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The Glencoe Transcript.

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CANADIAN Weekly NEWSPAPERS
ASSOCIATION

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1921.

Whole No. 2558.

FOR SALE

Two registered Shorthorn bulls, 15 months old; sire Sultan Commander 107453, dam by Pride of Scotland 45-213 (imported).—Duncan K. McRae.

TENDERS FOR WOOD

Tenders will be received until February 22, 1921, for 15 cords hard body wood, beech and maple, 22 inches long, not more than 5 inches in diameter, to be delivered at school section No. 3, Mosa, by April 1, 1921.—Harry Harvey, Secretary.

LAND FOR SALE

50 acres in the township of Mosa—east half of north half lot 15, con. 3. Can be either cultivated or pastured; at present under pasture; a good water supply for stock; on it a quantity of nice growing timber. Also 25 acres of pasture land—north half of south half of north half lot 9, con. 3, township of Mosa. Good water supply; a quantity of timber suitable for fire wood.
—Mrs. Geo. Innes, Glencoe.

NOTICE

Owing to an outbreak of smallpox, notice is hereby given that there shall be no public gatherings in the area lying north of the 7th concession of Mosa and east of No. 8 sideroad. Every person within the aforesaid district should be vaccinated within the next seven days.
By order of Board of Health.

PASTURE TO RENT

For rent, for term of three years, lot 6, con. 8, Mosa, 200 acres, for pasture. Good water and abundance of grass. Apply to A. Carswell, Glencoe P. O.

GLENCOE LODGE, No. 133, meets every Tuesday evening at 8.30 in I. O. O. F. rooms, Main St. All Veterans Welcome.—W. A. Currie, Jr., President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

Great War Veterans' Association of Canada (Incorporated)

Glencoe Branch meets every Tuesday evening at 8.30 in I. O. O. F. rooms, Main St. All Veterans Welcome.—W. A. Currie, Jr., President; J. Tait, Sec.-Treas.

Farmers and Dairymen

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 3022, Store, 89.

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.

INSURANCE

The Ontario Farmers' Weather Insurance Mutual Co., Grand Valley, and the Great-West Life Assurance Co.—Mac. M. McAlpine, agent, Glencoe, Ont.; Box 41.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE

NOTICE is hereby given that MABEL ALICE ALLPORT of the City of London, in the County of Middlesex, in the Province of Ontario, Married Woman, will apply to the Parliament of Canada at the next Session thereof for a Bill of Divorce from her husband, Charles Wilfrid Allport of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, in the said Province of Ontario, Mechanic, on the ground of adultery. DATED at Toronto, Province of Ontario, this Thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1920.
GROVER & GROVER,
157 Bay Street,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

The Delco-Light storage battery is dependable, durable and efficient.

M. C. MORGAN DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

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

Wedding cake boxes at The Transcript office.

A POWER FARMING EDUCATIONAL LECTURE WITH MOVING PICTURES

TO BE HELD IN GLENCOE TOWN HALL
Monday, Feb. 21st, at 1.30 p.m.

LECTURE TOPICS:—(a) Power Farming Possibilities in Ontario, (b) Seed Bed Preparation, (c) Application of Farm Tractor in Ontario, (d) Operating Tractor Implements.
MOVING PICTURES:—(1) Preparing a Seed Bed, (2) Growing Corn (showing actual growth), (3) Keeping the Boy on the Farm, (4) Buying a Farm Tractor.

The Lecture will be given by Geo. A. Clark, B.S.A., Power Farming Expert. This information will be of value to you as a successful farmer. Come and bring your friends.
NO ADMISSION FEE

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital and reserve.....\$35,000,000
Total Assets over.....\$587,000,000

Protect your Valuable Papers and Documents by renting a Safety Deposit Box at a small annual rental. Apply to the Manager

GORDON DICKSON, Manager, Glencoe

Real Values in Dry Goods

Prints, Shaker Flannels, Towelling, Cretonnes. A splendid stock of Men's Underwear, Working-shirts, Smocks and Socks of first-class quality at reasonable prices.

Special reductions in Millinery. Remember our lines of Staple Groceries.

KEITH'S CASH STORE

LUMBER! POSTS! SHINGLES!

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

MCPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL. LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

The Electric Shop

ACCIDENTS will happen, castings sometimes break and machinery wear out, but these delays can be minimized and work kept at the peak.

We have complete Oxyacetylene Welding Outfit installed for handling these repairs. If the part is small, bring it in; if large, we will go out. All work absolutely guaranteed.

W. B. MULLIGAN

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

A directory just published gives Toronto a population of 597,386.

Charles Foy, aged 73, a well-known resident of Chatham, died on Friday morning.

St. Thomas butchers announce a reduction in the price of beef of three to five cents a pound.

David Elliott of Agincourt has been appointed assistant agricultural representative for Middlesex.

Some serious losses have been sustained by those who bought high-priced feeding cattle last fall.

Four Parkhill stores were entered by burglars last week and a quantity of goods stolen from each place.

Alvinston fall fair was a success financially. The gate receipts totalled \$1,155. The society has a surplus of \$147.

It is estimated that every year forest fires in America destroy more than \$200,000,000 worth of standing timber.

The death occurred at Bothwell on February 4th of Mrs. Fanny Boam, widow of the late Daniel Boam, in her 71st year.

The smallpox ban was lifted at Alvinston on February 5th. Since then four new cases have been reported in the village.

The Parkhill Agricultural Society has a surplus of \$1,100. It was decided to improve the race track and build a new grandstand.

The United States Senate voted to levy a tariff of 40 cents a bushel on wheat, and 2 cents a pound, or 25 per cent, ad valorem, on meat.

A novel device on which a moving hand indicates the direction the car will turn has been designed for use on the rear of automobiles.

The London Fruit Growers' Association have fixed the price to be paid for picking strawberries at 24 cents and raspberries four cents a box.

Food Inspector Wilson seized 29 pails of honey from a London grocer because the containers did not have the name and address of the beekeeper.

Over three and a half million dollars' worth of liquor was sold from the government dispensaries in Ontario during the year 1920 on medical prescriptions.

The gradual but certain improvement in business throughout Canada is still in progress, says the weekly trade report of the Canadian Credit Association.

Llewellyn Cade, aged 26, a returned soldier, was instantly killed at Springfield by coming into contact with a high-tension hydro wire while engaged in moving a house.

John Paterson, one of the early settlers of Dunwich, died at his home in that township last week, aged 91 years. Mr. Paterson came from Scotland with his parents 77 years ago.

The Chatham plant of the Dominion Sugar Company has completed the slicing of the 1920 beet crop, after one of the longest campaigns in the history of the sugar beet industry in Ontario.

Newbury council have been informed that all necessary supplies for the installation of hydro power in that village have been ordered. The work of construction will be gone on with as soon as supplies arrive.

James McMillan, a resident of Westminister township for 75 years, died at his home there on Feb. 6th. Mr. McMillan, who was in his 80th year, was born near Toronto. He was treasurer of the township of Westminister for 29 years. He leaves one sister, Mrs. D. McLachlan of Ingersoll, and two brothers, Robert of Dutton and John of Glencoe.

The death occurred at his home in Dunwich a few days ago of William McRae, aged 55 years. He came with his parents from Scotland when 11 years of age. The family settled at the Big Bend in Aldborough. Mr. McRae was widely known, having for years been an extensive buyer and shipper of live stock. He was an elder in Duff church for many years.

Unemployed men in Montreal have been engaged in demonstrations with a view to securing further public assistance, but when the municipal corporation offered jobs to 500 men at the comparatively easy work of snow-shovelling and with a wage of \$3.50 a day, only 120 men accepted. Others of the organized gangs of unemployed busied themselves in efforts to have those engaged at the work throw down their shovels in a demand for an increase in wages.

Amherstburg Echo:—Talk about your treasure hunters! There is a serious movement on foot among certain marine men to explore the bottom of the river in the vicinity of the waterworks and Queen's old wharf in the hope of salvaging some of the valuable oak logs that are said to have sunk there many years ago. The story goes that some of these logs, hauled to the place when a sawmill was located there, are three to four feet in diameter, and are worth their weight in real money.

The Ruthven correspondent of the Leamington Post says:—The indications are that the season of 1921 is going to be one of the banner years here for all kinds of fruit and berries.

The buds on the peach, cherry, plum and apple trees never showed better signs for a real bumper crop. The grape vines are looking exceedingly good, while the peach trees are loaded with extra healthy buds, which is a never-failing sign of a bountiful crop. Many more peach, pear and apple trees will be set out in this section this spring.

NEW ASSESSOR AND TOWNSMAN

At a special meeting of the Glencoe council, held on Feb. 14, J. B. Henry was appointed assessor in place of E. T. Huston, who declined the office. Mr. Henry was also appointed townsman at a salary of \$100 a month, duties to commence March 15th.

DIED IN DETROIT

Detroit, Feb. 11.—Christian Noble, eight years old, eldest son of William and Laura Winger, 7538 Wheeler avenue, formerly of Wardsville, Ont., passed away suddenly at Grace Hospital, February 9th, following an operation. Funeral services were held today at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hindson, 3521 Oakland avenue.

Rev. C. B. Allen, pastor of the North Woodward Methodist church, delivered the funeral sermon. Harold Thompson of the Temple Institute of Music sang sweetly "My Wonderful Dream" and "His Jewels."

The floral pieces were many and beautiful, among them being a pillow from the neighbors and friends and a spray from teachers and classmates of Hermance school.

The remains, accompanied by the parents and grandmother, Mrs. Christina Winger of Wardsville, departed on the 6.50 train for Wardsville, where services were to be held Sunday at 2 o'clock at the home of the grandmother. Interment at Oakland cemetery.

KILMARTIN CEMETERY

The annual meeting of the Kilmartin Cemetery Company was held on February 7th in Burns' church, Mosa. Neil Munroe, chairman; Malcolm McNaughton, secretary. The treasurer's report for the previous year was received, and showed the resources to be \$379.78 and the liabilities \$361.91, leaving a credit balance of \$17.87.

The officers for this year are as follows:—D. D. McLachlan, chairman; Hugh A. McAlpine and Duncan Walker, trustees; A. L. Munroe, treasurer; Neil Munroe and John McNaughton, auditors.

CHINESE RELIEF FUND

Donations to the Chinese Relief Fund are being received at the Royal Bank, Glencoe. Acknowledgment is made of the following:—\$441.85 Wm. McCallum..... 3.00

Total received to date.....\$444.85

DOLLAR DAY AT GLENCOE, FEBRUARY 26th

J. N. Currie & Co. are advertising a big Dollar Day on Saturday, Feb. 26. Keep this in mind for something big. See ad. in next week's paper.

FARMERS WHO DECRY THEIR OWN CALLING

Boys will continue to leave the farm for agricultural papers and farmers themselves continue bitterly to decry their own calling. The Alliston Herald well says: "Does it never occur to the farmer that this continually advertising the claim that farming is an unremunerative business is the greatest factor of all in bringing boys to a decision to leave the farm? With some farmers decrying their lot every time they enter into conversation with anyone with public speakers continually stating there is not adequate remuneration in farming and the statement being hazarded forth in newspaper columns day after day and week after week, is it any wonder the boys are leaving the farm? It is only natural that a boy with an active brain will reason that it would be utter foolishness for him to stay on the farm when all the opportunities are in the city and none of them in the country. This becomes an undisputed fact in his mind because he has heard it from his father's recollections. No wonder that when a farmer commences to talk to his son about a partnership or taking over the farm the young man derides the idea and announces his intention of going to the city as soon as his father has sold his farm. The boy has always been told that farming is no good; then why should he stay on the old place? What spite has his father against him in asking him to do so?"

H. I. Johnston, local agent for Templeton's Rheumatic Capsules and RAZ-MAH for Asthma says these two standard remedies are selling better every day.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION ENDORSES RINK PROJECT

Believing that clean, legitimate recreation is an essential factor in the development of a well-rounded life, and recognizing the justice in the claim of our young people that the community offers at the present time no opportunity for the carrying on of winter athletics, the Ministerial Association of Glencoe heartily endorses the present effort toward the erection of a rink in the village, and commends the project as one which would seem likely to prove a helpful moral influence.

Signed—T. J. Charlton, R. J. Garbutt, D. G. Paton.

It Testifies for Itself.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil needs no testimonial of its powers other than itself. Whoever tries it for coughs or colds, for cuts or contusions, for sprains or burns, for pains in the limbs or body, will know that the medicine proves itself and needs no guarantee. This shows why this Oil is in general use.

METCALFE COUNCIL

Meeting of Metcalfe council held Feb. 7, 1921. Members all present. Minutes read, approved and signed. Moved by Taylor and Hawken that the Age be paid \$2.40, advertising; Alex. Blain, \$75, work on Perry drain; Jack Patterson and F. Moore, \$3.30 each, scraping road, and P. D. Campbell, \$4.20, rolling con. 12 and 13, div. 5.

Moved by Taylor and Hawken that the committee of the Napier glee club be given permission to install a lighting system in the town hall, and a refund of \$10 paid in 1919 for use of hall.

Moved by Hawken and Blain that the auditors' report be adopted, and Angus McLean be paid \$10.50, services as auditor, and C. L. Denning \$10.50, auditing and stationery.

Moved by Taylor and Blain that A. Clothier be appointed assessor, salary \$75; W. McLean, \$3, valuing sheep; S. May, \$94.50, five sheep killed, two injured and one missing, caused by dogs.

A claim of \$43.60 by Geo. Chittick for damage to car on road, con. 5 & 6, opposite lot 4, Jan. 21, was laid over.

H. Pierce, \$16, to pay parties for help on survey of Brown drain, and \$2, error in dog tax; R. Denning, \$75, salary as collector, 1920; J. McMahon, \$150, work on Bateman-Denning drain.

Moved by Hawken and Blain that the collector's roll be accepted.

Moved by Taylor and Blain that statute labor be abolished and a road overseer appointed.

Moved by Hawken and Blain that Malcolm McNeil be appointed road overseer at \$5 per day.

Council adjourned to March 7th at 1 p.m.
Harry Thompson, Clerk.

JUST AMONG OURSELVES

The school children now know what ails them.

Medical inspection in the schools was generally thought to be a mere fad. But opinions are changing.

The town should have an official dog catcher. Did you ever see so many apparently homeless curs running about the streets?

Then, again, there are dogs so friendly that you simply can't drive them from your door.

Tagless dogs should be run into a pound; kept there for a certain number of days, and then dispatched if not claimed.

It has been heard said that on account of the higher tax rate for dogs in the country farmers are quietly losing their bow-woos in the towns to save funeral expenses of the coppers. Farm help is scarce and costly, you know.

Did you ever notice how one itches to tease the touchy fellow—the fellow who can't take a joke, or is perturbed at trifles? It is well to cultivate the cheerful spirit; the man who goes about with a chip on his shoulder is bound to have bricks thrown at him.

We find fault with the picture show, the dance hall, or the pool room. Young folk must have entertainment or amusement. What substitutes have you to offer them?

The Church, truly, is doing no little bit in its semi-sacred week-night meetings for the young. But you can't limit the spirited juveniles of this generation to the Shorter Catechism and a diet of oatmeal.

By all means let us have a skating rink—even if you don't see a dividend in dollars and cents.

It is just like some joy-killer to spoil this nice Florida winter by predicting a cold and wet spring. An oldtimer across the river has been seeing robins and things lately and comes to that conclusion:

"H. C. L." These are no longer the mystic letters of the future. They mean "Have a Cheerful Laugh." Do you get it?

Most of us are hoping that the health officer will get his eye, also his nose, on those rotting sugar beets in the railway yard before the sultry weather is due.

Last year about this time the spring freshet had all the local poets warbling their lays—something we bid fair to be spared this season. For which let us be truly thankful.

An old saying comes down to us from Dr. Johnson, of ancient literary fame, that "The road to hell is paved with good intentions." Let us hope that the story will not repeat itself in our intentions for the paving of Main street.

London Methodist Conference has appointed to hold its annual meeting in London during the first week of June, and the unique arrangement has been made whereby all the Presbyterian pulpits in the city will be occupied by the Methodist ministers on the first Sunday in June. This offer was made to the Presbyterians in the city and has been cordially accepted by them. This is in keeping with the co-operation scheme which has been under discussion by these denominations for some time.

Nearly every bond house and bank in Canada is, today, aggressively advertising, and using all the interest and ingenuity at their command to attract business. They observed the power of newspaper advertising, when properly used, and have profited by the lesson.

Those who think that flying is not much more risky than traveling on a railway train will be interested in the figures of the English Air Ministry for a period of eight months in 1919. The conclusion of the investigators is that had the same rate of accident, journey for journey, been maintained in railway travel, 28,000 engineers would have been killed and 280,000 injured, and that 105,000 passengers would have been killed and more than a million injured. According to their figures, risk of the aeroplane passenger is 800 times as great as that of the railway passenger.

A few girls standing on a corner singing their gospel hymns may make you smile, but just such little groups have revolutionized things and have had a powerful influence in this old world of ours.

The production of Canadian salt last year, according to the latest figures available, amounted to 148,800 tons valued at \$1,398,968. This was obtained almost entirely from the salt fields of Southern Ontario. This year's salt production will be greatly augmented by the recent discoveries in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Shipments of raw salt to the refineries are now being made from these deposits.

Your mind produces only to the extent that you use it. It is simply a piece of machinery. Maybe it's not operating as it should. Feed it with the fuel of determination. Lubricate it with the oil of enthusiasm! Accelerate it with concentrated energy! Then watch results!

According to the latest Ontario Government report issued November, 1920, there are six rural schools with an average attendance of one; fourteen schools with an average attendance of two; twenty-seven schools with an average attendance of three; fifty-three schools with an average attendance of four; ninety schools with an average attendance of five, and 942 schools with an average attendance of ten or under.

A new wage scale for farm labor was adopted at a mass meeting of farmers at Chestertown, Maryland, last week. The scale calls for a day's work to be from sunup to sundown, with the following compensation: The maximum wage for a month laborer to be \$25 a month, with board and keep for laborer's horse, or \$30 a month, with board, and no keep for the horse. The maximum wage for a day laborer for regular farm work to be \$1 a day and board. The maximum wage for a woman's work in a farm-house kitchen, including washing, to be \$15 a month or \$10 a month without washing.

A preacher, raising his eyes from his desk in the midst of his sermon, was paralyzed with amazement to see his rude offspring in the gallery pelting the hearers in the pews below with horse chestnuts. But while the good man was preparing a frown of reproof, the young hopeful cried out: "You 'tend to your preaching, daddy; I'll keep 'em awake."

SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S BUSINESS.

The Mosa & Elfrid Co-operative Shipping Association have just closed a very satisfactory year's business in the co-operative shipping of live stock. The shipper, Isaac Watterworth, has handed us the following brief report of the live stock handled by him during the year:

Total number of cars shipped, 51; of which 23 were cattle and sheep and 28 were straight cars of hogs.

Total number of cattle and sheep in 23 cars—Cattle 446, sheep 266, representing a total value of cattle and sheep of \$45,973.

Total number of hogs in 28 cars, 1,785, representing a total value of \$54,460.

Total value of 51 cars shipped was \$100,433.

The average cost per car for shipping 23 cars of cattle and sheep was \$108.58.

The average cost per 100 lbs. for shipping cattle and sheep was \$2.37c.

Into a Crockery Teapot Put a teaspoonful of the genuine

"SALADA"

for every TWO cups. Pour on freshly BOILING water and let it stand for five minutes. THE RESULT will be the most perfect flavoured tea you ever tasted.

The Rattletrap Gun

By SAMUEL A. DERIEUX.

III.

She darted out on the back porch, across the sandy yard, white as if snow had fallen, along the lot fence, into the shadow of the barn. She looked across the fields between her and the woods, white with a weird secret brilliance.

Once out of the shadow of the barn, the moon shone on her, with bald brightness, revealing her flight. The cotton was up to her waist, and the open bolts scraped her free hand like fuzzy worms. She hugged the gun to her body; it stood no more ready to her father's hand. As for the rattletrap gun, probably he wouldn't see that. It lay in the shade, and her father didn't see very plain when he was as he was tonight.

