so that each crop is stored in its respective space. Granaries should be so located that putting the grain in and out can be done without heavy and wearisome lifting. The roofs should be so constructed that hay slings and horse forks may be used, and many other conveniences that go to make the handling of the crops less burdensome. All of these things tend to reduce the cost of production. A great deal of thought can be given to this subject that will yield good returns in time saved and satisfaction to the manager.

7. Marketing. Marketing, although not a factor in production is very important since the crop does not actually yield a profit until disposed of. The cost of marketing is often an expensive item and depends, to a large degree, on the farmer as a manager to co-ordinate this with the other work so that the transportation of the crops to the market will not interfere with other farm activities.

"Do you think it pays us to raise oats?" asked a thinking young farmer the other day after he had figured out the yield per acre on his oat crop for the year. "We have threshed out only twenty-eight bushels per acre and really that won't pay us as much as we could if we had worked on the

road." He was right. The oat crop was very light and when he expected a yield of sixty bushels he got less than half that amount. It seemed like a losing proposition but he was thinking in terms of growing oats only. Had he been thinking in terms of his whole rotation or the whole farm business his remark might well have been, "Of course, oats have been a poor crop this year but our corn crop has offset this so that on the average we have a normal yield. We can't do away with the oats entirely, the rotation and we need both the grain and straw for the stock. There is little else for us to do just at the season that we are working on the oats so we are getting some returns for the time when otherwise our team might be idle. The machinery necessary for the crop is just the same as we use for the wheat and barley, so the oat crop helps to lower the overhead on that. After all, we should not be discouraged because of a poor yield once in a while, the yield this year is the lowest it has been in twelve years and only twice in the last fifty years has the average been so low."

Such a remark would have been evident proof that the young man was applying the principles of good management to his farm operation, considering each crop in its proper relation to the other crops and the farm business as a whole.

Buying Pure-Bred Pullets. A poultryman recently told me that he figured on pure-bred pullets being worth at least seventy-five to one hundred per cent. more for breeding purposes than for market. This may be true but there is a great variation in the value of pure-bred pullets and the birds are not of much value as breeders just because they are pure-bred. It is fundamental that the birds be pure-bred as a foundation. Then their value is built up according to their other characteristics.

One reason that some farmers are prejudiced against pure-bred poultry is due to some poor quality pure-bred birds they have seen. Some farmers who have culled the grade stock for years and kept only the best will never cull the pure-bred birds but keep them all. A pure-bred flock should receive a culling and birds of inferior vigor sold on the market. Such birds are not worth seventy-five per cent. more than scrub stock just because they are pure-bred.

When buying pure-bred pullets we figure the value of the birds by the birds themselves. Some pullets are a poor investment at any price. Others might be a bargain at five dollars each. There can be no set rule for purchasing pure-bred poultry and no set price that will accurately determine their value. A pure-bred flock that has been bred for many years for either fancy points or egg production or both, is apt to produce pullets of great breeding value. They are worth more money than ordinary scrub because of the blood lines. The qualities for which they are noted have been stamped on them by many years of careful breeding operations and they are able to produce progeny of like qualities.

A flock of pure-bred poultry might be carefully bred with no effort made to select the best and most vigorous birds for reproduction. At the end of a few years the stock might be pure-bred and yet worth no more than the market value of scrub stock.

We do not like to buy pullets in large quantities as some poultrymen do. Usually it is the beginner who wishes to purchase a large number of pullets so that the dream of a large egg production can begin promptly. Frequently the pullets purchased do not come up to expectations. If pullets are purchased it is better to sacrifice quantity to quality and buy a few first class birds as foundation stock for the larger flocks which are to be raised at home.

The poultryman or farmer who raises his own pullets can cull them rigidly and keep the best. The others can be sold on the market if they are of little value as breeding stock. It does not pay to sell the cull pullets where they will be used for breeders, as too often it causes disappointment. When buying pullets, care should be taken not to purchase the culls from another breeder. Examine the pullets carefully. Find out their age and see if their development corresponds to their age. If possible study the breeding stock from which the pullets were produced.