She ran into the shadow cast by the pines, then stopped and looked back toward the house. She could see the end of the front porch. Along the straight edge where it joined the house she made out a protuberance. Her father had risen and was standing there against the wall.

She started to scream, but that would bring Ben running. She could only wait patient here. A stick cracked in the woods and her father jumped off the porch. She could see his burly body above the high cotton, his white shirt, his hair in the moonlight, white like an old man's hair. He broke into a crouching run toward the match that had struck and the stick that had cracked. He looked like a white ape, bent forward, running.

It would not stop him to scream. He would understand, he would rush on at Ben. She pointed the gun at the moon, shut her eyes, and pulled convulsively. Both barrels went off. In her excitement she had pulled both triggers. The kick staggered her, the echoes rolled from the amphitheatres of woods like an army firing. When she opened her eyes her father had stopped. He could not see her in the shadow of the woods. He turned and ran toward the house. She heard him stomp up on the porch, down the hall, into his room; she heard his muffled, maddened voice calling her up stairs. She looked at the gun in her hand and smiled.

Somebody was running along the edge of the woods toward her. She could see him brushing through the cotton, see his white shirt, then his white face, then hear him panting. He caught her hard by both shoulders, his eyes burning down into hers.

"Ben?" she whispered.

"Are you all right, Tess?"

She nodded and smiled.

He straightened up with a profound breath, brushed his hat off his head, ran his hand over his hair.

"I thought you had shot yourself!"

"I stole the gun," she said.

He was looking toward the house, his head and shoulders rising above the shadow into the moonlight. He seemed to swallow something hard down his throat.

"Here," he said quickly. "Give me the gun." He unbreached it. "It's dead," he gasped, and drew out the empty shells. "Stand aside, Tess—there, toward the woods."

She backed away, her eyes on his face.

"Here, Ben?"

"Yes."

He stepped boldly out into the moonlight. He was looking toward the barn, as if he were trying hard to see something.

"It'll be all right, Tess," he said. "Sure it'll be all right. Just don't move."

His gun flashed an arc through the air as he waved it toward the barn.

"Stop, Bill Simpson! Stop, man!"

Out of the shadow of the barn her father had burst and was hurrying toward them, as she had seen him hurry toward cotton pickers when they were looting. There was something in his hands, thrust forward at the hip. The moonlight flashed on it—the rattletrap gun she had put in his room.

She smothered the cry that came to her lips; she fought down the momentary dizziness in which the silvery field of cotton swam round and blurred. Just a wistful glance at Ben standing there bareheaded, terribly tense, terribly watchful; just a longing in her soul that he might go back to his yellow express papers, to his

cottage that he wanted to paint white—and the girl had darted out of the shadow ahead of him and was running toward her father.

"Get out of the way!" he yelled. "You fool!"

He went on filling the night with his yells. He raised the gun, she was in front of it, and he lowered it with a choking oath. For all his bulk, he jumped aside like an athlete and raised it again.

She sprang suddenly forward and caught the barrel with both hands. Clinging to it, she was jerked powerfully back through the cotton. He was twisting and turning the barrel viciously through her hands, his face horrible with his effort. The muzzle was pressed against her body below her breast.

"I ain't goin' to turn loose!" she panted. "Never—never!"

She closed her eyes—she heard steps running up behind her. Again she was jerked back; again the barrel twisted this way and that. Then he had stopped still, and she opened her eyes. He stood panting above her, his protruding eyes on her hands clenching the barrel, on the muzzle pressed into her breast.

"Hit it the rattletrap!" he gasped.

He choked and swallowed.

"Hit it go off!" he roared. "Hit it shoot you!"

"I don't care, Pa."

He was shaking all over; his soaked shirt was clinging to his arms and shoulders.

"Look, gal—into yo' pa's face! You remember—the ol' gun! Won't you turn loose? Turn loose for your pa like a good gal?"

He was looking above her now helplessly.

"Hit's a old gun, Ben," he was panting. "Hit's cocked. I'm all shakin'—I'm afeard to let the hammers down. They're wore out. Ben, you want to see her blowed all to hell? Don't touch her, man!" he screamed. "She might jerk! Here, gal—see? I turn loose. Easy, gal, easy! Throw it away from you. Thataway! God A'mighty!"

The stock had come heavily to the ground. With a convulsive shudder she threw the muzzle away from her. A moment it pointed uncertainly at the sky, and Ben sprang forward. Just in front of his grasping hand it tottered and fell; a flame shot along the cotton rows, the cotton moved down tumbling in after its passage; the roar shook the ground under them.

Off there her father stood, chest heaving, face flabby with sobered horror.

"Ben," he choked, "I might-a killed my little gal. Ben—I ain't a soak no more."

He turned and stumbled toward the cotton toward the house, wiping his face on his shirt sleeve.

"Pa!" cried the girl, and started to run after him.

But Ben caught her by the shoulders and turned her round, his face stern, his eyes blazing.

"Not yet," he said. "Let him study about it. It won't do him any harm!"

They stood side by side, looking in the direction of the house. When at last Ben spoke the anger had gone out of his voice, the terrible look out of his eyes.

"We'll go now, Tess."

They did not find him on the porch; there was his empty chair, and beside it on the floor his pipe and his shoes. Alone the girl went softly down the hall to his room door and looked in. When she came back to the porch where Ben waited, her eyes were swimming.

"Ben," she whispered, "he's sittin' by the window in the moonlight—an Ben—he's cryin'!"

Then she too began to cry softly. But out in the border of the woods, where a match had been struck, a mocking bird, perched lightly on the topmost twig of the loftiest pine, was filling the brilliant night with song.

(The End.)

An Embryo Politician.

"Mother," said little Ray in an aggrieved tone, "you have no constitutional right to send me to bed without my supper."

"What do you mean, Raymond?"

"You are exercising rule without the consent of the governed."



Woman's Interests

Sonny's Bath.

"Come in!" cheerfully called out the young neighbor, in answer to the old-fashioned mother's knock. "You're just in time to see Sonny have his bath."

"Perhaps I better not," the caller answered, at the same time closing the door behind her; "won't he make an awful fuss?"

"Not Sonny," the little mother replied. "He just loves his bath. Why, it's our frolic-time. Eh, little man?"

In answer the baby waved his chubby arms, kicked, smiled, and emitted a series of sweet, cooing sounds.

The visitor was astounded.

"He'll cry before you are through with him, I bet. You're the first mother I ever heard of who spoke of a baby's bath as frolic-time! My babies always screamed from the moment I took them up to bathe until I had finished. It was my day's hardest task, and I was always thankful when it was over."

"I don't think he'll cry," was the mother's only answer. "See how good he is while I wash his eyes, nose and mouth."

The older woman watched in amazement. While they were talking, the young mother had put a teaspoonful of boric acid into a cupful of warm water. Now she pulled tiny bits from a roll of absorbent cotton. One of these she dipped in the water, and carefully squeezed a single drop from it into each eye, quickly wiping the eye with a dry bit of the cotton. The baby gurgled and laughed. Keeping the baby's attention all the time, with deft fingers she squeezed a bit of white vaseline on two more swabs of cotton, twisted them firmly, then carefully cleansed each nostril, using a separate "twist" for each. Again he laughed.

It took but a moment to wash the rosy-bud mouth. Baby's mother wound a piece of the cotton around the end of her little finger, dipped it in the boric acid solution, and while baby bit at her soft finger, washed tongue, gums and lining of the mouth.

"Well, I never!" the caller said. "I never went through all that for my babies. It's lots of work, isn't it?"

"Yes, it does take extra time, but it's worth it. Baby has never had sore eyes or mouth, and his little nose is so clear—he can always breathe through it."

"I wish I'd known that when I had babies to take care of. They always had sore mouths, and sometimes red, inflamed eyes. But we thought that was as common with the babies as cutting teeth. As for the nose, when I saw it was dirty, I cleaned it with a small hairpin. The youngsters always fought against it. I suppose it did hurt." The young mother shuddered at the very thought. "Ah, now, he'll cry!" the caller exclaimed, "when he gets the soap in his eyes!" But no soap was used on his face. It was carefully washed with clear water and patted dry.

Until then the baby had been fully dressed. Now his mother removed his clothes—kimono, flannel, petticoat, shirt, binder and diapers. "I always take off his nightgown, which is apt to be damp, the first thing in the morning, and put on a warm flannel kimono. He is never fully dressed until after his bath—always at half-past nine."

The old-fashioned mother thought of her babies, who had lain and fussed in their nightclothes until she was ready to bathe them. Perhaps, she wondered, that may have been one reason why they were so cross during the bath. She wondered, too, if she had ever been as quick with her fingers as this little mother, herself scarcely more than a girl. Every movement counted with her kimono. She took a wet cloth with caustic soap, she washed first the back and then the front of the baby, and while the caller stared with wide-open eyes, lifted him gently into a tub of water. With the fingers of the left hand spread to support the tiny head and shoulders, she rapidly rinsed off all the soap with a wet sponge, and in the twinkling of an eye had the baby again in her lap, face downward in the large soft towel she had pinned to her left side, and almost enveloped by the free end of the towel which the mother had thrown over her wet body.

The visitor gasped. It had all been done so quickly, yet so thoroughly, without a murmur of dissent. Instead peeping out turtle-fashion from the towel were two bright eyes, gazing at the visitor's red shawl, while their owner contentedly sucked a moist pink arm. A gentle patting with the bath towel, a careful drying of all the creases, a brisk rubbing of the scalp, and then a slight dusting of powder in chafable spots—and Sonny was ready to be dressed.

Once more the older woman exclaimed, "Here's where he'll cry!" But

again she was wrong. There seemed to be no bungling, hard-to-put-on clothes. Instead of the tight belly-band which she had always dreaded to sew on, this mother slipped over the youngster's feet a knit band with shoulder straps. The shirt was double-breasted and fastened with one small safety-pin. The petticoats were slipped into the simple little dress, and as one garment were drawn over the feet, Baby was turned face downward, and the three garments were buttoned without further disturbance. He actually enjoyed it.

When at last the little mother brushed back his silky down of hair, and, after wiping her nipple with a piece of cotton saturated with the boric acid solution, placed him at her breast, she turned to the visitor with a happy smile. "Do you wonder I enjoy this hour?" she asked. "Sonny is always like this at bath-time. He is never tired or hungry at half-past nine; I have everything ready so I don't have to make him wait. Half-dressed, while I find some necessary thing; the water is always the same temperature—98 deg.—so he receives no shock when I place him in the tub; and most of all, he feels how much I enjoy it, and so has confidence in me. Now he'll nurse and go to sleep."

"It's well-nigh wonderful," the old-fashioned mother replied. "I'd never have believed it could be done if I hadn't seen you do it. Bathed a baby—put it in a tub of water—even—and it laughed and cooed and kicked its legs and waved its arms in glee all the time!"

The caller glanced at the clock. Quarter of ten! Still more wonderful! She had only been in the house fifteen minutes.

Gardening in Winter.

Just as soon as the spring seed catalogues begin to appear, we think about our garden for the following summer, so it is lots of interest to begin planning early.

In making the planting plans there are three things to be kept in mind. First, when each plant blooms; second, what the color of the blossoms is; third, how tall the plants grow.

Careful consideration of the first matter will enable you to avoid bare spots and make possible a desirable amount of bloom throughout the garden during the whole season.

It is important to study color in order to avoid bringing inharmonious shades too close together.

The importance of the height of the bloom is obvious. Small plants should not be hidden by larger ones. The tallest should be used as a background for the lower ones, and the lowest should be placed in front.

Though each of the three subjects admits of extended study, the first is of the greatest importance to the amateur gardener. Unless due consideration is given to continuity of bloom, it may happen, in fact, it is more likely to happen than when one side of the garden is in its glory the bloom is obvious. Small plants in the bloom that it will be bare and dull.

Here is a fascinating and practical aid for the gardener who wishes to aid on planning and planning even after the last flowers have faded and the garden is buried in snow. You can spend the winter studying and arranging plants.

Have printed cards, and have a card for each plant. On one side record the common and the scientific name, and whether the plant is perennial, a biennial, or an annual. Also leave space for the botanical classification of the flowers for telling what color it is, how tall it grows and when it blooms. Next record whether it prefers sun or shade and where it came from. This last item is of particular interest when the plant has come from some friend or from a special garden. When the seed should be planted or the plant set out may also be of much interest. Also a liberal space should be provided upon that side of the card for notes about the plant; what particular care it needs, what its enemies are and how and when to combat them.

On the reverse side of the card should be printed a small diagram of the garden plot, showing the beds, walks, and so forth; on the diagram the exact location of the plant or variety of plants recorded on the face of the card may be indicated by little dresses or dots.

Let the cards be arranged according to the months when the plants flower. Under June we find all the plants that blossom in June. If the blossoming continues into or through July, a duplicate card should be filed under July. By that plan you can see at a glance what flowers blossom in any particular month, and by referring to the chart on the other side of the card you can learn what color the plant is, how high it grows and where it should be planted.

By studying the bloom of the preceding end of the following month you can plan a full garden for the entire season. You can work out beautiful compositions, either in harmony or contrast of color, and the garden will become almost a reality, even while winter winds whistle down the chimney and snow drifts over the garden plot.

Old paintings which have been "faked" are now tested by X-rays.

Training School for Nurses.

Ontario Hospital for Insane, Toronto.

offers a three-years' course for young women in general and mental nursing. A liberal remuneration, with uniform, board and shelter, allowed during training. Comfortable nurses' residence. For particulars apply.

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Lights of Home.

The lights of home, the lights of home, That glimmer through the orchard trees, Of all the lights of all the world There are no other lights like these.

The sparkling lights of city streets, How they bewitch, enchant, enthrall, Yet, measured for their true worth, What very shallow lights withal!

The sunlight dancing on the waves, The moonbeams' mellow, mystic light, The beacon light upon the shore, The camp fire glowing in the night.

I love them all, and yet to me There is a fairer light than these; It is the golden, welcoming stream That glimmers through the orchard trees.

For everything I hold most dear Is there behind that streaming light; Home and the folks you love the best, This is the greeting through the night.

The Will and the Way.

There's something I'll have you remember, boys, To help in the battle of life: 'Twill give you strength in the time of need, And help in the hour of strife; Whenever there's something that should be done, Don't be faint-hearted and say, 'What's the use to try?' Remember, then, That where there's a will there's a way.

There's many a failure for those that win; But though at first they fail, They try again, and the earnest heart Is sure at last to prevail. Though the hill is rugged and hard to climb, You can win the heights, I say, If you make up your mind to reach the top; For where there's a will there's a way.

The men who stand at the top are those Who never could bear defeat. Their failures only made them strong For the work they had to meet. The will to do and the will to dare Is what we want today; What has been done can be done again, For where there's a will there's a way.

Colored Eggs for Safety.

Nature equips all living things with protection of some kind against their enemies.

The larger animals are able, by reason of their strength, to give a good account of themselves in combat. Birds and many of the smaller animals depend upon the rapidity of their movements. But there is another effective means of self-preservation known as "protective coloration."

Snakes and many varieties of fish form an excellent illustration. Their scales are so colored that they blend with the surrounding rocks or the shadows of the water, making them almost invisible to the eye. In fact, it is only when one of these protectively-colored animals moves that its presence is apparent.

The same principle is responsible for the different colors of birds' eggs. The mother bird is unable to fight aggressively, so she has to seek refuge in flight. During the time she is away from the nest, either seeking safety from her enemies or looking for food, the eggs must be protected in some manner. It is for this reason that they are colored to blend with the surroundings in which they are laid in the sand or among pebbles, others buff-colored or green to match the material of the nest.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, etc.

The influence of the moon upon weather has recently been denied by scientists.

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Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dye-lock." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Drugists has Color Card.

Obedient Orders.

"Did you deliver my message to Mr. Smith, Tommy?" asked the manager of the new office-boy.

"No, sir," replied Tommy. "He was out, and his office was locked up."

"Why didn't you wait for him as I told you to do?"

"There was a notice on the door, sir, saying, 'Return immediately,' so I came back here as quickly as I could, sir."

Minard's Liniment Relieves Colds, etc.

The finest laces in the world are worth much more than their weight in gold.

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Shamming Death for Years.

Remarkable stories are told about the fasting powers of the fakirs of India.

These strange men have a peculiar faculty for throwing themselves into a trance, suspending all the activities of life, and remaining for many weeks not only without food but also without water and with a very scanty supply of air.

They begin their performance by taking a dose of bluing, a powerful stupefying drug. Then they are lowered into a tomb, where they remain in a profound trance for from six to eight weeks. When resurrected they are wan, haggard, weak, and wasted.

A German physician gives an account of a fakir who was buried in a vault for such a long time that grain sown above it sprouted into leaf before he was released.

One fakir was buried in a deep grave for six weeks. When exhumed he had the appearance of a dead man, his heart had apparently ceased to beat, but under treatment the man recovered.

Another of these abnormal men was known to have been buried in a grave in the mountains for four months; after which he recovered and lived for many years.

No explanation of his extraordinary power is forthcoming. Investigations prove that the pulse cannot be felt and there is no evidence that the heart continues to beat. The performer of the apparent miracle does not appear to breathe, and makes no movement whatever.

The power resembles that of hibernating animals. A marmot can live six months without food or water, and the story is told of a wonderful Egyptian snail which was brought from Egypt apparently dead in 1845, and placed in the British Museum. Five years later a growth was noticed on its mouth, and on being taken from the can to which it was gummed and placed in water it soon became active and ate cabbage leaves.

A Versatile Animal.

"For sale," read the advertisement in the local paper, "a cow that gives ten quarts of milk a day besides two grindstones, a lot of farm tools and a set of harness."

Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains easy directions for dyeing any article of wool, silk, cotton, linen, or mixed goods. Beware! Poor dye streaks, spots, fades, and ruins material by giving it a "dye-lock." Buy "Diamond Dyes" only. Drugists has Color Card.

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PLANT UNION! JACK ON ROOF OF WORLD

CAN THE SECRETS OF EVEREST BE SOLVED?

British Expedition to Attempt to Scale Peak Rising 5 1-2 Miles Above Sea Level.

Will the Union Jack be planted on the roof of the world—the summit of Mount Everest, which rises 29,140 ft. (8 1/2 and a half miles) above sea level?

Mountaineers and explorers have long dreamt of achieving this triumph. The North and South Poles have been conquered by man, but the highest peak in the world has defied him. No white man, in fact, has ever been within forty or fifty miles of its base.

The Tibetans have jealously guarded the sentinel of the Himalayas. They have refused to permit strangers to explore its wonders and vastnesses. Political obstacles have now been removed, however, and an attempt is to be made to scale its mysterious heights by members of the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society.

Unknown Perils.

The most optimistic are doubtful of success, for the perils of the venture are enormous. Terrific winds and blinding snow-storms will have to be encountered. The cold will be from 30 to 40 degrees below zero, while the risk of being buried in an avalanche will be ever present.

Then there is an unknown peril. Will the explorers, as they ascend the mountain, be able to endure the rarefied atmosphere? The air over one square mile of the earth's surface at sea-level weighs 28,000,000 tons. On the top of Mount Everest it would weigh barely 8,000,000 tons.—That means that there would be a lack of oxygen—which would seriously affect the health and stamina of the climbers.

They may be attacked by "mountain sickness." Their limbs will feel as heavy as lead as they go higher and higher. Their hearts will beat painfully, while their lungs will gasp for more and more of the light air so lacking in oxygen. It will be almost impossible to climb at a rate of more than two or three steps a minute. For this reason only men possessing the strongest constitutions can attempt the climb.

The greatest danger lies in climbing the last 10,000 ft. This, in the opinion of experts, must be accomplished at the rate of 500 ft. an hour. Otherwise the summit will never be reached owing to the weakening effect of the atmosphere on the climbers.

Much will depend upon the planning of the expedition. A year must be spent in preliminary work—exploring the unknown country around the base of the mountain, studying the climate and deciding on the best passes.