Pure-bred pullets as foundation stock for poultry flocks should be worth at least seventy-five to one hundred per cent. more than scrubs. But do not stop there. It also pays to classify the pure-breds and not buy foundation stock just because it is pure-bred. It must have other points of value to make it a profitable investment.

Good walks between the buildings on farms add greatly to the ease and comfort with which farm work can be done.

Chick coops can be made during the bad weather and stored away, so they will be ready to set up when the time comes.



Field, Stream and Road

How strange the old-time pictures of sport would look today—baseball teams boasting at least half-a-dozen sets of whiskers—full-bearded cricketers—champions of the scull with their chins concealed.

Today the athlete knows the importance of the well-shaven chin. He is conscious that he is most keen when he is well-groomed—just as is the business man and the soldier.

For men who love outdoor life and sports, men of virile minds and active bodies, we have designed a Gillette Safety Razor with an extra stocky handle—the "Bulldog" Gillette, shown to the left.

Not that the Gillette needs a sturdy grasp. A light touch, with the angle stroke, removes the most stubborn beard with surprising comfort.

But there is a certain appeal in the thicker handle of the "Bulldog". Ask to see this special set and appreciate the point for yourself.

The case, you will notice, is almost as compact as the famous Pocket Edition Gillette, and the price is the same, \$5.00. Sold by all dealers catering to men's needs.

The "BULLDOG" Set includes oval Morocco Case with two blades, boxes to match, and 12 double-edged blades.

MADE IN CANADA

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

Gillette

Safety Razor

ENDORSED BY HORSEMEN UNIVERSALLY

Spohn's Distemper Compound

Enjoys a reputation equalled by no other veterinary remedy. For 25 years it has been used and recommended by the leading horsemen and stockmen of America. For 25 years its use under trying conditions has won for it the highest esteem of veteran trainers and drivers. SPÖHN'S should be in every stable to prevent contagion, whether INFLUENZA, PINK EYE, DISTEMPER, COUGH or COLIC.

SPÖHN MEDICAL CO., Goshen, Ind., U. S. A.

Hints on the Farmer's Advertising

Farmers are awakening to the need of better marketing methods, and have begun to recognize the value of judicious advertising in marketing farm products. Much advertising is done without results in proportion to the cost in many cases, not only by farmers but by all classes of advertisers, and so complex is the advertising game that advertising experts are in demand and make their employers good money if the business is a large one that justifies the outlay. Most farms would not justify this, but they will justify a careful plan of advertising that sends the message and the thing that the advertiser wants to sell. Too often advertising is looked upon as the spreading of a little ink on paper or chalk or paint on a board that anyone who takes the time to examine it may know what it is there for. Advertising is a whole lot more than that. Its purpose is not only to carry a message but to attract attention to that message, and to give confidence in the one that sends the message and the thing the message refers to. If it does less than all this it falls short of its duty.

First we want to attract the notice of all who want the article or service that we are at all interested in it, so something in the advertisement must give this information so plainly that it cannot be overlooked. Then one or more enticing qualities should be emphasized so briefly that a glance will convey them to the mind of the reader. This will insure the interest of anyone who

has any desire for the article and then the selling argument will be read, but it should be definite and positive. General rambling praise of an article will not have any selling value, but positive statements of definite qualities will.

Plain conservative advertising with a dignity and reserve about it will carry conviction of the reliability of the advertiser and his goods to far better advantage than exaggerated descriptions and bare statements of the seller's honor and honesty, or even an attempt to prove these things by testimonials from people equally as unknown as the advertiser. People look upon the ordinary testimonial as worth less than the ink it took to print it—they're too easy to get and carry too little of the giver's true opinion with them in too many cases.

The selection of an advertising medium should be made in accordance with the kind of article to be sold. Something that a local demand will be likely to be enough to take the lot should be advertised in the local paper, but a good lot of seed corn, a pure-bred animal, eggs from a large pure-bred flock of hens, or other things that the local demand would not be likely to take any amount of, we should advertise in the more widely circulated farm papers or city dailies, and for farm products the farm papers have every advantage. The man who quotes prices when possible sells when others with like goods fail.

weather in a heated car, provide for some circulation of air from the stove to prevent black heart in the potatoes near the heat and frosty injury in those in the outer parts of the car.

Pongee silk is the product of Chinese silk worms which feed on oak leaves and produce fibre of a naturally yellow hue.

THE CHEERFUL CHERUB

I have a conscience—stern and hard. I wish that I had none. It will not be a sport at all. It always spoils my fun.

R.T. CANN

Health Talks

By John B. Huber, AMMD

Address communications to 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto

Foreign Bodies. What would happen if a person swallowed a needle or a common pin? Is a question asked me in a letter.

Foreign bodies, even needles and pins, when swallowed by infants and very young children seldom cause harm, except when choking appears to be impending. Be sure this accident has occurred, and then send for the doctor. Don't give a laxative. Give some starchy substance, such as oatmeal or potato or cornmeal mush, which may form a semisolid mass in the intestine, so that the object swallowed may become imbedded in the mass and be carried forward.

Small foreign bodies may become lodged in some crevice of the mouth or throat, or, if sharp, they may penetrate the mucous membrane and thus resist the patient's efforts to eject or swallow them. A fish bone, a splinter, or a fragment of straw may cause the trouble. In such cases the doctor must act. A morsel of food or some harder substance may be lodged in the gullet or esophagus. The symptoms vary all the way from a slight irritation and discomfort on swallowing, to complete strangulation and intense pain, depending on the shape and character of the substance and the particular position which it occupies. The patient's efforts—coughing, gagging and vomiting—may expel the foreign body; or it may be extracted by the patient's finger passed well down the throat. If these simpler means are not sufficient, the

doctor must extract it with forceps after examining by means of his throat mirror. Even when the symptoms are not alarming, such substances as artificial teeth, coins, portions of bone or of meat, should be removed as promptly as possible, in order to save the patient from the inflammation which is likely to follow its presence, and which may by its swelling, completely stop up the air passages. In the latter event, tracheotomy (opening the wind pipe) may have to be done, by the doctor, of course. The X-ray has become an invaluable means of locating foreign bodies in serious cases.

Questions and Answers. I am a young lady of good education, intelligent and ambitious, but I am handicapped because of self-consciousness, particularly in the presence of the other sex. This makes me very unhappy. Is there any cure for my timidity?

Answer—The cure for any healthy person such as you seem to be must lie entirely within oneself. Young women are not thus usually afflicted; young men are more so, at least more young men than young women. It is your social duty to face the situation until you become self-possessed. It is indeed the duty of any charming and naturally amiable young woman to impress her gifts upon her social circle. Comfort and fortify yourself with the reflection that the young men you meet are, most of them, more self-conscious than you.

Poultry

This is the time of the year when the farmer, as well as the poultryman, markets his surplus fowls. The writer has observed the many crates of chickens as they sit upon the trucks at different railroad stations over the province. What he has seen leads him to write a short article on the subject.

What do these chicken crates contain? Nearly every one is crowded with old cock birds, cockerels, or old hens. Usually not a pullet is to be seen, or, if any at all, there are but few. This in the main is correct. Do not overcrowd the henhouse in the fall, winter and spring. Cull out the ones that should go to market. Keep only those that will improve the flock next year and those that will yield an income over and above the amount of food consumed.

Many a cock bird is sent to market that should be kept to breed from next year. Many a cockerel that would improve the egg or meat producing power of the hens next year if sold in the neighborhood, is sent to market. So, also, there are hens that should be kept. On the other hand, many pullets are kept that should be sold for table use.

What, then, are some of the points that should be observed in culling down the flock? First, the cock bird. If he is pure-bred and from a good laying strain, his progeny are quick to mature (that is, if his cockerels feather quickly, grow their combs early, and commence to crow when six to eight weeks of age), if he is vigorous and healthy, if he crows often during the day, if he is a bit scrappy, if his feathers are of good lustre, if he moulted early and grew his new feathers quickly—keep him.