A small army of natives will be employed as guides and carriers, and as the climbers push upward, a chain of camps will be established.

British All Through.

Parties will be left behind at each camp with food and supplies for the return journey of those who continue to the top. It is unlikely that more than two or three of the party will make the final dash.

Aeroplanes may be employed for dropping stores at the higher altitudes, and also for reconnaissance, and if it is possible for the machines to land safely and rise again on the dizzy heights, the work of the climbers will be simplified.

Of the men who will take a leading part in the expedition the most prominent may be Brigadier-General Bruce, who is known throughout India as the strongest man in the Army. A great mountaineer and sportsman, his feats of strength and endurance have given rise to many stories. He has an unequalled knowledge of the Himalayas. "The cost of the expedition," he says, "will run into many thousands of pounds but it will be B.A.T." (British all through!)

One of the greatest difficulties, according to General Bruce, will be the training of Tibetan porters to do what has never yet been accomplished by human beings—the carrying of loads to camps at least 26,000 ft. above sea level. The natives hate climbing and loathe the ice.

Raised from the Dead.

Extraordinary cases of resuscitation to life after the heart had stopped beating, and the patients were to all intents and purposes dead, are recorded in the British Medical Journal by Dr. Cranstan Walker.

In one case a child of eleven months collapsed under an operation. Massage of the heart proved unavailing, and the body cooled. Dr. Walker then tried adrenalin, an extract obtained from the kidney glands of animals. This was injected into the muscles of the heart, which immediately began to beat again after it had been "dead" for at least four minutes, and the child recovered.

The second case was that of a woman of thirty, who dropped apparently dead. The heart ceased to beat, the jaw set, and the eyes indicated that death had occurred. Adrenalin was injected, and a few minutes later," says Dr. Walker, "she was sitting up and talking."

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NEW BURBANK'S TOMATO—By far the earliest, smoothest, solidest, most productive, and best of all early varieties. Fruit bright crimson, thick, solid, heavy, smooth, firm, medium size, superior quality, a heavy and continuous bearer, best for canning and shipping; unlike most varieties the skin peels free from the flesh. Flat. 100 seeds 25c, 5 for \$1.00. Postpaid.

NEW ALBINO TOMATO—Pure white in color, containing no acid whatever. Very handsome smooth fruit, a good cropper, and medium early. Flat. 25 seeds 25c, 4 for \$1.00. Postpaid.

EARLIEST OF ALL CUCUMBERS—The best extra early, white spine type, fruit uniform, tapering slightly and abruptly at both ends, color good deep green, and an excellent shipper. Flat. 10c, or 50c, 2 or 50c, 4 or 90c. Postpaid.

BRUCE'S GOLDEN JUSTICE SWEET CORN. It is unequalled in flavor, sweetness and tenderness, and of fine table appearance, a rich creamy yellow. It is a medium early, a good cropper, and harder than most varieties. Flat. 10c, 1 lb. 20c, 1 lb. 30c, 1 lb. 60c. Postpaid.

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Buying Nursery Stock.

Because of the high cost of nursery stock it seems that plantings have been reduced during the past few years. Many small fruit gardens have not been started. Some orchards have not been filled in where trees have died. Commercial orchards have not expanded as might have been the case if nursery stock had been cheaper.

At least some of the nursery companies are quoting stock at reduced prices. It will now pay the farmer to obtain catalogs and recent price lists and make at least some plans for increased plantings of first-class fruit. It pays to deal with reliable nurserymen who advertise in good farm papers. This is safer than buying of brokers who do not raise their own stock.

Tree agents are often criticized because of the poor quality of their stock. But an agent for a firm of known reliability is worthy of patronage. We should not fail to remember that many beautiful shrubs, profitable berry patches and thrifty orchard trees are growing now on farms where they would never have been planted had it not been for the persistent efforts of some nursery stock agent. Some of the agents may have sold poor varieties. But let us give the good ones a little credit for their work.

Nurserymen as a whole are very honest men who are in the business because they love fruit and flowers and like to deal in such products. They like to give satisfaction and do so in a large majority of cases. They know that their beautiful and expensive catalogs will not bring orders and repeat orders if they have the name of sending out poor quality stock that is not true to name.

Many of the offenses charged against nurserymen are due to carelessness on the part of the buyer. Possibly they may cover and expose the roots of trees so they dry out. Then some of the trees die and it is blamed on the nurseryman. Sometimes the name tags are left on trees until the trees struggle. When live stock get in a young orchard and trim the leaves from young growing trees, it places a tax on the strength of those trees and many of them may die.

Trees that are carelessly planted may fail to thrive. Some seasons are more favorable to tree growth than others. The value of nursery stock cannot be determined at the time of sale and this makes the purchase uncertain and gives a chance for future misunderstandings. Several years after trees have been planted the fruit may prove untrue to name. Often this is due to mistakes in the nursery. Sometimes it is the buyer's fault. He may forget what he ordered or forget which trees he planted in a certain plot. He may send only a small order in co-operation with a neighbor. They may divide the trees hurriedly without carefully studying the tags and each grower may plant the wrong variety.

It is difficult to tell the variety of fruit a young tree will produce by the appearance of a young tree and

only experienced fruit growers and nurserymen are able to tell and they might occasionally be mistaken. The inexperienced buyer has to place trust in the nurseryman at the time of sale and for several years afterward. It is not surprising that a few mistakes occur. It is a wonder that so many buyers of trees have such good luck as they do.

In buying nursery stock it pays to know the varieties of commercial importance which have succeeded in the neighborhood. Do not pick out your nursery stock entirely from the fine pictures that appear in the catalogues. The nurseryman and the experimental station can afford to make variety tests. The farmer can only do it on a very small scale. Even that does not pay unless there is time for experimenting and a deep interest in obtaining first-hand information.

Nursery companies are always presenting new varieties to the public and often wonderful claims are made. Sometimes the new varieties which were so loudly praised ten years ago will seldom be heard of now. It simply means that they didn't make good. But the old standard varieties are still for sale and proving fairly profitable whenever planted. Every once in a while a new fruit proves of unusual value and good enough to partially replace some older variety. Information about such fruits can usually be obtained from the experimental station. They have facilities for knowing how certain fruits are turning out and may be able to tell more about them than the nursery catalogues.

The farmer who expects to order nursery stock of certain new varieties should plan, if possible, to visit a practical grower who already has fruit of that variety in bearing. A very short visit will bring out points about growing, packing and marketing that variety of fruit which will prove useful information.

In the modern nursery every possible effort is made to keep the buds and scions carefully separated. The trees from which they come are carefully marked as to variety. It gives the buyer of nursery stock a large measure of safety. In the future growers may not be sorry if they make a few additional plantings of standard varieties during the coming spring.

Fine Feathers or Eggs.

The exhibition and bred-to-lay qualities can be combined to some extent and it is often done, but the combination is not frequently obtained in the low-priced stock which makes up the bulk of the utility of farm flocks. Too often the farmer who wishes heavy egg-laying stock will buy an exhibition cockerel in preference to a cockerel from a high-producing hen.

The fine-looking bird may have no pedigree of value and yet it will look better. It is true that cockerels from high-producing hens seem to have the power of producing high-producing pullets. It might not always be true but it is the one cheap way we have of trying to improve our farm flocks. A cockerel from a fine laying hen is well worth trying out as a means of producing a more profitable farm flock. Experiments have proven that it often works successfully.

For example, the Barred Rock is a breed rather difficult for some beginners to handle because of the double mating system. They find it hard to produce the beautiful barred to the skin specimens which will. At the same time we find the Barred Rock a great favorite on the general farm. The farm flocks are not bred for exhibition but for eggs and meat. This year I have seen several farm breeders buy exhibition males with great pleasure and turn down males from a bred-to-lay flock because those birds were not as pretty and not barred to the skin like the fine quality exhibition stock.

HIDES-WOOL-FURS

If you have one hide or skin or a dozen, ship them along. You will receive payment at the very highest market price. Try us with your next lot.

WILLIAM STONE SONS LIMITED
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO
ESTABLISHED 1870

Of course all bred-to-lay birds should be very typical of the breed they represent. They must not look like scrubbers. But when a hen lays two hundred eggs or more she is of great value as a breeder if she is vigorous and her progeny are also producers. Such a hen should not be discarded because her head points and color are not a sure guarantee of a prize. If she can produce cockerels of great vigor and fair type for the breed, those cockerels should be given a chance to produce fine laying pullets. The best of them should be used even if they are inferior in markings to the birds in a prize-winning strain.

Every year fine-appearing birds are being located which are also good layers. Our best exhibition strains contain some good layers and they are being located and used to good advantage. But the buyer of a new cockerel must not expect exhibition appearance in the bred-to-lay bird, especially if the bird is bought at a

low price. If you wish winners you must go to the specialty breeders who are in that business. If you wish layers you must obtain stock of a bred-to-lay strain. Then do not kick if the bred-to-lay strain of cockerel does not win prizes. And do not expect the pullets from the exhibition cockerel to be high egg producers.

The combination of prize-winning and heavy laying is sometimes combined but as poultrymen we must have the best success in winning prizes when we strive for prizes alone. We are the most sure of high egg-producing flocks when we breed from the best layers and do not worry too much about the exhibition points. The breeder of one type are apt to make fun of the breeders of the other. But both have their place in the poultry world. What we need is more flock with as much beauty as possible combined in hens that are high normal layers with the ability to produce offspring of similar quality.

The Growing Child--Article VIII.

Retardation.

Retardation is that condition or state in which a child finds himself when he fails to be promoted to the next higher class in school. He is then known as a "repeater," and some children "repeat" a grade two or more times. In every school system there is a certain percentage of retardation. Regularity of feeding should not cease when the child is weaned. Teach him to expect his meals at regular hours, and his appetite and digestion readily adapt themselves to a schedule that is strictly adhered to. Let the meals be cheerful, social occasions. The food is more easily digested when eaten in a happy atmosphere than when consumed in gloom or acrimonious argument.

To many children the failure to advance with the class to which they belong is a source of keen mortification, and the repetition of the same work has a demoralizing effect. Such children are apt to lose interest and ambition, and the effect on their character is very detrimental.

The causes of retardation may be found in the child, in the school or in the home. Mental or physical retardation may be unavoidable or preventable. If a child is actually of deficient mentality, retardation will inevitably show itself sooner or later. The only thing that can be done in such a case is to place the child in a special class or institution where he will receive such training as will fit him for any work which he is capable of doing.

However, many children are retarded who are quite normal mentally. The child with defective vision or hearing is very apt to fall behind his class because he fails to see or hear many things which the other children learn through sight or hearing. If he has obstructed breathing, due to adenoids, the sluggishness and inability to concentrate his attention may be partly responsible for his failure to make satisfactory progress. Defective teeth may possibly react on his health and frequently do keep him home because of toothache. In many cases malnutrition may be one of the causes of retardation.

The physical defects enumerated do not in every case cause retardation, but they are often associated with it so that their recognition and correction are imperatively demanded.

General Home Care.

To secure the best results in health work among children there must be close co-operation between the home and the school. The work of the teacher will be much less difficult if the child has been trained in hygienic habits at home, and the mother will find her efforts supplemented and her work strengthened by the teaching of hygiene in the schools and the oversight of her child by the medical inspector and school nurse.

Among the factors affecting the health of the child which are entirely controlled by the home, sleep is important. Children from six to ten years should have about ten or eleven hours of sleep in the twenty-four, and from ten to sixteen years the amount of sleep should be about nine hours. Every child should sleep alone (as far as this is possible) in a quiet, well-ventilated room. He should go to bed at such an hour as will make it possible for him to secure sufficient sleep and awaken naturally early enough to get to school on time without undue haste or the neglect of any duty he should perform before leaving home. The more outdoor life a child has the better he will sleep usually. On the other hand, a heavy meal in the evening, the use of tea or coffee, much home study in the evening, obstructed breathing, earache, toothache and similar conditions are apt to interfere with the child's sleep.

If a sleeping porch is not available the windows in the room should be open so that the child may have plenty of fresh air. He may be protected from drafts by the use of screens, and from cold by soft light covers and hot water bottles, when necessary. During the day living rooms and schoolrooms should be flushed several times with fresh air for a few minutes at a time by opening the windows.

A child's clothing should be such as to prevent any part of his body from chilling, but at the same time should not be so heavy as to cause him to perspire on light exertion. The habitual use of too heavy clothing predisposes to "colds," while too thin clothing causes a heavy drain on the child's vitality. To attempt to harden a child by undue exposure is not wise. In

winter long stockings should be worn, and the feet should be protected from wetting by rubbers.

The feeding of children is of the greatest importance, and apart from the quantity and quality of the food the time and manner of the meal should receive much consideration. Regularity of feeding should not cease when the child is weaned. Teach him to expect his meals at regular hours, and his appetite and digestion readily adapt themselves to a schedule that is strictly adhered to. Let the meals be cheerful, social occasions. The food is more easily digested when eaten in a happy atmosphere than when consumed in gloom or acrimonious argument.

The question of recreation for a schoolboy or girl is sometimes a difficult problem. Outdoor play and sports are ideal, but the "movies" and similar entertainments have a strong appeal. A child attending school should not go to evening entertainments of any kind on any evening except Friday or Saturday and the child should not keep late hours then or go habitually. This applies to children in the upper grades. Younger children's entertainments should be very infrequent, and never in the evening.

Open-air Classrooms.

Open-air classes were originally intended for tuberculous children, tubercular convalescents and the pre-tubercular. It was felt that their physical condition should not interfere with their education nor their education aggravate or intensify their physical disability. Hence open-air classes were established in order that these children might be educated under conditions favoring their recovery. The work was then extended to include anemic, delicate and "run-down" children, and has included normal children. Indeed, some of the best private schools in the country conduct all their lower classes in open-air rooms.

Whether these are called "real open-air rooms" or "open-window rooms," the principles upon which they are conducted, the methods and the results are much the same. A well-lighted, well-ventilated room is available to allow the room to be properly called an open-air room.

Excellent work may be done in an open-air class located on the roof of a building, on a sheltered balcony, in a tent or shack, or in a regular classroom with all the windows removed from the frames. There must, of course, always be a roof or some kind of covering to prevent rain from falling into the room, and there should be some kind of wall or screen to serve as a wind-break.

In some cities the new school buildings are equipped with one or more open-air classrooms. Sometimes large hinged windows, reaching almost from the floor to the ceiling, occupy one or more sides of the room. Such rooms can be immediately converted into open-air rooms.

For the complete success of open-air classes it is essential that warm clothing and good food be looked upon as necessary adjuncts to the fresh air. If the child is allowed to become chilled, the good effects of the fresh air will be nullified. A warm outer wrap and covering for the head, felt boots or other protection for the feet, a sitting bag, blanket and any other covering needed for the study or rest period (sometimes spent in lying or sleeping on cots) must be provided for each child.

Food furnishes fuel for the body and hence is a source of heat. Children in open-air classes need extra food for this reason, as well as to help in their upbuilding. Hot, simple, nourishing warm foods should be supplied.

The teacher of an open-air class should be particularly well qualified for her work. She should know something of food values and the general hygienic requirements of children. If she has, in addition, an instinct for social service, her value will be all the greater. An open-air class furnishes a splendid opportunity for the formation of invaluable health habits.

In almost all cases the results of open-air classes have been very good. The children usually gain in weight more rapidly than the average, the appetite improves, nervousness decreases and the blood tenses on a much redder hue. The pupils generally are more alert and interested, sometimes

When your grocer sells you a package of Red Rose Tea (Crimson Label) at 30 cents he makes a little less profit than if he sold you a package of cheaper tea. The extra price is all in the quality.

advancing more rapidly in their grade than other children.

To the more or less family or community spirit developed in an open-air class the children respond with helpful co-operation.

(The End.)

Seven Tractor Reasons.

There are many advantages in the use of a farm tractor.

1. It does work when it should be done.
2. The tractor only consumes when it does work.
3. The number of tears may be reduced.
4. One man handles more horsepower.
5. It will do belt work; saves man labor.
6. It will work any length of time on the hottest day.
7. Tractors are adapted in size to any sized farm, etc.

The great disadvantage in the use of the tractor is the lack of competent operators.

Convenient Sanding Block.

It is impossible to use a piece of sandpaper efficiently with the hand, or to use it in connection with a block and attempt to keep it in place by hand. Shop workers will therefore welcome the sanding block suggested. A slot is simply chiseled out in an ordinary block of convenient size and a strip of lath or wood is fitted into it. Sandpaper is then wrapped about the block with the free end extending into the slot and the strip is screwed in place in the slot. This will draw the paper taut and a perfect sanding block will be the result. The sandpaper can be changed when necessary. For sandpapering floors, a handle may be hinged to such a block.

Dwarf Apple Trees.

Dwarf apples are O.K. for the man who wants fruit in a hurry. But the trees are more expensive and more trees are needed to the acre. The yield per tree is less than for standard trees, but the acre yield is not so much reduced as you might expect. If dwarf trees are set too low, the scions will throw out roots, and the trees will no longer be dwarfs. You have to keep their roots cut off. The best proposition is to use dwarf trees for fillers, to bear before the standard trees are old enough. The dwarfs have to be cut out when the other trees begin to crowd them. The man with a small acreage can well afford to buy dwarfs. I have seen several good-paying orchards.

Success is made, not by lying awake at night, but by keeping awake in the daytime.

Poultry

A cellar is usually considered the best location for an incubator. But any vacant room will be satisfactory if it has some ventilation and the family will co-operate by walking quietly about the house and not banging doors. Incubator thermometers often require so much observation that it takes many trips down the cellar stairs to keep the machine regulated. Many poultrymen and women have avoided that work and brought out good hatches by running the incubator in the kitchen.

Of course, an incubator cannot be located near a stove as the temperature of the outside air will have a direct influence on the air in the machine. In some homes when an incubator has been in the kitchen they have discontinued using the kitchen stove for three weeks and used an oil stove for cooking. Then the house is heated by a furnace or stoves in another room and it is possible to keep the kitchen heat uniform enough so that the incubator can be fairly well regulated.

Buyers of hatching egg boxes can save money by purchasing them in quantities and ordering early so shipment can be by freight. Nothing is gained trying to ship hatching eggs without proper packages. It takes too much time to make home-made packages and the breakage will be large if they are made wrong. One setting of eggs sells for enough to buy about a dozen or more packages and it takes only a few minutes to pack and address a commercial container.

Never try to hatch eggs that have been chilled. It is a waste of eggs and time. When saving eggs for hatching they must be gathered frequently and stored where they will not be too cold nor too hot. A temperature of about fifty degrees Fahrenheit seems the most satisfactory. Even then eggs for hatching should be stored no longer than necessary as the fresher the eggs the better they are apt to hatch.

Seeding 135 acres of flax in one day is quite a record. This is claimed by an Ontario farmer, who used a light tractor pulling two twelve-foot double-disk drills.

Winter is the time when the tractor can best be spared for a couple of weeks for a thorough overhauling. Before overhauling a tractor, a systematic outline should be secured from the factory, if it is not contained in the instruction book. Such an outline will simplify the work and insure every part receiving the proper attention.

JACK'S HEIFER

It surely was hard, writes a correspondent, that Jack's heifer should be killed, too, when the railway had paid us so small a part of the value of all the other stock that it had killed before. In the spring we had lost a handsome colt that had seemed certain to grow into a handsome horse. Forty dollars was all the railway gave us for the colt, and while our claim was pending it had killed a promising young cow. But all other losses were as nothing compared with the loss of Jack's heifer.