Second, what hens should be sold? Send to market those hens that moulted in July or in August. If a hen is carrying her old feathers at the time this is being written, keep her. A good laying hen moults late in the year. She drops all of her feathers at a time. If a hen laid well last winter, no matter what her appearance is now, keep her. She will improve the flock. Market the hens that are in full feather—that have those brilliant yellow shanks and beaks. Market the hen that stole her nest and hatched a brood of chicks in August. Market her brood with her. She is trying to fool you. She, like some people, gets busy at the eleventh hour. She has fooled away the spring and summer, preening her feathers and admiring her own fitness and comeliness.

Third, what about those cockerels? Market the ones that were slow to develop. Market the ones that are poorly feathered. Open the wing and if the primary feathers are long, narrow and pointed (the chick feathers) market all such cockerels. Fourth, we come to the "tag of war." The busy housewife wishes to keep about so many pullets for the year. She dislikes to kill or market a pullet. This temptation is great with her. Often she reasons this way: "I want about so many pullets next spring. They are young; they will grow, and it will not cost much to keep them, for I will let them pick their living."

Remember, dear reader, this is all wrong. A pullet should be fed heavily in order properly to develop a constitution that will combat the drain upon her heavy egg production. It costs too much to keep over a poor lot of undeveloped or constitutionally weak pullets. Pullets that are to be good layers

should show signs now of maturity and should be about ready to commence laying, or should be laying early in November.

Sheep Notes

For the man who keeps a small flock of sheep a shed may already be attached to the barn for providing shelter. If none already exists, one may be built at comparatively small expense that will be perfectly adequate. I have sheltered twenty-five sheep in a shed sixteen feet by thirty feet in size. This gives room, too, for the feeding racks.

But bad as cold is, wet ground is fully as dangerous to the health of the sheep. Sheep are not an animal for damp ground. It is death to them. For this reason the sheep barn or shed ought to be built on dry ground. Some sites may be drained by ditches so that the land will be dry. Wherever it seems advisable to pasture or yard sheep on ground that is naturally wet, drains may be put in yet this fall. All sorts of diseases may follow wet feet.

Then, too, scab does a great deal of damage to our flocks when it once gets a hold in them. We cannot be too careful when buying sheep or otherwise acquiring them, to see to it that they are free from this terrible disease. No scabby sheep ever should be brought on the farm, for it is apt to spread and infect the entire flock. It spoils the sheep that is affected by it and the wool becomes "tagged" or glued together. Even to come in contact with one of these tags from infected sheep is apt to convey the disease as well sleep. The disease may also be transmitted by healthy sheep touching posts or trees against which scabby sheep have rubbed. As a source of real suffering scab is a fearful thing.

Trees are being systematically planted along the great wall of China. Good for China!

Powdered charcoal is good material to mix with putting soil. It affords good drainage, retains moisture and tends to keep the soil from becoming acid.

Invest Your Money

in
5½% DEBENTURES
Interest payable half yearly.

The Great West Permanent Loan Company

Toronto Office 20 King St. West

ROOFING

MILL ENDS CHEAP

A limited quantity of High-Grade Mill Ends for sale cheap. Samples free.

FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS
BOX 61 HAMILTON CANADA

RAW FURS & GINSENG

Write for price lists and shipping tags.

22 Years of Reliable Trading
Reference—Union Bank of Canada.

N. SILVER
220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your opening. Fixed with steel. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Write for Price List. We show you how to save money.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

THE RECKONING

"Well, Dad," said Merton Holt, as he came into his father's office, "I've about decided to take that position with the U.P.C. bond house."

"I'm sorry to hear that, my boy," said the older man. "You know as well as I, that the house isn't straight. It will float any stock or bond it can lay hold of if it thinks it can get rid of it on the public."

"Well, but the public should have its eyes cut by this time. If it hasn't, it isn't the fault of the bond house that sells the stuff. The public knows that all stocks and bonds aren't safe, and besides the U. P. C. puts out some safe things."

"Yes," replied Mr. Holt, "enough safe stuff to fatten on the other stuff. No house can long do business on a stock entirely rotten. It's the good stuff that wins them confidence enough to float the other kind."

"Well, but look here, dad, I've been with my old firm for six years, and it's so fusily conservative about the issues it takes that houses like the U. P. C. are simply walking away from it. A man has to live. I'm going to get on the band wagon, not shout at it as it goes by. Money counts. If you have money, you're all right, no matter who kicks at your method. They'll soon forget that."