Poor little Jack, his grief was pitiful. I thought and thought about the matter. At last, more because I wanted to give the children something to do than because I expected any favorable result, I told them to go down to the hawthorn tree and write to the president of the railway; perhaps he would see that Jack got something like the value of the dead heifer. So off they went, Fannie taking the paper and the pencil, Helen silent and sorrowful, and little Bob, scarry underfoot, standing what it all meant, walking beside Jack. That was election day in town, and we were all so busy that I forgot about the letter. I was startled, therefore, when the children said that they had written and mailed it. They showed me a copy of it. It read: "Dear Mr. President. Won't you please make the railway pay me for my cow that the train has just killed? Oh, but she was a beauty, and I wouldn't have taken a thousand dollars for her. This was how I got her. When I was a little boy I had \$2.50 that I had earned one way and another; so I bought a pig with it; she was a daisy, too. She would eat anything you'd give her, for we tried her on everything--even on burnt ginger cake. When she got to be well grown, what do you think she did? She went and ate up a whole flock of little turkeys and was about to begin on the old hen; but father caught her at it and said she must surely die. It was just about hog-killing time; so he gave me \$15.00. I forgot to say she had some little pigs of her own. Anyway, they killed her. When I got my \$15.00--oh, but I forgot; I never got it in money, for father said I had better have some more stock. So he gave me the nicest heifer you ever laid your eyes on. She was a real Jersey, and we called her Step-and-fetch-it, because she could step round so lively. We children fed her every day till she was as fat as butter. So after a while she got to be most a cow, and the railway ran over her. Now, Mr. President, please excuse this long letter. And, Mr. President, won't you make your railway pay me for my cow? My father's name is John C. Case."

Your affectionate friend,
"Jack C. Case."

"P.S. We children all saw it. She jumped up in the air at least twenty feet, and when she came down she was dead. We saved her horns."

"What a letter to send to the president of a railway!" I thought with a gasp. I did not tell my husband. What was the use? We should probably never hear of it again.

But two weeks afterwards we stopped at the post office on the way to prayer meeting and got one letter that so aroused my husband's curiosity that he felt obliged to open it on the church steps.

"What does this mean?" he asked. I picked up from the steps a slip of paper that he had dropped, and my husband read part of the letter aloud: "Dear Mr. Case. In consequence of a very interesting letter received from your son and read at a meeting of the board, we have decided to pay you a larger sum than is customary for the loss of your Jersey heifer."

The slip of paper that I had picked up was a cheque for \$75.00 payable to our Jack!

Yellow Corn Better Than White For Feeding.

Yes, it is a settled fact that yellow corn, or red corn, or white corn, which carries a large amount of the yellow coloring matter in the kernel is, from the nutritional standpoint, superior to corns that do not carry the yellow pigment. It appears that the fat soluble vitamins, which is so essential to the life and well-being of man and of rats, guinea-pigs, mice, rabbits, chickens, pigs, and presumably other forms of livestock, such as sheep, cattle and horses is associated in some manner and in some feeds with the yellow color. Yellow sweet potatoes contain considerable of this essential vitamin. So does yellow butter, wherein it was first discovered.

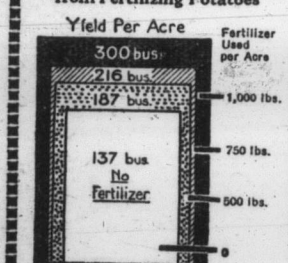
I never knew a man in my life who could not bear another's misfortune perfectly like a Christian.--Pope.

How about the herd boy? Get him out in a good-sized yard, away from the rest of the herd. Remember he is half of the breeding-power of the herd, and that his influence on the profits for the year amounts to more than that of any one sow.

These are just the days when the government bulletins are interesting. A man I know who is around among other farmers a good deal says he seldom sees a government bulletin in one of these homes. And yet, there are many bulletins, all full of good suggestions, to be had simply by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Write and ask for a list of government publications for farmers, and then make selections from the titles given.

Here is What

Stanley Merrill, Lambeth, got from Fertilizing Potatoes



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Scientists have discovered a new and truly wonderful use for Royal Yeast Cakes. Physicians are prescribing it with remarkable success for conditions attributed to poor blood conditions. Soak a cake of Royal Yeast for half an hour in a cup of luke-warm water with one teaspoon sugar. Then stir well and strain once or twice through muslin and drink the liquid. BETTER results will be obtained by allowing it to soak over night and drinking half an hour before breakfast. Repeat as often as desired. Send name and address for free booklet entitled "Royal Yeast for Better Health."

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What You Can Be

If I should say to you that you had already done the biggest thing possible to you, that from now on you would begin to decline, that your achievements never again would reach the high-water mark you have already registered, you would feel insulted. And you would be right, my friend. No one knows better than you do that you haven't yet put forth your biggest effort. There is something in you which tells you that you have not yet measured up to the level of your highest gift; that you have not yet brought out the giant in you.

But what are you waiting for? Why don't you begin to do the big thing you dream of doing some day? Aren't you about tired of letting that little fellow in you, that mediocre man, get your living for you? Aren't you ashamed of the reputation he is making for you, doing such little things when you know perfectly well that there is an infinitely bigger man in you who has power to do infinitely bigger things? Aren't you about tired of going through life tagged by this little fellow who is doing substitute work for the giant that is in you?

That vision which grips your heart, my friend, that longing of your soul to do some thing worth while, that dream of high achievement which haunts your imagination, is not a mere fantasy, a whimsical unreality, it is a prophecy of the big things you can do if you get your higher self to work for you. The thing you see in your dreams is a divine exhibition of the thing that you were intended to do in life, that you are fitted to do.

If you could only be introduced to the man you were intended to be, my friend, the larger, grander man you feel beating beneath the little fellow you have so far developed, you would be amazed at the revelation. I doubt if you would recognize him as your possible self; he would be so much bigger and stronger, so much abler than the weak, insignificant fellow back of your job, that you would say to yourself, "Why, that can't be me, it must be somebody else!"

Now, if you want to realize that vision which haunts you, you must change your mental picture of yourself. You must enlarge and improve your model of yourself. Don't hold the dwarf ideal of yourself any longer in your mind. Every time you visualize yourself, picture the man you would like to be, the man you long to be. Don't picture your defects, your deficiencies, or weaknesses, visualize the man you are capable of becoming, the strong, self-confident, able man that matches your vision of your ambition. Say to yourself, "I will bring out that possible me this year; I will put the giant in me to work and I will realize my vision. I will be what I can be."

THE FALL OF THE ARMATURE

No one employed about the Suller Electric Works knew precisely why Jim Madden held a grudge against Rob Martin. It might have been because Rob was a "Tech" student employed in the works during his holidays only, or because he "kept himself to himself," as Madden remarked, or because Rob always washed himself before going home from work, or simply because Jim was Jim, a strong youth noted for "pure cussedness," while Rob was Rob, a youth who did not look so strong and did look very amiable.

With great impartiality the workmen watched Jim "picking on Rob," for they disliked Jim and they were suspicious of Rob, the "rich man's son." What was he working for? It did not seem natural. Wanted to learn the business thoroughly, did he? And when he had learned it, would he not be just one more of those per-
sonal expert bosses who make things uncomfortable for workmen by knowing too much? They liked Rob personally, but they viewed him as one of a different species, and if he could not defend himself against Jim Madden, what business was it of theirs?

If Rob did not defend himself, he at least did not seem to suffer from Jim's gibes. He was placid when Jim addressed him as "Tech-noodle," placid when Jim sneered at "dudes that wear yellow shoes," and provocatively placid when Jim, proceeding from pleasant to attempted assault, somehow failed to dig his elbow into Rob's ribs. They were working at the same bench when this occurred.

Jim glared at Rob and soon tried again to give him an elbow punch. This time a strange thing happened, for Rob moved his elbow as Jim "crowded," and the youth whose ribs suffered was Jim. He gasped and stared, the workmen on the other side of the bench grinned and laughed, and all the time Rob was apparently as placid as before.

For this Jim must be revenged. That afternoon, as a dozen employees, including the two boys, were going home across the vacant lots that lay between the works and the town, Jim amused himself by tossing burdock burs against Rob's rough clothing.

Each big burr stuck beautifully, but only for a moment, for Rob patiently picked them off as fast as Jim threw

them on. When at last the elder boy wearied of the sport, Rob had nearly a double handful massed together. Jim shouldered alongside of Rob then, lifted his cap in derisive imitation of Rob's way of bowing to a lady, and inquired, "Well, what's his mammy's boy going to do with the burs?"

"This!" said Rob, and with both hands he clapped the whole mass on Jim's hair.

How the men laughed! "He's too smart for you Jim!" "He can lick you, too, Jim!" "Best keep yourself to yourself, Jim!" were some of the comments for the men would have liked to start a fuss, and for this, too, Jim was determined to be revenged!

It took quarter of an hour to closing time the next afternoon when Rob's foreman came to the bench and said, "Martin, I want you and a couple more to help me bring out the rest of those armatures in the 'dry,' as they called the best room in which armatures are kept until the insulation is dried."

"All right, I'll be there in half a minute," said Rob briskly, and the foreman turned away to another part of the floor.

Though Rob at once secured a truck and began to move the lighter armatures, the whistle blew before the work was finished.

"Let the rest go till to-morrow, Martin," said the foreman, coming up to the "dry" for a moment, and then, hurrying off, amid the tramping of many heavy feet.

Rob had just laid hold of an armature, and as he was not one to stop in a half-finished job he kept hold. Then the door closed suddenly, and Rob could scarcely hear the sound of retreating footsteps.

"Hello, there, I'm locked in!" he shouted.

There was no opening for ventilation in the room, and thick tinted walls wholly inclosed him. His utmost strength could not force it. Here was a trap, indeed!

The temperature in the dry room was one hundred and forty degrees, and steadily increasing! It was a huge oven. He must soon die if no escape could be effected. But Rob did not surrender.

Tearing off coat and waistcoat, he plunged against the door—in vain. Then he dropped, trembling and exhausted, on the floor, where he lay for a time, gasping for breath. The air at the floor was less heated.

The rest relieved him somewhat. Staggering to his feet, he groped again for some means of escape.

The temperature of the room was rising. He might perhaps live for hours, but he was sure he must soon lose consciousness, and if not released

Then You've Never Had a Chance!

- If your skies have been overcast with clouds and you've never seen the blue;
- If your days were filled with pain and woe; and the blame is not on you;
- If your heart has aimed at happiness but has hit remorse in lieu—Then you've never had a chance!
- If you've always done the best you could and they "fired" you for it, too;
- If you've sought for Opportunity but it never came in view;
- If disaster's hand has wrecked your life, though misfortune's not your due—Then you've never had a chance!
- If the world has knocked you all about and has always done it, too;
- If a thousand men have done you wrong, not a single friend been true;
- If you've never got a kindly smile for a million smiles from you—Then you've never had a chance!

Birthright

In the dim gray hour of pregnant morn;
In a cot and a palace, babes were born,
And I saw the Fates as they came to bring
To each his birthright offering.

For one were wealth and lineage spread,
And aloof silks hung around his bed,
"How blest!" I heard his nurses croon;
They said, "He is born with a golden spoon."

The other came to a cabin bare,
Dearth and poverty harbored there,
And only a toiler's hollowed mail,
With ax and wedge, lay against the wall.

But had I choice of a weapon strong
To hew life's way through the battle throng—
God wot, I'd rather the pauper's boon
Of mail and ax, than a golden spoon.

THE MOST USEFUL THING YOU OWN

MOST WONDERFUL IS IMAGINATION.

"Your Old Men Shall Dream
Dreams and Your Young
Men Shall See Visions."

It is his imagination that distinguishes man from the brute. It is the power of man to call up images, figures, acts, to foresee consequences, that makes him what he is.

"Think for a moment about this word 'imagination.' It means the power of creating images in the mind; the power of reproducing old images, once stored in the mind; the marvelous power of combining images already stored there; the marvelous and god-like power of creating images there. When one imagines a thing that will come true, or may come true, he has seen a vision, as the old prophet Joel foretold that he would.

To dream dreams is a little different from seeing visions. One dreams idly, sometimes. The pictures come and go through the brain, whether it is sleeping or waking. But to see the vision one must be fully awake, he must have in his mind a set of images, a set of memories, if you will. They must be related to each other—they must affect each other—they must produce causes—these causes lead to results, thus there is action and reason and logic in the vision.

All great things come from first seeing visions, from dreaming dreams and believing in them so fervently that one makes them come true.

Men often laugh at others because they say that they are "visionary" or have "too much imagination." No one can be too visionary, so that he trains his vision aright. No one can have too much imagination, so that he trains or uses his imagination aright. And this also applies to farming—your farming—as well as to anything else.

Nearly all the evil in the world comes from lack of imagination, lack of foreseeing results of acts. Think of this a little. Would any man commit murder if he could, or would, sit down calmly and consider the act that he was about to commit?—if he would think only of the dreadful deed itself, the taking away of that marvelous thing, life, the horror of sending another soul suddenly into death, the terror of contemplating the dead that he had murdered; and then the sorrow that would follow as the dead man's friends mourned his loss, the children maybe left fatherless, the weeping wife, and afterward all the years of repentance, of hopeless shame, and the terror of being always looked upon as an outcast and a murderer? Is

The Time Will Come—

When everybody will know that selfishness always defeats itself.

When to get rich by making others poorer or injuring their getting-on chance will be considered a disgrace.

When the Golden Rule will be regarded as the soundest business philosophy.

When the same standard of morality will be demanded of men as of women.

When all true happiness will be found in doing the right.

When the business man will know that his best interests will be the best interests of the man at the other end of the bargain.

When all hatred, revenge, and jealousy will be regarded as boomerangs which inflict upon the thrower the injury intended for others.

When a man who seeks amusement by causing pain or taking the life of innocent dumb creatures will be considered a barbarian.

When every man will be his own physician, and will carry his own remedy with him—when mind, not medicine, will be the great panacea.

When men will realize that there can be no real pleasure in wrongdoing, because the sting and pain that follow more than outweigh the apparent pleasure.

When it will be found that repression and punishment are not reformative, and our prisons will be transformed into great man-building and woman-building institutions.

When it will be found that physical and chemical forces were intended to release man from physical drudgery,

and emancipation from the burden of living-getting, so that he can make a life.

When no man will be allowed to say that the world owes him a living, since the world owes him nothing that he should not pay for. It owes a living only to cripples, invalids, children and all others who can not help themselves.

When the "grafter" and promoter who fatten upon an unsuspecting public, wear purple and fine linen and live in luxury, will be meted out the same measure of justice as the vulgar foot-pads who knock a man down and pick his pockets.

When the "best society" will consist of men and women of brains, culture, and achievement, rather than those whose chief merit and distinction lie in the possession of unearned fortunes which they make it the business of their lives to squander.

When a man will be ashamed to harbor such an unworthy ambition as the accumulation of an unwieldy fortune, merely for the sake of being rich; when no woman will live simply to dress and waste her time in a round of idiotic and exhausting pleasures, or what she has hypnotized herself into believing are pleasures.

When the human drone who eats the bread and wears the clothes he has never earned, who consumes the products of others' struggles and triumphs, who lives in luxury by the sweat of others' brows and on others' sacrifices and ruined ambitions, will be looked upon as an enemy of the race and will be ostracized by all decent people.

The Best Rules for Success

Keep in good physical condition. Much of one's success depends upon his energy and his energy is dependent to a great extent on his physical condition. If he is blessed with good physique, he has a great advantage, but he is not necessarily at a great disadvantage if he is not strong physically. Theodore Roosevelt, as a boy, was a weakling, but he became a man of powerful physique. So, if a young man has a strong physique, he must keep it strong. If he is not fortunate enough to have a strong body he must begin to build it up.

He must have care for his personal appearance. This may seem superficial, but it must be remembered that when a boy seeks employment, practically all that the prospective employer has to judge by is his personal appearance. You may have the finest of mental and moral qualities, but these qualities may be nullified, in the mind of another who does not know you, simply because you present a slovenly appearance. If you had started in business and your employer

realized your real worth, that is no reason why you should neglect your personal appearance. The first impression you make is a lasting one. Be thrifty. It is not a mere act of putting away money for future use, which makes the habit of thrift so valuable; it is the other characteristics which this habit involves. A man who thinks far enough ahead to set aside a small part of his weekly pay as insurance against the uncertainty of the future, is at the same time cultivating in his own mind powers of self-control, foresight, orderly thinking and business acumen. These qualities furnish a direct road to business success.

These three rules alone will not lead to success in business, but they are strong helps, and in these days of keen competition for every worth while position in the business world, no helpful hints should be regarded lightly. The man who does not care need not pay attention to them, but the man who does care ought to follow them.

help others from the same visions, if the young man can see himself far ahead, can get clearly the ideal of what he may be, of what it is his privilege, his right to be, and work toward that, then will our laughing girls and bright-eyed boys begin to grow into the strong, sweet, courageous men and women that God meant them to be.

We live too lightly, most of us, too much without purpose in the world. We need the awakening that the prophet Joel foretells in his wonderful words:

"And it shall come to pass afterwards that I will pour out my spirit upon all flesh; and your sons and daughters shall prophesy, your old men shall dream dreams, and your young men shall see visions."

They Kept On.

They on the heights are not the souls Who never erred nor went astray; Who trod unswerving toward their goals.

Along a smooth, rose-bordered way, Say—those who stand where first comes dawn.

Are those who stumbled but went on, They who have reached the dizzy crags And not the ones whose paths were peace;

Whose lives nor hunger knew, nor rage; Who never prayed for want's succorance. No, they who to the crags have gone. Are those who weakened but went on.

When on the silvered clouds you see A name engraved, as the one Who has transcended you and me In that which he has sought and won, Know this: O'er stony ways he's gone;

But when he stumbled, he went on. Ever the Scapegoat.

Teacher observed that, although all the other pupils had departed, one youngster was hanging about.

"What's the matter, Harry?" she asked. "I don't remember ordering you to remain after school hours. You may go home now."

"I don't want to go home," said Harry. "There's a new baby at our house."

Teacher smiled. "Why," she exclaimed, "you ought to be glad of that. A dear little baby—"

Whereupon Harry interrupted vehemently with:

"I ain't glad. Pa'll blame me. He blames me for everything that happens at our house."

His Only Grievance.

"Who is the indignant caller?" "One of our prominent citizens," said the editor of The Townville Clarion, "who gave an interview to our local reporter and expressly stipulated that his name must not appear in print."

"Then it evidently got into the paper."

"Yes, and he's mad because it was spelled wrong."

The "Ducking Chair."

The Ducking Chair was used in olden times for the punishment of scolding women. The culprit was fastened into a chair attached to a sort of derrick. By its means she was lowered into the water and raised again after her cold bath.

A Ducking Chair may still be seen in lod Fordwick, on the Stour river, not far from Canterbury, in England.

Portuguese is the language of about 30,000,000 people.

Ten Points for the Worker

- 1.—Honor the chief. There must be a head to everything.
- 2.—Have confidence in yourself and make yourself fit.
- 3.—Harmonize your work. Let sunshine radiate and pentrate.
- 4.—Handle the hardest job first each day. Easy ones are a pleasure.
- 5.—Do not be afraid of criticism—criticize yourself often.
- 6.—Be glad and rejoice in the other fellow's success—study his methods.
- 7.—Do not be misled by dislikes. Acid ruins the finest fabric.
- 8.—Be enthusiastic—it is contagious.
- 9.—Do not have the notion that success means money making.
- 10.—Be fair and do at least one decent act every day in the year.

THE PARLIAMENT OF SCIENCE

ROMANTIC STORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

The Oldest and the Most Distinguished Scientific Institution of the World.

Although little known to the general public the Royal Society is the world's premier scientific institution.

Professor Sherrington, the eminent physiologist, has just been elected as its new President—the greatest honor in the scientific world. To have earned the right to append the letters "F.R.S."—Fellow of the Royal Society—to one's name is to be admitted a scientist of the highest distinction.

The Royal Society was organized some two hundred and seventy-five years ago, when various doctors, philosophers, and mathematicians met in the Bull's Head Tavern, Chancery Lane, London, to discuss "physics, anatomy, astronomy, navigation, magic, mathematics, and experiments," to quote the earliest records.

Christopher Wren, John Evelyn and Dr. Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester, were among the earliest debaters, and were instrumental in arousing the interest of Charles II, who granted the Society a valuable charter, arms, and a muse.

The King took the greatest interest in the Society, although he had a fondness for upsetting the dignity of the members at times by making the learned philosophers recite, such as: "Why is married life superior to the wife than to the husband?"

Roll of Members.

A treasured possession of the Society is the Charter Book, wherein, after election, the Fellows inscribe their names. It is a folio volume, bound in crimson velvet with gold clasps and corner-pieces. The autograph portion opens with the signature "Charles II, Founder." "James, Fellow" (i.e., the Duke of York, afterwards James II) and "Rupert, Fellow," Prince George of Denmark, husband of Queen Anne, signed, but the Queen never did. Queen Victoria inscribed her name in 1832, being the only woman on this historic roll.

This book presents a collection of autographs unequalled in the world. The membership of the Royal Society is about four hundred and fifty, only fifteen persons being elected annually. The competition for membership is very keen, the candidates averaging about sixty every year. Only men highly distinguished in science

and exploration stand a chance of election, although now and again individuals who have rendered indirect service to the cause of science are admitted. A notable instance was the election of Viscount Grey in 1914.

Help for Explorers.

Every year Parliament makes a grant of £5,000 to the Royal Society for scientific investigations and exploration. It was responsible for Captain Cook's historic voyages and since those days it would be difficult to specify a scientific expedition which has not been equipped under the advice of the Royal Society. The latest illustration of its activities is the wonderful journey which the Rev. John Roscoe made under the Society's auspices into East Africa, where he made extraordinary discoveries regarding the life and customs of little-known people.

The investigations of the Royal Society into tropical diseases, such as the dread sleeping sickness, malaria, yellow fever, and plague, have also resulted in much valuable knowledge.

For many years the Royal Society's headquarters were in Crane Court, Fleet Street. Later quarters were assigned to it at Somerset House, and finally the Society migrated to Burlington House, with its wonderful library of 100,000 volumes, portrait galleries and other treasured records.

"Me and the Prince."

The secretary of King George tells an amusing story in a British weekly about one of His Majesty's body servants. The servant was explaining to the secretary an incident that had recently taken place.

"Me and the prince," he began, when the King's secretary stopped him.

"You should say 'the prince and I,' he observed.

The man gazed at him for a moment and then replied: "I beg your pardon, sir, but I did not know you were there at all. However, you and me and the prince—"

Belgian Toy-makers.

About one-half the employees in the toy shops in Belgium are women and girls above 16 years of age. They are paid from 1.10 to 1.50 francs per hour for an eight-hour day, with Saturday afternoon off.

Chinese Raised Dogs for Food.

Among the Chinese, a particular species of dog is reared for the table. The flesh of black dogs is preferred to that of animals of another color on account of the greater amount of nutriment it is supposed to possess.

World's Oldest Industry.

Ceylon's pearl fisheries are believed to be the world's oldest industry, as they have been carried on for more than 30 centuries.

Don't Pay Twice

If you pay bills in cash, there is always the chance of receipts being lost or destroyed, and of your being asked to pay the same bill twice. How much better to deposit all your pay in a Savings Account in The Merchants Bank and pay the bills by cheque. There can be no dispute then, because the endorsed cheques are indisputable evidence that you have paid.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA, Established 1864.
 GLENCOE BRANCH, 200 Main Street, Glencoe, Ont.
 NEWBURY BRANCH, 100 Main Street, Newbury, Ont.
 Safety Deposit Boxes to rent at Glencoe Branch.

The Transcript

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

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

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

A. E. Sutherland, Publisher.

Good Bread

Is the staff of life, and in order to get the best you must have the flour to make it.

The brands of flour we handle give results. Make more bread to the 100 lbs. than any other. Whiter, Sweeter and more Healthful.

Just received a consignment of Purity Salt.

SUITTER & McALPINE

INSURANCE

H. J. JAMIESON

District Manager of
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
 at GLENCOE

Also the leading Companies in Fire and Automobile at low rates.

Office, Main street Phone, 16-3

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.

We Carry A Full Line

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

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

J. M. Anderson
 GLENCOE Plumber
 Tinsmith

Geo. Highwood

Purveyor of all kinds of
FRESH AND SALT MEATS
 Deliveries from 8 to 10
 Saturdays all day
 Highest prices paid for all kinds of
 Poultry, live or dressed.

Agent for Tanakage for feeding pigs.

CREAM AND EGGS WANTED

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

LAMBTON CREAMERY CO.
 Alex. McNeil, Local Manager.

On January 6th the Transcript said, "People who go to Florida this winter are wasting their money." A subscriber in Florida writes this and writes as follows:—"Maybe you think your northern winter is fine, but try Florida with its life among the roses, under the shade of the old palm tree, fishing and boating in the rivers and bathing in the big Atlantic. Do you call that wasting money? I don't."

The Post Office Department is advertising for a man to fill the position of postmaster at Glencoe, made vacant by the retirement of Mr. Clannahan. The salary attached to the office is based on the amount of business transacted at the office. Last year it amounted to \$1,565, with an allowance for assistants of \$240.18. Preference for the position, it is stated, will be given to returned soldiers.

A very enjoyable time was spent on Tuesday evening when the Epworth League of the Methodist church held a Valentine social. The program for the evening consisted of the following:—Solo by Miss Kathleen Crawford of Lobo, vocal duet by Misses Ethel George and Gladys Bechill, piano solo by Miss Elva Sutton, piano duet by Mrs. Mary R. Singleton, piano solo by Miss Frances Mogg, reading by Mr. Leonard, violin selection by Mr. Highwood and a number by a mixed quartette. Several contests were indulged in, and lunch was served. The proceeds amounted to about \$50.

On Monday evening a large number of the people of Glencoe and vicinity attended a birthday party given in the town hall by the daughters of the Empire. Rev. T. J. Charlton was chairman for the evening. The program, which was well rendered and much appreciated by all consisted of the following:—Addresses by the local ministers, piano solos and recitations by Mr. Linden of Komoka, solos by Stanley Humphries, piano solo by Miss Irene Reith, violin selection and recitation by Mr. Highwood. Lunch was then served by the ladies. Owing to the large number present, the ladies were unable to carry on with the games which they intended having.

A "valentine afternoon" featured the regular meeting of the Glencoe Book Club on Monday of this week at the home of Mrs. Mayhew. The rooms were a veritable fairyland of fancy lights and decorations. A program was carried out, in which six colored minstrels entertained with popular songs and old-time melodies, not forgetting many local hits. A duet by "Rastus and Sassafras" was especially good and the songs and dances of the "company" brought down the house. In fact it was a scream from start to finish. Afterwards lunch was served by "colored" waitresses. A program was carried out, in which six colored minstrels entertained with popular songs and old-time melodies, not forgetting many local hits. A duet by "Rastus and Sassafras" was especially good and the songs and dances of the "company" brought down the house. In fact it was a scream from start to finish. Afterwards lunch was served by "colored" waitresses.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Rectory barn and lot for sale. Apply at the rectory, Glencoe.

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

Am still buying wheat at North Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar; phone 623 ring 22.

Quantity of corn in ear for sale. Apply to John S. McAlpine, Route 3, Glencoe.

Motor licenses and markers for 1921 may be secured from W. A. Currie, Jr., Glencoe.

For sale—Primolite lens for automobile headlights, at \$2 per pair.—Galbraith Bros., Appin.

House to rent on Appin road. Good barn, and also hard and soft water. Apply to Mrs. W. R. Quick, Glencoe.

Motor car crank lost between Kilmartin church and Glencoe. Finder please leave same at Transcript office.

The next regular meeting of the Gore Farmers' Club will be held in No. 5 school house on Monday, Feb. 21st.

The party who borrowed my wire fence stretchers, please return same to Edwards' hardware store.—R. A. Eadie.

Anyone who is thinking of buying a new car, other than a Ford, please communicate with me care of this paper.

The South Elfrid Literary Society will hold its regular meeting on Friday, Feb. 18th. A good program is being provided.

I want to buy two large second-hand trunks, cheap, strong, and in good condition. Apply to William M. Leonard, P. O. Box 142, Glencoe.

For the winter months, fresh frozen white fish; labradors, ciscoes, filets, salmon, smacks and other varieties of fresh and cured fish always in stock, at George's.

The Model Centre Farmers' Club will hold a meeting in No. 7 school, Elfrid, on Feb. 18th. Harold Currie will address the meeting. Good musical program.

Slaughter in prices this week at W. A. Currie's—3 cakes soap for 25c; granulated sugar, \$11.25 the sack; pure honey, \$1.50 for 5-lb. pail; c. b. soda, 5c. Goods promptly delivered.

Seranton coal.—There is no better coal on the market, and we are pleased to state that we can now supply genuine Seranton coal in chestnut and stove sizes for \$19 per ton.—McPherson & Clarke, Glencoe.

Special services will be held in Appin Presbyterian church on Sunday, Feb. 20, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Rev. J. Elder will occupy the pulpit at both services. Special music by the choir. Everybody welcome. The managers have requested a special offering at these services. On the following Monday evening there will be a tea-meeting in the town hall from 6 to 8 p.m., also a program in the church, consisting of solos, instrumental duets, quartettes and violin selections. All come. General admission, 50c.

Many an old-timer died without having heard of appendicitis or adenoids.

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

HER CASE SEEMED HOPELESS

But "Fruit-a-tives" Brought Health and Strength

29 St. Rose St., MONTREAL.

"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well."

I was a terrible sufferer from Dyspepsia—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good. I read about "Fruit-a-tives" and tried them. After taking a few boxes, of this wonderful medicine made from fruit juices, I am now entirely well!"

Madame ROSINA FOISIZ.

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

WORLD SHORTAGE OF MEATS

It is estimated that the world requires fifty billion pounds of meat annually and that while the population increased by 85,000,000 (that is from 510,000,000 to 595,000,000) between the years 1901 to 1914, cattle, sheep and hogs combined only increased 40,000,000 (that is from 1,065,000,000 to 1,105,000,000). This of course indicates that there is not only a shortage of meats in the world now, but that as the years go by it must become greater and greater. Dealing with this subject in an illuminative article in the December number of The Agricultural Gazette of Canada, Mr. P. E. Light Chief of the Markets Intelligence Division, Ottawa, points out that general economic progress as well as the increase of human population and the status of living in the consuming world, makes fresh demands upon available lands and tends to bring about a relative decline in the output of animal produce. This decline must be offset by an extension in live stock production sufficient to meet increased consumptive demand. Any great augmentation of population in Canada at the present time would find us in a situation where we would either be severely taxed to provide for the total domestic demand, or else compelled to curtail our export trade.

The price of newspapers is not likely to come down. It is more likely to go up. Hitherto the business has been run on an entirely wrong basis. The Government carried newspapers free and thus newspapers got off to a bad start. Today the system is being gradually reversed. The carriage rates are being increased every six months and it is altogether probable that still further increases will be made at the next session of Parliament. The daily newspapers have always been sold for less than cost and the difference made up in advertising. The larger the subscription list the larger the advertising rate. This is gradually being remedied, but even now the subscription rate is below cost. Those who expect newspapers will come down in price are making a poor guess. For many years they got their newspapers too cheap. The increased cost of white paper and everything else that goes into the production of a newspaper, and the increasing cost of carriage, will tend to put subscription prices up higher.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. John A. Dobie is visiting her niece, Mrs. Ashplant, London.

—A. J. Wright is in Hamilton this week, attending a hardware convention.

—Miss Jessie Humphries is home from Toronto University for a short time.

—Mrs. (Dr.) McMurchy of Reston, Manitoba, was a visitor at John McMurchy's last week and called on her friends in and around Glencoe.

—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Cutting and two children of Homewood, Manitoba, spent a few days with Mrs. Cutting's brothers, Gordon and Vincent Walterworth.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Dewar announce the engagement of their youngest daughter, Edith, to Sam. D. Pierson of Pierson, Illinois, the marriage to take place soon.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Watson

Utah State Senate, by a vote of 14 to 3, has forbidden the manufacture and sale of cigarettes, and prohibits the smoking in any public places of cigars, cigarettes or pipes.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Charles James Armstrong, late of the township of Euphemia, in the county of Lambton, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction on the undermentioned premises on Wednesday, Mar. 9, 1921, at 2 o'clock p.m., the following real and personal property, namely:—

Real Estate.—The south-west part of lot number twenty-five in the eleventh concession of the township of Euphemia, containing fifty acres more or less. This farm is well situated about one mile from North Newbury station. The soil is of good quality and the farm has on it a brick dwelling-house with frame kitchen, good frame barn and other improvements.

Terms of sale of real estate.—One-tenth of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within one month thereafter.

There will be offered for sale at the same time and place the following personal property, viz.:—

1 horse, coming 5 years; 1 bay mare, 9 years; 2 colts, 3 years; 1 mare, coming 4 years; 1 colt, 2 years; 7 milch cows, all supposed to be in calf; 3 last year's calves; 2 heifers, 3 years old; 3 yearling heifers; 1 grade Durham bull, 3 years old; 1 grade Durham bull, 1 year old; 13 geese; 3 ducks; 50 hens; 1 Frost & Wood binder; 1 gang plow; 1 lumber wagon; 1 hay rack; 1 top buggy, nearly new; 1 cutter, nearly new; 1 set bobsleighs; 1 buggy-pole; 1 set single harness; 1 set team harness; 4 horse collars; 1 hay fork car, ropes and slings; a quantity of hardwood lumber; 35 fence posts; logging chains, forks, etc.; 15 tons hay; a quantity of straw in barn; 1 straw stack; about 100 bushels of wheat; about 500 bushels of oats.

Terms of sale of personal property.—\$10 and under, cash; over that amount, four months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. A discount of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed for cash on purchases entitled to credit.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Armstrong, R. R. No. 2, Bothwell, Administrator, or to L. L. McTaggart, Auctioneer, or to ELLIOTT & MOSS, Glencoe, Ont., Solicitors for Administrator.

When dancing is delightful!



When you have a Victrola to play for you and can dance whenever you want.

Come in and hear the newest dance music on the

Victrola

We'll gladly play it for you at any time.

P. E. LUMLEY
 GLENCOE



EXPERT Horseshoeing

With 20 Years Shoeing and Shop Practice and Having Completed a Twelve Months' Course in the Correspondence School of Scientific Horseshoeing Detroit, Mich.

Under the patronage of THE MASTER HORSESHOERS' NATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

I am prepared to do all kinds of Horseshoeing. Special attention paid to the local and light horse trade from a distance. All kinds of General Blacksmithing done.

DON H. LOVE - GLENCOE

DOLLAR DAY
 FEB. 26

DOLLAR DAY
 FEB. 26

Winding Up the Largest Winter Sale This Store Has Ever Had

WE TOOK OUR LOSSES VOLUNTARILY

Some men live with their faces so close to the trees they can not see the forest. Two months ago we saw what was coming. We immediately marked down all goods and took our losses. As a result today we have but the fragments of the once large stock of high priced goods. We intend by March 1st to have practically everything of the old high price goods cleared.

We could quote pages of prices. So can others. Our customers rely on what we do as well as what we say. It's a matter of handing out the goods at these prices to effect quick sales.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, DOLLAR DAY

Keep this day in mind if you want the biggest dollar bargain you ever got. It will be a grand ending to the biggest winter's sale this store ever had. Next week's paper will tell more about our Dollar Day. In the meantime do not miss getting your share of the splendid values we are offering each day.

J. N. Currie & Co.

The Store With the Goods to Serve You Well

DOLLAR DAY
 FEB. 26

DOLLAR DAY
 FEB. 26

Special Short Course in Sheep and Swine Marketing APPIN TOWN HALL FEBRUARY 23 and 24, 1921

Conducted under the auspices of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Middlesex County Branch.

NIGHT MEETING, FEBRUARY 23, AT 8

The following subjects will be handled by men practically engaged in the work:—"Importance of the Sheep Industry," "Sheep Management—Breeding, Feeding, Marketing, Shearing, Killing, Dressing," "Care of the Fleece—Dips, Wool Improvement, Grading," "Judging Breeding and Market Sheep," "Swine Problems," "Selecting Brood Sows," "Judging Swine."

Demonstrations will be given in killing, shearing, dressing lambs, and practical points in judging sheep and hogs will be given.

Jas. Telfer, Judging, Marketing; J. Thompson, Wool Grading; Wm. Howard, Shearing, Killing—Dominion Department of Agriculture. R. A. Finn, Agricultural Representative; David Elliott, Assistant—Ontario Department of Agriculture.

OPERA HOUSE, GLENCOE

One Night Only

Wednesday, Feb. 23 - 8.15

A Photo-drama with a mighty message

The Picture for You, Your Son, Your Daughter

Shown under the auspices of the Canadian National Council for combating venereal diseases.

THE END OF THE ROAD

Made originally for the WAR DEPT Training Camp Activities

Division of Social Hygiene Section on Women's Work

By Dr. Katherine Bement Davis and E.H. Griffith

A PICTURE WITH A PURPOSE.—The most talked of feature production of recent years, recognized by leading ministers and social workers as the most forceful lesson ever known for the protection of boys and girls from evils they know not of. "Education along these lines is the crying need of the hour. Ignorance is the mother of crime."—Rev. A. C. Wishart.

BY GOVERNMENT ORDER NO PERSON UNDER 16 ADMITTED

No Reserve

Come Early

Admission, 50 cents

War Tax Extra

BRITISH OIL INTERESTS BUY TITLE TO CAUCASUS OIL FIELDS

Remarkable Political-Commercial Bargain Which Speculates on the Downfall of Bolshevik Power in Russia Within Ten Years.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Shell and Royal Dutch oil interests are reported on good authority to have concluded a rather remarkable political-commercial bargain which amounts to betting that the Bolshevik regime in Russia will fall within ten years.

Under this arrangement, which it is understood, was consummated in Paris, the British oil-interests have bought from Russians who held title to the property under the Czar's regime the rights to oil from the Grosnyi district in the Caucasus. The basis of the agreement is a payment now of from five to ten per cent. of the estimated value of the production from those fields in return for which British interests are assured the exclusive control of all production of that district.

There is a time limit of 10 years to the agreement. In other words, if at the end of 10 years the Russians are unable to regain their property, the deal is off. Naturally, if the Bolsheviks fall this year and are replaced by a regime which recognizes the old property rights, the British interests may get the oil quickly.

Considerable secrecy surrounds the deal. But it is learned it is of such magnitude that lawyers who handled the deal here got a commission of several million francs. The payments made by Shell and Royal Dutch are said to run into many millions of francs, gold.

A number of Russians owning property in the Grosnyi fields are refugees in Paris and are engaged directly in the negotiations, it is said.

It is a common report in Russian colonies here that a number of Russians recently have had much money to spend—men who didn't have so much a short time ago.

Negotiations are said to be under way by both British and French oil interests to make a similar arrangement for the control of oil in the Baku district. This district is now under doubtful control, being held by Soviet organizations of Azerbaijan, whose subservience to Moscow appears at this time doubtful. A pipeline from Baku to Batum on the Black Sea, built by the Czarist Government, runs through Azerbaijan and Georgian territory. This is the richest oil district of the Caucasus.

HUGE BILL FOR DAMAGE TO ART

Reparations Committee Makes Appraisal of Havoc Wrought by Germany.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The Reparations Committee has nearly completed its determination of the damage caused by Germany to works of art during their occupation of Belgium and Northern France and will submit a bill of about 900,000,000 francs on May first, in accordance with the treaty of Versailles.

In Rheims alone the loss amounts to 150,000,000 francs, and in the Pas-de-Calais, including Arras, 130,000,000. The destruction of art in the department of the Aisne is set down at 300,000,000 francs, while in the Hesse-Department with the cathedral and episcopal palace at Verdun, the damage is estimated at 42,000,000.

Among the art treasures that have disappeared, been damaged or completely ruined are the famous tapestry of the Deluge, which disappeared from the Museum at Lille; Le Duo and Le Retour De La Campagne by Watteau, which vanished from La Fere, and the Susanne of Lucas Girardin and the Christ of Von Thullen which were destroyed at Maubeuge.

Although the Germans removed all the best pieces from Lille, Laron, Cambrai, Douai and La Fere to Valenciennes and later to the royal Museum at Brussels, a large number have disappeared and a still larger number were deliberately destroyed or mutilated.