"I've heard that sort of talk before, my boy. It's as old as business. I suppose you're arguing that way when you told out his Master. But you'll find the world has a longer memory than you think. That isn't what I want to remind you of, though. It's needless to say that crookedness proves a boomerang sooner or later, even as a business game. What I want to say goes deeper than that."

"If you can't tell yourself up in cold blood to that sort of proposition, then of course there's nothing to say, except that I'm ashamed of you. But I believe there's better than that in you, something that would never let you be contented, no matter how much money you might make by sharp practices, something that you couldn't look square in the face when you sold a worthless block of stock, something that would spoil your money-making success for you if you won it crookedly."

"There are many persons who pawn all their souls' furniture for a few thousand dollars, and live in an empty chamber. The money seems immediate and the other values far off and ephemeral. But they're the real ones in the long run. Judas found it so, and hanged himself. I don't imagine he ever thought thirty pieces of silver could look so small—until after he had sold himself. But it's always the same: the reward of dishonest never looks so pitifully mean until you compare it with the thing you have betrayed. There's nothing in the world worth doing wrong for. But you young fellows can't believe it till some day you find yourselves staring pitifully at the few pieces of silver in your palm."

"That's all I've got to say," said the father, turning to his desk.

"It's enough," replied the boy. "I stay with the old firm, if I starve!"

Our Country Store in the City

To establish a country store in the city is a very profitable venture for farmers. The following is our successful plan:

A store was successfully fitted up off the leading business street in a city near our farm. The show window was made attractive by sparkling window cards, which advertised all the fresh products direct from Meadowbrook Farm.

A display of farm products fresh every day was put on exhibition in the show window. An advertisement in the leading newspaper, which described all the fresh farm products brought in every day from Meadowbrook Farm interested the people directly. Hundreds of regular daily customers were soon secured.

The following is a list of farm products sold in our country store in the city: Fruit of all kinds; dairy products, such as butter, cream, buttermilk, cottage cheese; poultry and eggs; honey, fresh vegetables and mushrooms.

For the fall trade we had a stock of such articles as sorghum molasses, pure and delicious canned fruits in variety, jellies and marmalade, delicious country apple butter, sweet cider just from the press, home-made candies, dressed poultry, country pickled pork, corned beef, country sausage and home-baked sliced ham. The sugar-cured meats are big sellers with our city trade. There is such a demand for pickled pork and corned beef that it is difficult to keep a supply in the store.

A country store in a city is a profitable business for farmers to engage in. With this very great opportunity of selling their farm products they will put every available foot of land into some product which can be sold.

A Gloaming Call

Sometimes at close of day,
As children leave their play
And dusk dips into dark:
When winds sweet-scented blow
Up from the past, for voices dear I hark;
Then this comes soft and low:
"Come in, my child; for quenched
Is day's last spark."
Once more my feet those dewy fields do roam,
And through the gloaming shines the light of home!

—Alexander L. Fraser.

THE MAYHEW STORE

Special Women's White Crepe De Chine Blouses. Regular \$6.00. Sale price \$3.95.

Special Serge Shirts. New models in Navy and Black. Regu ar \$7.50. Sale price \$4.95.

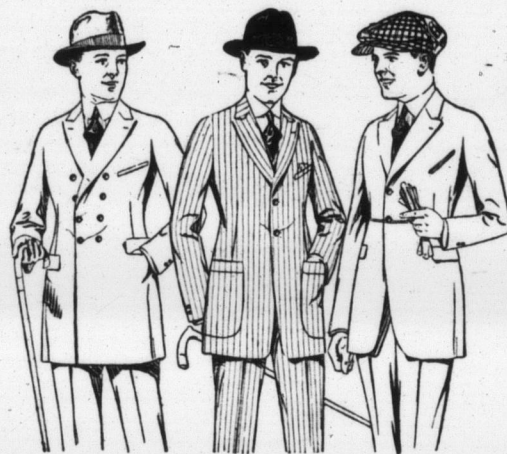
Special White Flannellette 22c. 27 inches wide. Splendid quality. Regular 35c. Sale price 22c.