Royal Winter Fair Ready Next Fall
C. F. Bailey, General Manager of the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, Toronto, who told the Swine Breeders gathered at Toronto that he expected the institution to be ready by December next.

Cambrai, Douai and La Fere to Valenciennes and later to the royal Museum at Brussels, a large number have disappeared and a still larger number were deliberately destroyed or mutilated.

WIRELESS SERVICE BETWEEN LONDON AND PEKING SOON ACCOMPLISHED FACT

Chinese Government Establishing Great Radio Stations, Making a Stride Forward in the Opening Up of China and Affording Unlimited Scope for British Enterprise and Trade in the Far East.

A despatch from London says:—It will soon be possible to send a wireless message from London to Peking, owing to efforts being made by the Chinese Government, according to Henry Barnes, the Shanghai correspondent of The Daily Mail.

There is a fine spirit of enterprise and a touch of romance in what is being done. A chain of wireless stations is being established which will link Peking, the seat of the central Government, with Kashgar, 3,000 miles away, in Chinese Turkestan, he says. Kashgar will then be within reach of the wireless stations in India and so with countries farther afield.

The wireless chain may be said to follow the line of a great trade route which was ancient before the Romans landed in Britain. For thousands of years this track has been a highway from the uplands of Central Asia into China, and has been trodden by countless races and tribes of men both in peace and in war.

The scheme, which is boldly planned, is being carried out by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to the order of the Chinese Government. One great high power station has been equipped at Urga, in the Province of Kansu, 800 miles from Peking, and these two places are already in communication. Urga is also in touch with Shanghai and Hankow and messages can be received from the long distance stations in America.

Another similar station is being established a thousand miles farther on at Urumchi, and, all being well, it will be in operation in about three months' time. Subsequently the terminal station of the series will be erected at Kashgar.

Thus a stride forward is being made in the opening up of China. Modern methods of communication will assuredly be extended in other directions. It is permissible to hope that railways will be developed on a big scale in the near future, and therein lies unlimited scope for British enterprise and the advancement of British trade relations with the 400,000,000 of inhabitants of China.



ONTARIO PLOWMEN'S ANNUAL MEETING
Front row, left to right: Capt. G. B. Little, Second Vice-President, Agincourt; J. Lockie Wilson, Managing Director, Toronto; D. D. Gray, President, Ottawa; A. B. Rose, First Vice-President, Brantford. Second row, left to right: W. H. Patterson, Agincourt; A. E. Wilson, Port Hope; Frank Weir, Agincourt; James McLean, Richmond Hill. Third row, left to right: Wm. Doherty, Toronto; W. C. Barrie, Galt; F. P. Johnston, Toronto, Treas.

SINN FEIN WORK AT MANCHESTER

Suspicious Blazes Break Out Simultaneously in Lancashire Mill Towns.

Manchester, Feb. 13.—Two outbreaks of fire in business premises here last night and attempts to create outbreaks in two other places have led to the belief that another Sinn Fein campaign of incendiarism has been planned. Neither the fire brigade nor the police will definitely declare for this theory, but the fact that the outbreaks occurred about the same time in the evening, and that in one case men fired several times at watchmen, leaves little doubt in the minds of the police.

Mill fires in neighboring Lancashire towns were discovered during last evening. Two outbreaks being reported from Oldham and another from Rochdale, the latter being less serious than those in Manchester. It was at a warehouse in the yard of the Holtown district that the shooting took place. Several men, says a watchman, suddenly confronted him. One of them told him to stop where he was and give no alarm. Threatened with being shot if he disobeyed, he first did as he was told, but when the men went into the warehouse the watchman seized the opportunity to bolt and give the alarm. He scarcely got clear of the yard gate when there came reports of shots, and bullets rattled on the pavement, fortunately missing the fugitive. The police were informed, but were too late to catch any of the men. They found what appeared to indicate malicious attempts to fire the premises.

GERMANS PREPARE COUNTER PROPOSALS

Committee of Industrial Leaders and Financiers at Work.

Berlin, Feb. 12.—A German committee of fifteen industrial leaders and financiers to-day began work on drawing up German counter-proposals on reparations, to be submitted to the London conference when it meets March 1. The work is proceeding along the lines of examination of the Paris terms to register German objections and exceptions, and secondly the actual drafting of counter-proposals.

The work is still in the initial stages, but the indications are that Germany will request the right to make payments over a term of thirty years and that the counter-proposals will closely follow the provisions laid down in the Treaty of Versailles.

British Railways Claim Huge Sum for War

A despatch from London says:—The British Government may have to pay £150,000,000 in claims as a result of its control of the railroads during the war, according to estimates submitted on Friday by a Government committee which investigated the situation.

The claims are divided as follows: £90,000,000 for arrears in maintenance; £40,000,000 for abnormal wear and tear, and £20,000,000 for the replacement of stores.

It is understood the railway companies may make other claims, but that the committee is of the opinion that no others will be admissible.

PREMIER SMUTS HOLDS 78 SEATS

Returns From All South African Constituencies Are in.

Johannesburg, South Africa, Feb. 14.—The returns from all constituencies in the Union of South Africa general elections are now in and the results are:

General Smuts' South African party	78
Nationalists (secessionist) party	44
Labor	9
Democrat	1
Tied seats	2
Total	134

The two seats tied will have to be re-polled and if gained will give the party of General Smuts a majority over all of 28. If won by Nationalists, the Loyalist majority, including Labor, would still be 40 seats.

France Begins Removal of 1,500,000 Soldier Dead

Paris, Feb. 14.—France has just begun the tremendous task of removing more than 1,500,000 bodies of war heroes from the battlefields between the North Sea and the Vosges to cemeteries in towns and villages whence the soldiers came. Eight sections of the front will be cleared consecutively, the entire work lasting more than a year. In cases where relatives do not claim bodies the latter will be reinterred in Government cemeteries nearest where the men fell. The others will be collected at central distributing stations, whence trains containing thousands of iron-colored draped coffins will leave every few days in all directions. The Verdun and Chemin des Dames dead will not be removed until late next year. The British army has almost completed the removal of its dead in special graveyards behind the old British front. The United States expects to have the American fronts cleared of dead in another twelve months.

Connaught's Speech Makes Good Impression

Delhi, India, Feb. 13.—A great impression was produced by the Duke of Connaught's speech at the inauguration on Wednesday of the Council of State and the Indian Legislative Assembly, in which he made an earnest appeal for the cessation of bitterness and the mutual obliteration of mistakes made in the past.

The Viceroy, Baron Chelmsford, and Lady Chelmsford and the ruling Princes and chiefs witnessed the ceremonies, which were solemn and dignified.

Dusting More Effective Than Spraying Trees

A despatch from Boston says:—Dusting trees is better than spraying them as a preventative of pests, the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association was told by F. H. Dudley, State Horticulturalist for Maine. Dusting has been proven by tests in Maine to be quicker and more effective than spraying, he said. A crew can dust 300 trees in fifty-four minutes. The material used is arsenate of lead, sulphur and tobacco dust. Cost will depend on the proportions of the mixture.

SNOWDRIFTS 20 FEET HIGH IN Nfld.

Express Train Stalled 100 Miles from St. John's.

St. John's, Nfld., Feb. 13.—An express train was fighting its way through snowdrifts twenty feet high to-night, 100 miles from this city, and doubt was expressed that it would be able to reach St. John's before the middle of the week. On board are a number of passengers from Canada and the United States, besides the mails from the continent.

The point where the worst obstacles were encountered was the twenty-mile long neck of land, averaging five miles in width, which connects the main part of Newfoundland with the irregular south-western peninsula on which this city is located. A blizzard swept the island during the greater part of last week, terrific gales whirled over this narrow barrier between Trinity Bay on the east and Placentia Bay on the west and piled up huge banks of snow.

Yesterday it rained and the severe cold to-day formed a hard crust on the snow, making it more difficult to remove from the railroads and streets. No passenger train has left St. John's since noon last Sunday and it is probable that none will be sent out before Tuesday.

Prince May Tour India in Autumn

A despatch from London says:—The London Times says it understands that the Prince of Wales has planned a tour of India in October or November next.

Weekly Market Report

Toronto
Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$1.89½; No. 2 Northern, \$1.86½; No. 3 Northern, \$1.82½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.74½.
Manitoba oats—No. 2 CW, 43½; No. 3 CW, 44½; extra No. 1 feed, 44½; No. 1 feed, 42½; No. 2 feed, 38½.
Manitoba barley—No. 3 CW, 83c; No. 4 CW, 69c; rejected, 58½c; feed, 58½c.
All above in store, Fort William.
Ontario wheat—F.O.B. shipping points, according to freights outside. No. 2 spring, \$1.75 to \$1.80; No. 2 winter, \$1.85 to \$1.90; No. 2 goose wheat, \$1.70 to \$1.80.
American corn—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, 90c.
Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 47 to 50c, according to freights outside.
Barley—Maltster, 80 to 85c, according to freights outside.
Ontario flour—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment, straight run bulk, seaboard, \$8.50.
Peas—No. 2, \$1.50 to \$1.60, outside.
Manitoba flour—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$10.70; second patents, \$10.20.
Buckwheat—No. 2, 90 to 95c.
Rye—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55.
Milfeed—Carlots, delivered, Toronto to freights, hogs included. Bran, per ton, \$40; firm; shorts, per ton, \$38; white middlings, \$41; feed flour, \$2.40.
Eggs, new laid, cartons, 62 to 64c; new laid, 59 to 61c. Butter, creamery prints, 56 to 59c; fresh-made, 59 to 61c; bakers', 38 to 40c. Oleomargarine, best grade, 29 to 32c. Cheese, new, large, 31 to 31½c; twins, 31½ to 32c; old, large, 32 to 33c.
Honey, extracted—White clover, in 60-80 lb. tins, per lb., 23 to 24c; do, 10-lb. tins, per lb., 24 to 25c; Ontario No. 1, white clover, in 2½-5 lb. tins, per lb., 25 to 26c.
Churning cream—Toronto creameries are quoting for churning cream, 60c per lb. fat, f.o.b. churning points, nominal.
Smoked meats—Rolls, 30 to 33c; hams, med., 38 to 41c; heavy, 33 to 36c; cooked hams, 53 to 57c; backs, boneless, 55 to 60c; breakfast bacon, 42 to 50c; special, 50 to 55c; cottage rolls, 35 to 37c.
Green meats—Oat of pickle, 1c less than smoked.
Barrelled Meats—Bean pork, \$35; short cut, or family back, boneless, \$46 to \$47; pickled rolls, \$55 to \$55½; mess pork, 38 to 41c.
Dry salted meats—Long clears, in tons, 23 to 25c; in cases, 23½ to 25½c; clear hams, 29½ to 30½c; fat backs, 22 to 24c.
Lard—Tires, 22½ to 23½c; tubs, 23½ to 24½c; pails, 23½ to 24c; prints, 24½ to 25c; shortening tins, 14c to 15c per lb.
Choice heavy steers, \$9 to \$10; good heavy steers, \$8.50 to \$9; butchers' cattle, choice, \$8.50 to \$9.50; do, good, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, med., \$6 to \$7; do, comm., \$4 to \$5; butchers' bulls, choice, \$7 to \$8; do, good, \$6 to \$7; do, comm., \$4 to \$5; butchers' cows, choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; do, good, \$6.25 to \$7; do, comm., \$4 to \$5; feeders, \$7.75 to \$8.75; 500 lbs., \$7.25 to \$8.25; do, 300 lbs., \$5.75 to \$6.75; do, comm., \$5 to \$6; canners and cutters, \$3 to \$4.50; milkers, good to choice, \$85 to \$120; do, comm. and med., \$50 to \$60; choice springers, \$90 to \$130; lambs, yearlings, \$9 to \$9.50; do, spring, \$10.50 to \$11.50; calves, good to choice, \$15 to \$16; sheep, \$6 to \$7.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$15 to \$15.25; do, weighed off cars, \$13.25 to \$15.50; do, f.o.b., \$14 to \$14.25; do, country points, \$13.75 to \$14.
Montreal
Oats, No. 2 CW, 68c; No. 3 CW, 64c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, \$10.70. Rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., \$3.30. Bran, \$40.25. Shorts, \$38.25. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, \$26 to \$27.
Cheese, finest easterns, 27 to 27½c. Butter, choice, creamery, 56 to 57c. Eggs, fresh, 60 to 62c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, \$1 to \$1.10.
Good veal, \$13 to \$15; med., \$10 to \$13; grass \$6. Lambs, med. quality, \$12; sheep, \$6. Hogs, select, off-car weights, \$16.50; sows, \$12.50.

DOMINION HOUSE FORMALLY OPENED

Pre-War Ceremonial in Beautiful New Senate Chamber.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.—Pre-war brilliancy and fashionable display marked the formal opening to-day of the fifth session of Canada's thirteenth Parliament. The attendance at both Houses was large and throngs waited the arrival of his Excellency the Governor-General in the buildings and without on Parliament Hill. The formal opening was in the beautiful new Senate Chamber, which is not large enough for such an assembly as the opening brings forth.

All the fine old traditional ceremonies were faithfully carried out. The message to the Commons was delivered in the usual impressive manner, and, headed by the Speaker, the members paraded to the Senate and heard the Speech from the Throne delivered in both English and French, and then withdrew again to the Commons, where there were a few formalities and the introduction of some of the members elected or re-elected since the last session. The formal returns not having been made yet in the West Petersburg contest, George N. Gordon, Liberal, will not be introduced until later.

The members introduced were the two new Cabinet Ministers, Hon. F. B. McCarly (Colchester) by Sir George Foster, and Peter Martin (Halifax) by Hon. R. W. Wignmore (St. John) by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, and Stanley Elkin (St. John); S. S. McDermid, National Progressive (East Elgin) by Dr. Michael Clark, and R. H. Halbert (North Ontario); J. A. McKelvie (Yale-Carleton) by Hon. S. F. Tolmie, and R. F. Green (Kootenay).

King George Refuses 'Chase to Prince

A despatch from London says:—The Royal Family has refused to give consent to allow the Prince of Wales to ride in the Grand Military Steeplechase in April. When he was in Australia, the Prince was presented with the magnificent steeplechase mount, Kincaid. He desired to ride in the classic test of gentlemen riders, but King George vetoed it.

FOUR SQUARE MILES IS PROSPECTING AREA

Royal Mounties Responsible for Law and Order in New Oil Fields.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Department of the Interior made public on Friday the regulations governing the disposal of oil and natural gas in the Northwest Territories. These supersede all previous regulations and are retroactive in effect. The regulations provide that an applicant may be granted a prospecting permit for four square miles instead of three square miles as formerly. If oil is discovered the lessee will be allowed to take out a 21-year lease for an area of one square mile, or an area not greater than one-quarter of his prospecting permit. The remaining three-quarters will remain Government reservation. A prospector cannot take out more than five permits with an aggregate area not exceeding 2,500 acres.

The new regulations are especially framed to protect the public from wildcatting, fraud, misrepresentation, and leases will be cancelled or refused in the event of malpractice being proven. The regulations are somewhat similar to those in force in Alaska.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police will be responsible for law and order, and no one likely to become a public charge will be permitted to enter the country. Especially strict supervision will be kept of the liquor traffic, and, according to the Northwest Territories Act, no liquor shall be manufactured or imported except by special permission of the commission. The maximum quantity allowed to any one person will be one and one-half gallons. Exception is made in the case of wine for sacramental purposes.

The Provincial University.

The occupations of the fathers of the 1,833 students who applied for admission to the University of Toronto in the session of 1919-20 are as follows: Farmers, 351; retail merchants, 218; artisans, 144; finance, 124; the church, 116; wholesale merchants, 106; manufacturers, 106; medicine, 81; teaching, 62; railway employees, 56; Dominion officials, 41; law, 40; engineering, 36; municipal officials, 21; journalism, 17; pharmacy, 17; Provincial officials, 14; lumbermen, 13; dentistry, 10; soldiers, 8; art, 5; veterinary, 4; library, 2; fishermen, 1; not specified, 240.

The homes of the 4,777 students in attendance during the same session were distributed as follows: Algonquin, 24; Brant, 90; Bruce, 96; Carleton, 108; Dufferin, 26; Dundas, 24; Durham, 41; Elgin, 56; Essex, 68; Frontenac, 14; Glengarry, 9; Grenville, 31; Grey, 93; Haldimand, 49; Halton, 37; Hastings, 45; Huron, 125; Kenora, 8; Kent, 58; Lambton, 67; Lanark, 46; Leeds, 48; Lennox and Addington, 22; Lincoln, 64; Manitoulin, 5; Middlesex, 121; Muskoka, 14; Niagara, 23; Norfolk, 36; Northumberland, 39; Ontario, 112; Oxford, 79; Parry Sound, 12; Peel, 72; Perth, 136; Peterborough, 66; Prescott, 4; Prince Edward, 14; Renfrew, 27; Russell, 6; Simcoe, 189; Stormont, 13; Sudbury, 10; Thunder Bay, 15; Temiskaming, 11; Victoria, 56; Waterloo, 81; Welland, 64; Wellington, 142; Wentworth, 169; York, 182; Toronto, 1,828. Attention is drawn to the wide representation of all parts of the Province in this distribution of students, and to the fact that the homes from which they come represent in a remarkable way almost every variety of occupation in the Province. These figures show how thoroughly democratic is the character of the student body.

St. John's Uses Tank to Level Snow Drifts

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—Newfoundland is fighting to beat back its worst snow slide in 30 years, with monumental drifts blocking its gates after a four-day blizzard. Railroad, steamer and highway transportation still was suspended on Wednesday night, although the storm had ceased.

The first salvo from this city against the besieging element was made by a whippet tank captured by Newfoundlanders in the war, which was put to work crunching down snowbanks on Water street, the city's main thoroughfare.

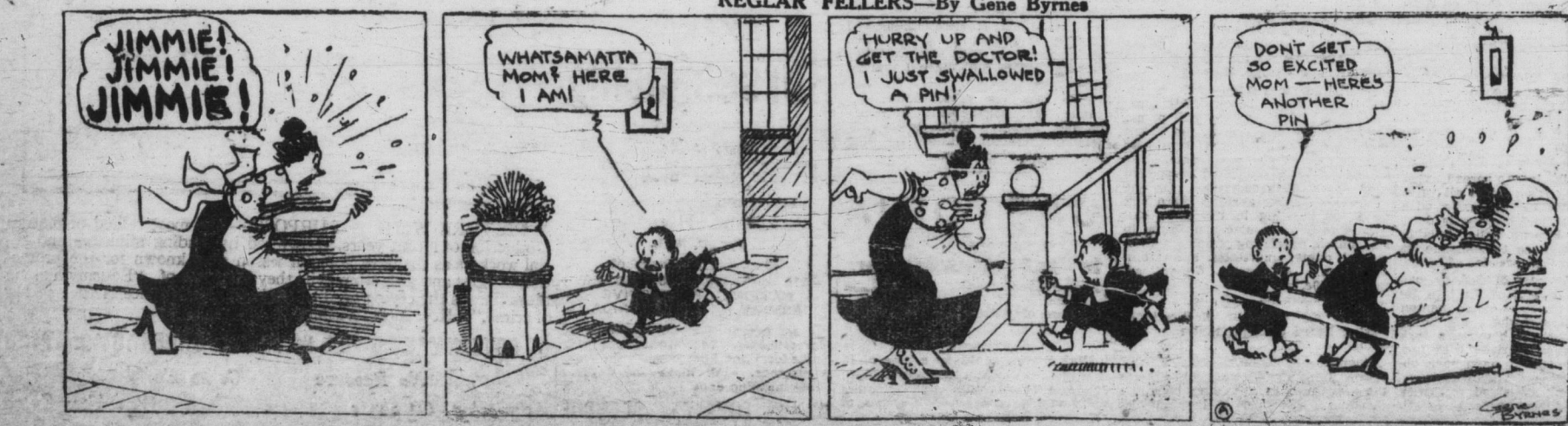
Louvre Transformed Into a Fort

Paris, Feb. 13.—As a result of numerous robberies of art treasures recently the Louvre has been transformed into a fort. Steel shutters have been placed at all the windows and high voltage wires with the current turned on have been swung before the entrances and exits nightly.