THE GREATEST OF ALL SALES OUR MAMMOTH STOCK - REDUCING SALE

We lead, others follow. We invite followers—We then show the public that we are right when we throw down the gauntlet and defy all competition. The values that will be offered the next few days will be the talk of the town.

Coats, Skirts, Dresses, Waists and Underwear

At a saving of 35c to 50c on the dollar.
Dresses at a reduction of 35c to 50c on the dollar. All Wool Serge Dresses, Taffeta, Silk, Jersey and Poplin—\$14.95, \$16.95, \$25 and \$35.
Remember before purchasing elsewhere we save you 35c to 50c on the dollar.
Coats at prices you cannot afford to miss buying. Regular \$35. Sale price \$22.50.



Down with the High Cost of Living

Study where to buy, that is the only way to combat it. We are selling at prices no higher than last year. Why? Because we are satisfied to live and let live, and to sell at all times at a fair profit. But during this sale all profits are obliterated.

We've got Men's Overcoats Galore

Better in style and quality for \$10 less. \$17 to \$35.

Remarkably low prices on Our Ladies' and Men's Sweater Coats

They are cheaper and better than any doctor—Be wise in time.

Great price reductions in our Men's, Women's and Children's Underwear.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

GLENCOE'S FAVORITE SHOPPING PLACE

Special Sale of Handkerchiefs for Christmas Presents

Single Handkerchiefs, reg. 10c to 35c each.

Boxed Handkerchiefs, 25c to \$2 per box.

Having secured a specially fine line of these goods, we offer to early buyers, good until Nov. 30 only, 10 per cent. discount on every sale of Handkerchiefs amounting to 25c or over.

W. H. PARNALL The Newbury Cash Store

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1919

NEWBURY

Mrs. A. Regis was in Chatham last week to see her sister, who is ill.

Mr. and Mrs. John McConnell visited Windsor friends recently.

Who said it could not be done? Many thought so and others doubted. To raise \$20,000 for the Victory Loan this time looked almost like an impossibility, but Messrs. A. Holman and D. Stalker have made impossible look possible. The subscribers, too, are to be congratulated on their splendid response. We are proud of our village record throughout the war and now.

Miss Underwood has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Malcolm, at the manse.

Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Kraft spent a few days at Stevensville and Buffalo last week.

Mrs. Calvin Burr of Detroit spent the week-end with Mrs. E. Burr.

Miss Bessie Pennell in writing home last week said it was 20 below zero in Mortlake where she is teaching.

Miss Bessie Bell left on Saturday for a short visit with Detroit friends.

Mrs. Stephen Pennell visited her daughter in London last week.

A Graydon Batsner was in town a few days last week prior to going to Cincinnati where he and his brother Arthur are going into business.

Jim Brennan of the Merchants Bank left on Wednesday for the Stratford branch. Jim will be missed, especially in the dramatic club.

Miss Bella Gray of Detroit is visiting her parents here.

Messrs. C. Telfer, D. Stalker, A. G. Munroe and W. H. Parnall and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bayne were in London last week attending Presbyterian meeting. It was hoped Rev. Jas. Malcolm might be induced to remain here. However it was of no avail. Mr. Malcolm preached his farewell sermon on Sunday and leaves this week for Horn-

by and Omagh, his new charge, near Toronto. Both Mr. and Mrs. Malcolm have made many friends here and were very popular both in their own congregation and the community generally. All good wishes go with them to their new field of labor.

Mrs. Marshall of St. Thomas has been visiting Mrs. W. O. Kraft.

WARDSVILLE

A large congregation attended the farewell services of Rev. Mr. Malcolm in the Presbyterian church Sunday.

Mr. Malcolm has many friends here who are sorry to lose him. He has accepted a call to Hornby and Omagh, in the Toronto Presbytery.

Mrs. Douglas has returned from St. Thomas.

Mrs. Huffman is visiting her sister, Mrs. P. King.

The evangelistic services conducted by Mr. Matheson of London closed last Friday night. As a result several united with the two churches on probation.

Mr. and Mrs. James Banner of Port Arthur called on old friends last Saturday.

Miss Margaret Aitchison spent the week-end in London at her brother Will's.