An army of watchmen armed with shotguns and revolvers are on duty. In case of attempted robbery an air-raid siren on the roof will be sounded, alarming the whole city.

Mrs. Rogers, M.P.P., Seconded Reply to Speech

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Mrs. Edith Rogers, the first woman to be elected a member of the Manitoba Legislature, seconded the reply to the Speech from the Throne in the Provincial House. E. A. August (Dufferin) moved the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne.



Putting a Tape Line on the Stars

The measuring of the great star Betelgeuse is justly rated as one of the most remarkable achievements of astronomical science up to date. For hitherto, although many stars have been weighed, no method has been known whereby their size could be ascertained.

Thus, for instance, the size of Sirius, the dog star—so interesting to us by reason of its extraordinary brilliance, and also on account of historical records concerning it, which date back to the days when the pyramids were built in Egypt—has never been definitely ascertained, though it is believed to be at least forty times as big as our sun and more than 100 times as bright.

Sirius, Phocyon and Betelgeuse, as viewed from the earth, form a triangle in the night sky. But the dog star is very near to us, as stellar distances go—so near that a ray of light, traveling 186,000 miles a second, would require only twenty years to reach us as it comes. Betelgeuse is about eighteen times as far away.

Betelgeuse is a giant sun. If our own solar orb were equally big, the whole of the track which the earth pursues in its journey around that heavenly body would be included within the central flaming mass. The earth has an average distance of 93,000,000 miles from the sun. Thus one may form a notion of the immensity of the great star which has been newly measured.

It must not be supposed, however, that Betelgeuse is a relatively small mass like our sun. The giant star is an enormous ball of flaming gas, very light in proportion to its bulk. Once upon a time our sun, perhaps, was as big or bigger. But our sun is exceedingly old, and as it has grown older, it has steadily shrunk, until now it is a dwarf in size and, one might say, decrepit.

One understands, of course, that all the stars are suns. Probably three-fourths of those we see with the naked eye are gaseous bodies. The gaseous stars are the powerful light-givers. Such giants as Canopus, Aldebaran, Arcturus and Antares are conspicuous examples. Every star, it is believed, is in its youth a mass of burning gas. As it grows older it shrinks and grows steadily hotter, up to a certain point, when it begins to cool.

Astronomers are accustomed to classify the stars in a rough way as "giants" and "dwarfs." But this has reference to volume, and not to mass. In proportion to their bulk, the giants are light in weight and the dwarfs heavy because more dense. The known approximate weights of many stars appear to indicate that, while one of them may have ten times the mass of another, the biggest of them does not exceed the smallest in this respect by more than that much.

When we look out beyond the confines of our universe, which we call the Milky way, and with the aid of a powerful telescope, behold the "star clusters"—island universes they have been called—we realize that all of the many thousands of stars which appear as if massed together in these clusters must be giants.

No fewer than eighty-six of these clusters, globular in form, with a dense massing of stars toward their centres, have been observed and studied. One of them, known as "Messier 13," has a diameter of 350 light-years—meaning that a ray of light would require three and a half centuries to cross it—and many of its suns are undoubtedly hundreds of thousands of times as big as our own orb of to-day. It takes 355 centuries for a light ray to come to us from Messier 13.

How the New Cook Used Baking Powder.

The old-time English deep-sea fisherman was not an epicure; still, as was his dyspeptic, but held his digestion as lightly as a man may and survive. Yet, we gather from Mr. Walter Wood's North Sea Fishers and Fishermen that there were heights, or rather depths, of gastronomy before which even his reckless spirit quailed.

A certain cook on one of the sturdy sailing smacks of the past happened to be a boy who had run away from home. His maiden culinary effort turned out "a pudding."

The crew ate it, but requested the cook to make the next one with baking powder. The boy promised to do so. He did not know much about using baking powder, and there was no one on board competent to teach him; so he depended on his own resources and inventiveness. He boiled the pudding and, just before serving it, scattered a handful of the powder on top.

The criticisms of the diners were repeated, but concluded Mr. Wood, but they cannot be recorded here.

Happy the man, in these days of shortage, who owns a house that is neither ugly nor uncomfortable! And happier still is the prospective builder who will conform honestly to good standards for the new structure! We may sigh for the good old days of cheap materials and abundant labor, but the responsibility for a pleasant new house is no less personal now than formerly. Of course utility should always be considered, but that is no reason why a house should not also have simplicity of line and good taste in ornament.

Used Autos

BRANKEE'S USED CAR MARKET
To look them over, or ask us to take any car to city representative for inspection. Very large stock always on hand.
Brankee's Used Car Market
402 Yonge Street, Toronto

The Bad Boy Proposition.

There are no bad boys. We make this statement confidently, knowing that it will be endorsed by educators and all who have spent their lives in working on the boy problem. We will defend it in spite of all the broken windows, stolen apples and canned dogs in Christendom.

There are weak boys, boys who lack resourcefulness, boys whose ideas of right and wrong are distorted, but there never was a boy who did not naturally—consciously or unconsciously—do things that he believed to be right.

The trouble comes when parents, teachers and others who are responsible for the youngster's development fail to fill his time with useful activity. The forces of nature must operate. We cannot stop them while we take our afternoon nap. The wind must blow, the water must flow, and the boy's brain and muscles must work.

We put a wind-mill in the path of the wind and it draws water as joyously as it upsets the chairs on the veranda and whisks the family wash from the line. We put a water-wheel in the stream and it grinds the grain with the energy which it could otherwise dissipate in washing out its banks and rooting out the trees.

These things we know; yet we too often permit youthful energy, our most valuable asset, to run riot. We even attempt to dam it and then complain because it flows over and does damage.

The Boy Scout programme is the mill in the stream of boyhood. It provides something useful for every boy to do every minute. Knot tying, first aid and bandaging, signalling, trailing and tracking, fire-building and extinguishing, camp cooking, swimming, earning and saving money, hiking, map making and map reading, practical study of flowers, plants and trees, earth and sky, are included in the Scout's programme for the year. After these a much broader field is opened, including foundation work in all the principal trades and professions.

A boy's first idle moment is the starting point of whatever trouble he makes in the world. It is also the big opportunity of the man who is wise.

Surnames and Their Origin

SLOANE

Racial Origin—Irish.
Source—A given name.

Sloan is one of the most ancient family names in the world, dating, as it does, to a period shortly after the time of St. Patrick in Ireland, some six or seven centuries before there was any real tendency toward the formation of family names in England, and, indeed, some four or five centuries before many of the Irish clan names came into existence.

It was, like virtually all Irish clan or family names, derived from a given name by the addition of a word designating "descendants of" or "followers of." Such names were commonly formed at any time when a chieftain achieved a sufficient following and respect to give him the proper power in that peculiar social organization of the ancient Celts in which blood-ties were the chief bonds.

It was in this manner that the name of Sloane originated, "on the rise to prominence of one 'Sliolan' son of 'Eochan Cooch.' The given name of 'Sliolan' means 'the skinny one' or 'the thin one,' and it was probably given as a result of characteristics displayed in the newborn infant. The clan name was formed by the combination of this name, infected in the possessive case, with the word 'ua' or 'ui,' signifying descendants or followers. This word later came to be designated simply by 'O.' Thus, the Irish form of the clan or family name is 'O'Sliolan.'

Sloane, of course, is but the Anglicized version of it, which in the course of transition from one tongue to the other, has lost one of the syllables and

enough and patriotic enough to turn natural energy into constructive channels. Already over 250 Scoutmasters are directing the activities of some 9,000 boys in the province of Ontario, and the movement is only a little more than ten years old. Men interested in devoting part of their leisure time to this "nation building" work should write to Boy Scout Headquarters, Bloor and Sherbourne Sts., Toronto, for further information.

A WOMAN'S RIGHT TO GOOD HEALTH

Most Troubles Afflicting Women Are Due to Poor Blood.

To every woman belongs the right to enjoy a healthy, active life; yet nine out of ten suffer from some form of bloodlessness. That is why one sees on every side pale, thin cheeks, dull eyes and drooping figures—sure signs of headaches, weak backs, aching limbs and uncertain health. All weak women should win the right to be well by refreshing their weary bodies with the new, rich, red blood that promptly transforms them into healthy, attractive women. This new, red blood is supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which reaches every organ and every nerve in the body. Through the use of these pills thousands of women have found benefit when suffering from anemias, indigestion, general weakness and those ailments from which women alone suffer. Among the many women who tell of the good Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done them is Mrs. E. Hicks, Round Hill, N.S., who says: "I became very much run down in health; my blood seemed weak and watery, my strength failed, and I was so easily tired that my work was a burden. I had often read about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to try them, and I can truly say that after using three boxes I found myself gaining, and under a further use of the pills all my old-time energy and vitality was restored. Out of my own experience I can strongly recommend this medicine."

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.

The teak, which supplies one of the strongest timbers known, grows slowly, attaining a height of only 150 feet in over a century.

Japan has 20 women journalists.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Distemper

A Winter Night.

As I strode down the long slopes of the snow, the moonlight was flawless white. Save where the leafy pines upon the height.

In the pale moonlight like dark statues showed. The little woodland stream that by me flowed, And sang in springtime as in sheer delight, Was silent now, as is an eremite Who broods on God in his austere abode.

I was alone, yet I was not alone, For some mysterious spirit called to me Out of the night in an exalted tone That was as rapture bled with melody, "Wait for a time when to thee shall be shown What seemeth sorrow meaneth ecstasy!"

Wisps of Wisdom.

The greatest of faults is to be conscious of none. The thunder of business often sours the milk of human kindness. Yesterday has gone to-morrow may never come; do it to-day. Prefer diligence before idleness, unless you esteem rust before brightness.

Education is life's apprenticeship; its chief aim is to teach us how to think. Success is a thing that some are content to envy in others—and some achieve for themselves.

When a man hasn't a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone. If you lack confidence in your own judgment, you can't blame other people if they share the feeling.

The man who wins is the man who holds on until he can hold on no longer—and then doesn't give up. Let the man who has to make his fortune in life remember this maxim: Dare, and the world always yields. If it beats you sometimes, dare it again and it will succumb.

Garden Seeds Needed.

To plant a 100-foot row of vegetables in the garden, buy seeds as follows: Beans, one pint; beets, two ounces; cabbage, one packet; carrots, one ounce; cauliflower, one packet; celery, one-fourth ounce; Swiss chard, two ounces; sweet corn, one pint; cucumbers, one ounce; egg-plant, one-half ounce; kohlrabi, one packet; lettuce or mustard, one-half ounce; muskmelons, okra or onion seeds, one ounce; onion sets, one quart; parsley, one packet; parsnip, one ounce; peas, one to two pints; peppers, one packet; potatoes, six to seven pounds; pumpkins, radishes, salsify, spinach or squash, one ounce; tomatoes, two packets; turnips, one-half ounce; watermelons, one ounce.

STORMY WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The stormy, blustery weather which we have during February and March is extremely hard on children. Conditions make it necessary for the mother to keep them in the house. They are often confined to overheated, badly ventilated rooms and catch colds which rack their whole system. To guard against this a box of Baby's Own Tablets should be kept in the house, and an occasional dose given the baby to keep his stomach and bowels working regularly. This will not fail to break up colds and keep the health of the baby in good condition till the brighter days come along. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

After the Storm. One of the soldiers of the Rainbow Division, United States, had been boasting to a British Tommy about its glories.

"Lumme!" said the Tommy. "I know why yer calls it hat. Rainbows is things that comes out after the storm's over, ain't they?"

MONEY ORDERS. Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five Dollars costs three cents.

Whale of a Fish Story. At a convivial gathering in connection with an angling club a sailor listened attentively while the members told of the big fish they might have landed had not their lines given way at the critical moment. The manner in which they recounted their exploits would have brought tears to the eyes of the most hardened storyteller.

But a sailor never knows when he is beaten. "Well, mates," he began. "I never did any fresh-water fishing, so I expect you are telling the truth. But I remember on one occasion, having nothing better to do, we cast a line at sea and awaited results. Soon we got a bite, but for the life of us we could not bring in our catch. Then an idea struck us. We fastened the line to the windlass and proceeded to haul in, when the boat gave a lurch, the line broke, and the monster escaped."

One of the company, with biting sarcasm, suggested that it must have been a whale.

"A whale, be hanged!" replied the sailor; "we baited with a whale!"

AUTO REPAIR PARTS

For most makes and models of cars. Your old, broken or worn-out parts replaced. Write or wire us describing what you want. We carry the largest and most complete stock in Canada of slightly used or new parts and automobile equipment. We ship C.O.D. anywhere in Canada. Satisfaction or refund in full our motto. Shaw's Auto Salvage Part Supply, 523-525 Dufferin St., Toronto, Ont.

Japs Are Fond of Metaphor.

Judging from some specimens quoted not long ago in the Journal des Debats, the Japanese employ a wealth of metaphor when advertising their war-s. A Tokio stationer announces that "the paper I sell is as solid as the hide of an elephant." A fishmonger promises to deliver all orders at customers' houses with the rapidity of a shot fired from a rifle. "My extra special vinegar," a grocer declares, "is as sour as the tongue of the most shrewish mother-in-law." A large multiple shop begs the public to "come into our stores. You will meet with an overwhelming welcome. Our assistants are as amiable as a father who is trying to marry off his daughters without giving them any dowry. You will always be greeted as cordially as a spell of sunshine coming toward the close of a pouring wet day."

Sandalwood.

Sandalwood is the production principally of the native state of Mysore, India, and the district of Coorg, in both of which places the industry is almost a monopoly of the government forest reserves. Due to the development of the sandalwood oil extracting industry, the exportation of the wood has steadily declined, while that of the oil has increased.

Sandalwood is the most famous of all scented woods. Its use for perfumery and incense dates back thousands of years. The later Greek considered it one of the greatest luxuries, and no festivities were complete without it. Sandalwood figures prominently in religious ceremonies and burial rites in China and other Oriental countries.

"Pape's Diapiesin" for Indigestion.

"Pape's Diapiesin" is the quickest, surest relief for indigestion, Gas, Flatulence, Heartburn, Sourness, Fermentation or Stomach Distress caused by acidity. A few tablets give almost immediate stomach relief and shortly the stomach is corrected so you can eat favorite foods without fear. Large case costs only 60 cents at drug store. Absolutely harmless and pleasant. Millions helped annually. Largest selling stomach corrector in world.—Adv.

I never saw so many fields yellow with mustard as I did last summer. One thing is sure, we can not buy seed at random and expect all timothy or clover. A careful analysis is the only thing that will settle the question of mustard and other foul seeds or good grass seed. We have only to put a big spoonful in an envelope, address it to the Dominion Experimental Farm, and back will come the correct analysis. Then it is our fault if we have fields of mustard after that.

The large farms in South Lincolnshire, England, are so perfect that they are more like factories than farms.

Those Having Sick Animals SHOULD USE

MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT

Good for all throat and chest diseases, Distemper, Gargel, Sprains, Bruises, Colic, Mange, Spavins, Running Sores, etc. etc. Should always be in the stable. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies Book on DOG DISEASES and How to Feed Mailed Free to any Address by the Author, M. Clay Glover Co., Inc., 11 West 121st Street, New York, U.S.A.

DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies.

A few cents buys "Danderine." After a few applications you cannot find a fallen hair or any dandruff, besides every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Oh, For One Fault.

"How do you like your new car?" asked Jack Driver. "Great!" replied Mr. Rhode Hogg. "It runs so smoothly you can't feel it. Not a bit of noise; you can't hear it. Perfect ignition; you can't smell a thing. And speed—why, it whizzes! You can't see it!"

"Must be some car," ventured Jack Driver. "Can't feel it, can't smell it, can't hear it, can't see it! How do you know it is there?"

Had An Inkling.

"Agnes, dost thou love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's holiest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Jack," she answered, with a downcast look of her eyes, we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ay, Agnes, but dost thee regard me with the feeling the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Jack. I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one. I have tried to bestow my love on all, but I have sometimes thought, perhaps that thee was getting rather more than thy share."

The ideal soil for a peach-orchard is a warm, gravelly hillside. Even sandy soils are excellent for peach-growing if the sand is not too fine and the drainage bad. Heavy, cold clay soil is unsuited to the peach. Plum trees are naturally adapted to stiffer soils than the peach.

You are not capable of correct judgment, of using good sense, when there is fear or doubt or dependency in your mind. Sound judgment comes from a perfectly working brain.

For cold in the Head and Chest use **BAUME BENGUE** has immediate effect. BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES. THE LEEMING MILES CO., LTD. MONTREAL Agents for Dr. J. B. Baume RELIEVES PAIN

ASPIRIN

Only "Bayer" is Genuine

Warning! Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting Aspirin at all. Take Aspirin only as told in the Bayer package for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pains. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during twenty-one years and proved safe by millions. Handy tin boxes of twelve Bayer Tablets of Aspirin cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Made in Canada. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monacette, acedister of Salicylic acid.

USE SLOAN'S TO WARD OFF PAIN

You can just tell by its healthy, stimulating odor, that it is going to do you good.

"If I only had some Sloan's Liniment!" How often you've said that! And then when the rheumatic twinges subsided—after hours of suffering—you forgot it!

Don't do it again—get a bottle today and keep it handy for possible use tonight! A sudden attack may come on—sciatica, lumbago, sore muscles, backache, stiff joints, neuralgia, the pains and aches resulting from exposure. You'll soon find warmth and relief in Sloan's, the liniment that penetrates without rubbing. Clean, economical. Three sizes—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Rains enemy)

Classified Advertisements.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—WHO ARE GOOD PRO- line life insurance company whose policy contracts are up-to-date in every particular and have large annual dividends. Apply Post-Office Box 412, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED: BLISS NATIVE A. Herbs—a remedy for the relief of Constipation, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles. It is well-known, having been extensively advertised since it was first manufactured in 1885, by distribution of large quantities of Almanacs, Cook Books, Health Books, etc., which are furnished to agents free of charge. The remedies are sold at a price that allows agents to double their money. Write Alonso O. Bliss Medical Co., 124 St. Paul St. East, Montreal. Mention this paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TORONTO FREE HOSPITAL, near Weston, Ontario, in affiliation with Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, New York, offers to young women desirous of becoming qualified nurses a three-year course of general training; attractive residence; single rooms. For salary and other information apply Lady Superintendent, Toronto, Free Hospital, Weston, Ontario.

Wise Men Say:

The inner side of every cloud is bright and shining. I therefore turn my clouds about, And always wear them inside out To show the lining.

Minard's Liniment for Dandruff.

Embroidery in Madeira.

The Island of Madeira almost lives on its embroideries. More than 40,000 are engaged in this work. Ninety per cent. of the embroidery, amounting in 1919 to a value of \$1,730,799, goes to the United States.

The first national census of Japan was taken last month.

CORN

Lift Right Off without Pain

Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn. Instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. It doesn't hurt a bit. Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or cord between the toes, and the calluses, without a particle of pain.

DON'T DO THIS!

LEONARD EAR OIL RELIEVES DEAFNESS and STOPS HEAD NOISES. Simply Rub it Back of the Ears and Insert in Nostrils. Proof of success will be given by the druggist. MADE IN CANADA. ARTHUR SALES CO., Sales Agents, Toronto A. R. Leonard, Inc., Mfrs., 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City

Make Shaving a Pleasure With Cuticura Talcum

After shaving with Cuticura Soap the Cuticura way, Cuticura Talcum is an indispensable adjunct. Antiseptic and prophylactic, it is soothing and refreshing to the most tender skin.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c. Sold throughout the Dominion, Canada, by all druggists, grocers, and general stores. Cuticura Soap shaves without soap.

MOTHER!

"California Syrup of Figs" Child's Best Laxative

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 physic for the little stomach, liver and bowels. Children love its fruity taste. Full directions on each bottle. You must say "California."

ISSUE No. 8-21.

The Saving in Health along with the saving in cost, attracts many a tea or coffee drinker to

INSTANT POSTUM

Try a tin

"There's a Reason" for Postum



Mayhew Smashes Thro' All Barriers in this Tremendous Price Tug-of-War!

Look What's Here! Specials!

500 yards Anderson's Dress Gingham. Your choice of a large range of checks, full width, absolutely fast. Values to 75c. Sale price 49c.
Only 20 yards best black Taffeta Silk. Reg. \$4.00. Sale price \$2.48.

Wind-up Prices for Quick Sale!

\$2.50 Heavy Wool Ribbed Two-piece Underwear, \$1.29.
\$1.50 Scotch Woolen Gloves, 89c.
Up to \$5 Men's Felt Hats, all sizes and shades, \$1.29.
\$25.00 Men's Rain Coats to be sold at \$14.95.

REMEMBER! Headquarters for Window Shades, Curtain Materials, Rugs and Wall Papers in a further price bombardment of the entire stock.

Ladies' Pull-overs at exactly half price.

SALE OF SILKS. Still lower in price. Many 100 yards on our counters. This week at half and less than half price.

Come tomorrow and be among the merry throng of bargain seekers. It will be worth your while.

The February Sale of Oilcloths and Linoleums is keeping us busy every minute.

Floor Oilcloth per square yard, 71c. This is a very durable Oilcloth at an extremely low price, and in any width from 1 to 2 yards. Regular price \$1.00.

Linoleums 4 yards wide, per square yard \$1.25. Imagine beautifully patterned linoleums wide enough to cover a large room without a seam. Best quality.

NOTICE.—Space won't permit us to quote all the astounding bargains here. Other big cuts all through the large stock.

E. A. MAYHEW & CO.

Do not hesitate, but attend this Sale this week.

Your Last Chance!

The Transcript

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1921

WARDSVILLE

An oyster supper was given Thursday evening in the town hall under the auspices of the U. F. O. There were about 150 present to partake of the bounteous supper. A short program was rendered, after which the floor was cleared for dancing. A large number danced till the early morning.

An offering of \$100 has been given by the members of the Methodist church for the Chinese famine fund. The offering at Cashmere appointment was \$60.

Miss McVicar is visiting in London. The library board gratefully acknowledges receiving \$4 from Mrs. S. R. Armstrong of Winnipeg.

The following books have been added to the public library: "The Man of the Forest," Zane Gray; "Love of the Wild," Archie McKeshnie; "The House of Balthazar," Wm. J. Locke; "Sir Harry," Archibald Marshall; "Abington Abbey," Archibald Marshall; "Mrs. Peter Rabbit," Thornton Burgess; "Little Jean," Helen D. Brown; "When Canada Was New France," Geo. H. Locke; "On the Side of the Angels," Harold Begbie; "The Last Million," Jan Hay; "The Whole Armour of God," J. H. Jewett; "Rough Talks of a Padre," Kennedy Student; "Trophies, Priests and Kings," A. G. Gardiner; "The Disturbing Charm," Birta Ruck; "A Labrador Doctor," Wilfred Grenfell.

Mr. Grubb of Dunnville and Mrs. Dashiwood of Winnipeg are visiting at the home of Mrs. Barbara King.

Philip Eaton is having a three weeks' vacation. He underwent a slight operation on his throat but is improving.

Miss Alexander, who is giving first aid lessons to the ladies this week, gave a special address to young girls at the home of Mrs. C. Palmer on Thursday, and on Sunday evening she spoke in the Methodist church of her work in India.

A large number of men and boys are attending the agriculture school here in the mornings, and as many women are attending the first aid course.

St. James' Anglican church is keeping Lent. Last Wednesday being Ash Wednesday, services were held in the church, and will be held every Wednesday evening during the season of Lent.

Worms, however generated, are found in the digestive tracts, where they set up disturbances detrimental to the health of the child. There can be no comfort for the little ones until the hurtful intruders have been expelled. An excellent preparation for this purpose can be had in Miller's Worm Powders. They will immediately destroy the worms and correct the conditions that were favorable to their existence.

NORTH EKFRID

The Ladies' Missionary Society met at the home of Mrs. Geo. Chisholm on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 10. Nineteen ladies were present and quitted a quilt. Mrs. Ben. Patterson gave a very interesting report on the missionary convention that was held in St. Thomas, which was much appreciated. Tea was served in the evening by the hostess.

A large number from this vicinity attended the ball in Mt. Brydges.

We are sorry to learn that Master Lloyd Nichols is quite ill.

The U. F. O. intend holding a social evening on Friday. A debate will be given entitled "Women have more work to do on the farm than men."

Mrs. George Chisholm has been ill with neuritis. We are pleased to hear she is on the mend.

A small birthday gathering was held in the vicinity this week.

We are very sorry to hear that Mrs. Annie Hardy has had a paralytic stroke.

CASHMERE

Cashmere, Feb. 7.—John Johnston and sister, Miss Mae, of Windsor spent Sunday with their cousin, Mrs. Calvin Sittler.

Mrs. Herbert Cadogan and son Percy of Whitehead are visiting the latter's aunt, Mrs. Chas. Tunks.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Arthur Tunks is quite poorly.

Mrs. B. F. Jeffery of Newbury spent a few days with her daughter, Mrs. Calvin Sittler.

Mrs. Chas. Tunks and Mrs. Wed. Dark spent Thursday with Mrs. Thos. Dark, Bothwell, and also attended the tea held at Mrs. (Rev.) Kenner's.

Mrs. Allen Sittler of Bothwell spent Wednesday with her son Calvin and Thursday with her daughter, Mrs. Earle Tunks.

Cashmere, Feb. 14.—Mrs. Bert Webster and son Mac of Dutton are visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Hoxie and daughters Edna and Esther of Detroit spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Sittler.

H. Brimston of Wardsville took the services here on Sunday last, relieving Rev. Dr. Huser.

Wm. Dark and son of Flint, Mich. spent a few days with his nephew, Wed. Dark.

Basil Sittler of Bothwell spent the past week with his brother Calvin.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. David Smith of Bothwell fell and injured her arm, though we are glad to hear it is not real serious. Mrs. Smith is a former resident of this place.

Clifford Tunks spent a few days with his aunt, Mrs. Lilley, Kintyre.

WOODGREEN

Miss Iva Squire has returned home after visiting in Ekfrid.

The funeral took place on Wednesday, Feb. 9, of Joseph Munroe, Burial at Oakdale. Mr. Munroe was well known here.

School was closed for a few days last week as the teacher, Miss Roycraft, was ill with a slight attack of la grippe.

Mrs. Isaac Watterworth has returned home from visiting her sister in London, accompanied by her daughter Margaret, who spent some time there.

The funeral took place from the home of Mrs. Winger of her grandson, little Christian Winger of Detroit, at 2 o'clock on Sunday. Burial was at Oakdale.

Charlie Clannahan of Highgate, who spent a few days here, has returned to his home.

A number from here attended the oyster supper and ball given in Wardsville at the close of the contest.

NORTH NEWBURY

Mrs. Robert Armstrong received word on Saturday of the death of Mrs. Charlie Fletcher at her home in St. Thomas.

Miss Hazel Armstrong spent the week-end with her cousin, Miss Marion Armstrong.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gray of Shetland entertained a number of their friends from Knapdale on Tuesday last. A very enjoyable time was spent in dancing and playing cards.

PARKDALE

Mrs. Thos. Haggitt is visiting her mother, Mrs. John Robinson, Newbury.

Levi McKim and N. Simpson of Merlin spent the week-end with the former's sister, Mrs. A. Campbell.

Mrs. Ed. Haggitt has returned home after spending some time with her daughter in London.

Earl Martin is able to be about again after being confined to the house for some time with a bad cold, which is epidemic in this neighborhood.

Paring a corn is both risky and ineffective. It is much better to use Holloway's Corn Remover and eradicate them entirely.

MELBOURNE

A very pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. Irish on Saturday, Feb. 12, at high noon, when her only daughter, Verna, was united in marriage to Stanley M. Richards. The marriage took place under an arch of evergreens and pink carnations tied with a true lovers' knot of flowers.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a gold necklace set with pearls, a gift from the groom. Her travelling suit was taupe cloth, with large hat to match trimmed with a plume. The knot was tied by Dr. Brown, pastor of the Methodist church of this village.

The guests were from this community, Belmont, Mt. Brydges and Strathroy. The bride received many beautiful and useful gifts. After the wedding dinner was served the happy couple motored to London, where they left for Hamilton and points east. On their return they will reside on their farm about half a mile from this village.

The W. M. S. of the Presbyterian church held their regular meeting at the home of Mrs. Duncan McGugan. The subject was "My favorite Psalm, and why." Lesson, Psalm 121. Mrs. Wm. Laing gave a talk on Dr. McKellar's life. After the meeting a public supper was given by the members of the society in aid of the Chinese famine fund. About \$40 was raised.

Joseph Wellman of Windsor spent a few days here last week.

Miss Anna Bell Parr has returned from a visit with her sister at Kingsville.

Mrs. Long is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Robert Parr.

Mrs. Acres and children of Delaware are visiting Mrs. Acres' parents here. Mr. and Mrs. D. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. John Lee of London spent the week-end with friends here.

The citizens of this village were very sorry to learn that Mrs. William Teeple was suddenly taken ill. On Sunday evening while going upstairs she felt something unusual come over her, which proved to be a paralytic stroke. Medical aid was called and she is under the care of a trained nurse.

A gloom was cast over this village today when Mrs. Acres of Delaware, nee Edna Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Brown, passed away at her parents' home here. She had been ill for about three weeks. Saturday evening two doctors were called and a nurse cared for her, but she gradually grew weaker, passing away at noon Monday. She leaves to mourn her loss a husband, three small children (the eldest only five years of age), father, mother, four brothers—Oscar and Norman in the West, Frank of Toronto and Robert at home—and three sisters—Miss Eva at Walkers, Mrs. Thornicroft of Melbourne and Miss Lillian at home. Funeral arrangements are not made at the present time.

The Friend of All Sufferers.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a valuable remedy to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessing of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

Oshawa is dumping skimmed milk into the sewer after sending the cream to Toronto.

Dragged Down by Asthma. The man or woman who is continually subject to asthma is unfitted for his or her life's work. Strength departs and energy is taken away until life becomes a dreary existence. And yet this is needless. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has brought a great change to many sufferers. It relieves the restricted air tubes and guards against future trouble. Try it.

FARM FOR SALE

50 acres of pasture land in the township of Ekfrid, east half south half lot 7, con. 4. For particulars apply Frank Nicholls, Appin.

APPIN

Quite a number attended the cottage prayer meeting at the home of James Glasgow last Friday evening.

All who attended the cafeteria tea in the basement of the Methodist church report a good time.

Mr. Peckham, who met with an accident some time ago, is able to again take his mail route.

Remember the special services in the Presbyterian church next Sunday, also the tea-meeting and concert on Monday night.

We are sorry to hear that Mrs. Seates is not improving in health.

The mild weather has made the ice harvest very light. So far very little has been put up.

Dan McIntyre, sr., has disposed of his barn near the hotel to Jas. Lockwood, who has moved it away.

Another old landmark gone.

The Women's Institute will hold their monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. John S. McDonald next Thursday, 24th. The district president, Mrs. J. Douglas of Strathroy, is invited to be present. Roll call to be answered by "Some good book I have read."

Mrs. Mulligan of Wardsville is visiting her daughter, Mrs. R. E. C. McDonald.

Mrs. Arthur Jones of Detroit spent over the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. George Seates.

A very interesting meeting of the Union Young People's Society was held on Monday evening. A splendid talk was given by John Macle on "The working together (as a body in a society) with God."

Everyone is looking forward with interest to the tea in the town hall next Friday evening, the 18th.

A very amusing yet very interesting time was had at the cafeteria and conundrum tea in the Methodist church basement here last Wednesday evening. A large crowd gathered and were served in very prompt and pleasing style by the young ladies of the church, who placed before the people a menu which took some thought to select.

The splendid supper was set before them. After the tea a splendid program was given. Special mention might be made of the very excellent solo music rendered by Mr. Laughlin, also Don McMaster, which was greatly appreciated. The ladies also are very grateful to Mr. Dean for his victrola which he so kindly loaned them, and the music from it was enjoyed during the tea.

The proceeds of the tea of the evening amounted to about \$55.

KILMARTIN

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Dewar attended the marriage of their nephew, Dr. Graham of Redney, and Miss Grant of Sombra village on Wednesday last. They also visited Mr. Dewar's sister at Port Huron for a few days.

Mrs. Mycolmine Munroe of Belle River spent the week-end at her home here.

The medical health officer of Mosca has ordered all public meetings in Burns' church, Mosca, cancelled for a few weeks, because of an outbreak of smallpox near Alvinston. Glad to say there is none in this vicinity.

A gloom has been cast over the community by the death of one of our most esteemed young men, in the person of Dugald Alexander McAlpine, aged 37 years, who died on Sunday morning, following a short illness of pneumonia. He leaves to mourn his young wife, Clara Wright, and his little daughter, also his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan R. McAlpine; four brothers and four sisters, James, Dan, Robert, Mrs. Hawley and Miss Elizabeth of Detroit, Mrs. Crowley of Highgate, Mrs. Stier of California, and J. D. at home. The funeral service, held in Burns' church, Mosca, of which congregation Mr. McAlpine was a member, was conducted by Rev. Mr. Robertson, assisted by Rev. Mr. Charlton of Glenora.

The Glencoe lodge, A. F. & A. M., conducted the service at the grave. The floral tributes were many and beautiful. The sincere sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family.

YOUR OLD HOME TOWN

There is something the matter with the man who doesn't care for the place he lives in—who doesn't come back to it with some degree of rapture and relief. The world citizen who boasts that all places are alike to him, that any place where he hangs his hat is his home, misses one of the first and strongest incentives of decency and duty—

which is the desire to win the general esteem and good opinion of the community in which one dwells.

No reward in money compares in value with the golden treasure of a good repute. If a man cheats and lies and steals and bears false witness, he may build up a great fortune and still be plagued at night with the knowledge that those about him hold a low opinion of his worth and works.

Dr. Eliot of Harvard has told us that it is the favorable opinion of a man's home town that is worth earning and retaining. One of the neighbors might be wrong; but if we take the summation of what many are saying, we probably shall arrive at a just estimate.—Kansas City Star.

No one will question the fact that there is today in so-called Christian lands a lamentable ignorance of the Bible. Except the pages of well-known portions of Scripture the leaves of the average Bible are as unsoiled as when they came from the press of the printer.

This fact is alarming many of the leaders of the churches, and because of this ignorance, there is a persistent agitation to have the Scriptures taught in our public schools, feeling such a movement will solve the difficulties and raise the moral standards of our youth.

PRUNING EXPERIMENTS

Three Different Treatments at the Vineland Station.

Winter Pruning, Summer Pruning and No Pruning—Light Annual Pruning Is, on the Whole, the Most Beneficial.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

An experiment consisting of a comparative test of three different pruning treatments was started at Vineland in 1914. The three treatments were (a) winter or dormant pruning, (b) summer pruning, and (c) no pruning. The orchard under test consisted of about fifteen different varieties of apples. Although it is too early to look for conclusive results especially on the ultimate yields of the various systems of pruning, yet we have indications of what these results will be. Also we have data which positively shows the advantages of light pruning for the young orchard. Beyond this our results do not go as the orchard is still young.

The experiment, as originally outlined, specified the following for each kind of pruning:

Winter Pruning.—Trees to be severely cut back, thinned out in March or April, the object being to form a framework pleasing to the eye and which, at the same time would ultimately be capable of carrying a maximum load of fruit, i.e., to be pruned according to the thin commonly accepted method for young trees until bearing age. Fruit bearing was not to be taken into consideration for at least seven years.

Summer Pruning.—The trees under this treatment to be well thinned out in August when growth is ceasing and the maturing of wood commences. Terminal growths to be cut back only sufficient to keep the tree within bounds which usually involves only tipping back the main branches. The original objects of this type of pruning were to promote early bearing, admit as much sunlight as possible and at the same time not sacrifice the natural shape of the tree any more than necessary.

No Pruning.—Trees left to make natural growth, with the exception of the removal of broken or otherwise injured limbs.

Following is a summary of results:

(1) The heavy dormant-pruned trees have made much less growth as indicated by the diameter of the trunk and spread of branches than either the unpruned or summer pruned trees. Moreover, the summer pruned and unpruned trees have been bearing fruit since 1915, which would lessen their ability to make new growth. Their real gain over the heavily pruned trees is, therefore, greater than the actual measurements would indicate.

(2) The dormant-pruned trees have been much later in coming into bearing, producing in 1915 only three pounds of fruit for the whole block, as against 127.7 pounds for the summer pruned block, and 299.4 pounds for the unpruned block.

With the season of 1919 and those intervening between 1915 and 1919, the ratio has been practically the same. Heavily dormant-pruned trees have barely started to bear as yet, while the summer pruned and unpruned trees have increased in productivity each season.

(3) The summer pruned trees (probably equivalent in effect to light dormant pruning) have made considerably more growth than the heavily pruned trees and have practically held their own with the unpruned trees except in the case of the Greening variety where the unpruned trees have out-distanced the summer pruned trees.

(4) Unpruned trees have made more growth than either of the other two systems, though very little more than the summer pruned trees. They are also continuing to outyield the other systems of pruning. These unpruned trees, however, as a whole are becoming very dense, increasing very materially the difficulty and cost of spraying, picking, etc. There are indications also that the fruit is falling off in color due to the dense growth.

From the above, therefore, it is evident that the lighter the pruning the greater the growth, the earlier the tree comes into bearing, and the heavier the yield during the early part of the tree's life at least.

But although the unpruned trees have made the greatest gains to date, the lightly summer pruned trees are very little, if any, behind, especially when the increased cost of spraying, picking, growing lack of color, and the general undesirable condition of the tree for future crops are considered.

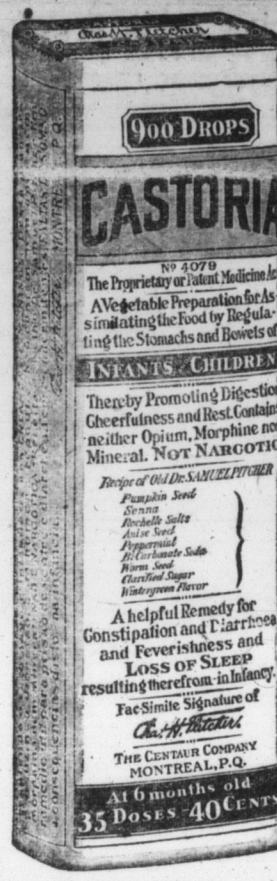
To redeem such an unpruned orchard would necessarily retard its crops for a period and thus the earlier gains from no pruning would be lost.

Light annual pruning just sufficient to retain the proper shape of the tree to allow sunlight and air to get through and to keep out all crossed and broken branches seems, therefore, to be the proper method to pursue for the young orchard until it comes into bearing. After bearing age is reached, pruning will likely have to be more severe so as to maintain a proper supply of new wood each year. What constitutes severity of pruning will, of course, vary with the variety.—E. F. Palmer, Director Vineland Horticultural Experiment Station.

Pointers for Live Stock.

Cattle should have water in abundance, easy of access, and always pure and fresh.

Sanitary or horse manure should never be used for bedding cows. Give them good clean straw, and you will have your reward.



CASTORIA

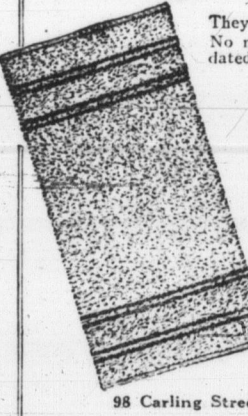
For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Fletcher
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

The Carpets You Throw Away!



They are the ones we want to save for you. No matter how old, how dirty, how dilapidated, by our process they can be woven into

Velvety

Reversible Rugs

that are good enough for the most elaborate home.

You won't realize how good these rugs really are until you see their beauty and feel their softness under your feet.

Send us this advertisement with your name and address for a free booklet with full information.

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