Mrs. McLean left last week to spend the winter at New York with her daughter, Mrs. Davis.

Misses Ila and Waitie Qcigley spent the week-end at their home here.

Mr. and Mrs. James Humphrey are on the sick-list.

CASHMERE

Lloyd and Wilford Saylor are visiting relatives in Detroit.

Robert Webster spent Saturday in Chatham.

Miss Mildred Taylor is visiting her sister, Mrs. Gordon Smith, at Walkerville.

Mr. and Mrs. David Smith spent Friday with their daughter, Mrs. Wm. Saylor.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sittler spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Jeffery at Newbury.

Mrs. Bert Webster has returned after spending a few days at Dutton.

We are glad to note that Mrs. Hugh Taylor is improving in health, though slowly.

MELBOURNE

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Brown and family of the Canadian West and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Brown of Essex are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Brown of this village.

A number from this village attended the concert at Cook's church on Wednesday evening last.

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BULBS FOR BRIGHTENING

Outdoor Culture of Hardy Spring Flowering Bulbs.

An Open Situation Desirable and Reasonable Care in Planting With Protection During the First Winter—Fall Pasture for Stock.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

THESE are probably no class of plants that gives more satisfaction and are more thoroughly appreciated by the flower lover than a collection of spring flowering bulbs, flowering as they do from quite early in spring, even before the winter covering of snow has entirely left us, until well on into the early months of summer before but very few of the other border plants are in flower. Their bright flowers are doubly acceptable on this account.

Location.—Bulbs are best planted where there is good drainage and where no surface water lies in winter or early spring. When planted in masses or beds, it is best to have the soil in the centre of the bed a few inches higher than the margin, so as to pitch the water off readily. Bulbs succeed best planted in an open situation and not too close under buildings or under the dense shade of trees. For the later flowering kinds of bulbs, however, that flower about the end of May, such as the Darwin type of tulip, a little shade prolongs the length of the blooming season considerably.

Soil.—The best kind of soil for bulbs is a moderately rich, light, loamy soil. They will succeed fairly well in a sandy soil, but do not give as fine blooms as in soil of a loamy nature. If the soil is of a clayey nature, dig in some sand or black soil from the bush, or both, to lighten it. Fresh strawy manure should never be dug into the soil when planting. If manure is applied at planting time, it should be well decayed, barnyard manure, almost the nature of the soil itself, even then it should be dug in an inch or two underneath the bulbs so as not to touch them.

When to Plant Bulbs.—The best time for planting outdoor bulbs is about the second or third week in October, although bulbs may be planted until the ground is frozen over for the winter, even as late as the end of November or early in December. Later planted bulbs do not, as a rule, however, give as good results. The soil should be thoroughly dug and raked fine before planting.

Depth to Plant.—All of these smaller growing bulbs should be planted from two to three inches under the soil and quite thickly together, an inch and a half or two inches apart, to give a good effect. The Tulips, Dutch Hyacinths and Narcissus grow about two to eighteen inches in height and can be dotted in masses or blocks in flower beds, or in groups more towards the back of a perennial border. They are also very effective planted in groups among or around shrubs. Tulips and Narcissus should be planted about four inches under the surface of the soil and about six inches apart. A group of these of a circular or oval shape, fifteen to twenty inches in diameter, especially Narcissus, has a very pleasing and bright effect in early spring, dotted here and there over the perennial or mixed border.

Protecting Bulbs in Winter.—All bulbs, especially late planted ones, are best protected during the first winter, as it prevents the bulbs from heaving and lifting. Bulbs that have become well established in the border require very little if any protection in winter. Long, strawy manure, straw or coarse grass about three or four inches in depth, make a good winter covering. Green pine boughs laid over the manure prevent unsightliness. Pine boughs alone make a good winter protection. Dutch Hyacinths especially need some protection in winter, as they are not as hardy as Tulips and Narcissus. The covering should be taken off about the end of March or early in April, when the weather has become settled. Remove the covering part at a time, taking away the wet underneath part first and replacing an inch or so of the lighter part for a week or so until the top growth of the bulbs becomes hardened to the weather. Hot sun is often as injurious to bulb growth as late spring frosts.

Hardy Plants to Plant.—Tall growing, 1 to 2 feet:

Narcissus—Emperor, Empress, Bicolor Victoria, Golden Spur, Poeticus, Poeticus ornatus, Barri sonspicua, Mrs. Langtry, Stella, Poeticus Elvira.

Tulips—Darwin, Cottage Garden and Early Flowering in variety.

Dwarf-growing kinds, 6 inches to 1 foot high—Crocus in variety, Scilla, Chionodoxa (Glory of the Snow), Leucojum (Snowflake), The Paper White Narcissus, Chinese Sacred Lily, and the Roman Hyacinths are not hardy enough for planting out of doors. They are only useful for growing indoors.—W. H. Hunt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

Pasture Necessary for Stock in Fall. One of the essential factors in keeping live stock in good condition through the fall and early winter, which is highly important, is good fall pasture, says Andrew Ross, vice-director of the Minnesota Experiment Station. Nothing excels the grasses for pasture, though mixtures of the grasses and clover are better than either grasses or clover alone and furnish the best kind of feed for all kinds of stock. Where an abundance of cultivated grasses can be obtained for pasture no further attention need be given the subject. Meadow aftermath containing clover, or timothy and clover, makes good fall feed. Clover growing in the stubble field is also an excellent fall pasture.

RUSSO KNOCKS OUT H. C. L.

Considering present-day values, these prices look ridiculous. Russo will continue to sell every pair of shoes, from the top shelf down, at prices that will bring peace and solace to every man, woman and child. Here is the most willful destruction of prices and profits that ever happened in Glencoe.

Yes, good people, it's true you might as well come direct here and save the time and trouble of shopping elsewhere.



LISTEN—We don't ask you to come and be talked into buying our shoes. You come, we promise to be as silent as an Egyptian mummy. We'll let the shoes, their styles, their values do the talking. That's surely a fair test. Put us to it, for there you make friends with the B. C. O. S. (Big Clearing Out Sale) and we make a customer for life. Tons of shoes massed to sell, and all at a price.

This sale will continue at knock-down prices until the entire stock is sold.

RUSSO - MODERN SHOE STORE - GLENCOE



The Best Values Shown This Season in

Seal Plush Coats

at \$55.00

EXACTLY LIKE SKETCH

This sale is of added importance because of the great scarcity of seal plush of the grade presented in these garments. Shown in 36-inch models with deep shawl collar, cuffs and seven-inch border of Taupe Coney fur. Fancy silk lined and is warmly interlined.

We Accept Canadian Money at Par

THE STORE THAT SHOWS THE NEW THINGS FIRST

B. SIEGEL & CO. DETROIT

THE TIME HAS COME TO THINK OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!

Christmas is just about four weeks distant and the nearer it comes the faster the time seems to go and the more there is to do. Why not start choosing your Christmas presents now and get them off your mind early? Besides, the selection and choice is always better now than later.

Christmas China now in

Several cases of Fancy China just opened and now on display. Come in and inspect them. It's a pleasure to show these nice goods.

Dinner Sets—Another new line in this week. English China with plain gold band. Special value, 97 pieces for \$25.

Toilet Sets—Several new lines now in. 10-piece sets, prices \$8 to \$10.

Christmas Toys

A big shipment of Dolls, Toys, Books, Games, Horns, Whistles and Automobiles received direct from Santa Claus for good boys and girls. See advance display of these in our windows.

Christmas Handkerchiefs

An extra large stock this year from 5c to 50c each. Pick them early as we were entirely sold out last year.

Christmas Boxed Stationery

A grand assortment, from 25c to \$2. These are very popular and useful Christmas presents.

MEN—How about a new Suit or Overcoat for Christmas? The new samples are here. Let us have your measure at once as it now takes about three weeks to have them made.

Specials for 1 Week—Prices Good Till Wednesday, Nov. 26

10 doz. Brooms, good quality, 4 string, an extra bargain. 59c each. 2 boxes Kellogg's Corn Flakes for 25c. 12 oz. Cotton Bats 24c each.

MULLIGAN'S THE PEOPLE'S STORE WARDSVILLE