THE WINCHESTER PRESS.

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The Value of Saving

All successful men began by saving. Later, perhaps, they invested, but they first had to accumulate capital.

The first step towards wealth is to open a Savings Account. The second is to save regularly.

Come in and ask about our simple, convenient Savings Accounts. Interest compounded every six months soon amounts up.

—THE

Bank of Nova Scotia

Paid-up Capital $ 9,700,000
Reserve Fund - - 18,000,000
Resources - - - 220,000,000

J. D. STEWART, Manager, Winchester Branch.

34

WM. PRICE,

WINCHESTER, ONT.

The Workingman's Friend.

Call and see me at Challies' Block, St. Lawrence St.

I keep all kinds of Workingmen's Furnishings, such as Overalls, Shirts, Overshirts, all kinds of Lined and Unlined Mitts, Sweaters, Suspenders, Pants for Men and Boys.

WM. PRICE.

Genuine Ford Parts For Sale Here

In repairing Ford Cars at this Garage nothing but genuine Ford parts are used.

They fit better, wear longer, and give better satisfaction to car owners.

Insist on using genuine Ford parts no matter where your car is being repaired, as they do not cost any more and are made of better material.

A complete stock carried at all times.

Lannin's Garage

WINCHESTER - - ONTARIO

Canadian-American Trade Relations

In America's last fiscal year Canada sold $400,000,000 of her products in the U. S. Market, but purchased there $700,000,000 of goods. Thus $1,100,000,000 of Canadian-American trade was affected by the fluctuations in Canadian Exchange. We maintain separate Foreign Exchange Departments under specialists at our New York, London, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver Branches, to offer you the fullest measure of assistance in your trade financing.

691a

UNION BANK OF CANADA

RESOURCES, $153,000,000

Winchester Branch and Safety Deposit Boxes - J. W. Flett, Manager
Metcalfe Branch - - - - - - - W. S. Seiber, Manager
Crysler Branch - - - - - - - P. W. St-Louis, Manager

Local News

Dr. A. McIntosh, of Lang, Sask., spend a short time with Mr. and Mrs. Payne.

The Annual Meeting of the Winchester Horticultural Society to-night, at 8 o'clock

Mrs. C. Barkley of Toronto has returned home after spending a few weeks with her sister Mr. H. W. Empey.

Mrs. H. Robinson and son Irwin, of Toronto, has returned home after spending over a week with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Robinson, of Mountain

Married at the Methodist parsonage Iroquois, by Rev. E. W. S. Coats, on Thursday, Jan. 1st, Effie Service and Maurice P. Gore, both of Matilda.

Mr. Walter Scott, of Winnipeg, while on a business trip East spent a couple of days with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott.

The Annual Meeting of the Winchester Agricultural Society is called for next Wednesday at one o'clock in the afternoon.

The annual cheque for $50 presented to Mayor Wiser, of Prescott, as a recognition of his services during the year, has been returned to the town by Mr. Wiser with the request that it be applied to the poor fund of the municipality.

A call has been extended to the Rev J. Mackinnon, Kingston, by the Presbyterian congregations of North Gower, Osgoode Station and Kars.

The Morrisburg Leader says that the speeches made at the nomination meeting in that village were not of a high order, but mostly personal and petty fault finding, calculated to disgust thoughtful business men, and retard the progress and welfare of the village.

Thank God for the man who is cheerful
In spite ot life's troubles, I say;
Who sing for brighter to-morrow
Because of the clouds of to-day
His life is a beautiful sermon,
And this is the lesson to me—
Meet trails with smiles, and they vanish;
Face cares with a song, and they flee.

John B. McArthur, inventor and maker of the famous plough which in the seventies and eighties was famous all over the province, died at his residence in Paisley, Ont.. a few days ago after a week's illness. Born in Perthshire, Scotland, 97 years ago, he came to Canada in early manhood, settling first at Kenmore, Carleton county. Since 1866 he had resided in Paisley.

Rebecca Lodge, I. O. O. F

The members of Rebecca Lodge I. O. O. F. are requested to meet in their lodge room on Friday night, Jan. 16th, at 8 o'clock for installation of officers, and initiation.

St. Matthias Church,

The Rev. Mr. Carrier will conduct the service and celebrate the Holy Communion on Sunday morning in St. Matthias's church at 10. 30, Jan. 18.

Called to Balderson.

A meeting of the united congregations of Balderson and Drummond was held in the Presbyterian church at Balderson, the Rev. J. W. S. Lowry of Franktown presiding as interimmoderator.. A vote was taken for a new minister and resulted in a unanimous call being extended to the Rev. George C. Treanor, of Vernon. It is hoped that Mr. Treanor will accept the call.

"Good Night Uncle."

Don't forget the big show in the Opera House on, Saturday evening, Jan. 17th '20 The big Comedy, "Good Night Uncle" will be presented by Graham and Ellis Company, consisting of eight of the best known stars in Canada. This play is a comedy in 3 thrilling acts, being played in London for one solid year with a great success. The Company is coming under the auspices of the Citizen's Band, therefor we would like a big house. Don't forget the date, Saturday, Jan. 17th, '20 Reserved seats now on sale at McDougall's Drug Store.

Wallace—Morrison.

A quiet wedding was solemnized on Wednesday, December 17, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Sutherland, 1213 Barclay Street, when their neice, Miss Effie Harriet Morrison, was united in marriage to Mr Samuel Jackson Wallace of Campbell River, formerly of Boston, Mass. The ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Willard Litch of the Ruth Morton Memorial Baptist church, took place in the drawing-room under a huge wedding bell composed of pink and white carnations and ivy. The bride, who was unattended, was given away by her uncle, Mr. Sutherland, and the Wedding March was played by Mr. George Sutherland. The bride was gowned in blue tricolette, richly beaded in Oriental colors. Her travelling suit was of dark blue tricotine with an accompanying long coat of blue silver-tone cloth and seal furs. The tea and coffee urns were presided over by Mrs A. F. Sutherland and Wrs. B. E. Fox, and the ices by Miss Jane Kilmer. They were assisted by Miss Sutherland, Miss Anne Sutherland, Miss Muriel Tees and Miss M. Cameron of New Westminister. The groom's gift to the bride was a silver tea service. After a honeymoon spent in the South, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace will take up their residence in Campbell River.—Daily Providence, Vancouver, B. C.

Mrs. Wallace is a sister of Mrs. Duncan McNaughton, of Maple Ridge, and a neice of the late D. F. Sutherland.

Local News

Mr. Gordon Baldwin, of Mountain, sold $1935. worth of pork to Christie & Holmes on Monday last.

Rev. H. Bolingbroke of South Mountain preached his farewell sermon in the Presbyterian church there on Sunday, Jan. 4th, to a very large crowd.—Mountain Herald.

Mr. Gilbert Gilroy of town has five pure bred cows which took $1004.00 out of the factory last year in nine months, making an average of over $200 per cow, says the South Mountain Herald.

The dwelling of Ned Dunn, situated about two miles from Kemptville on the banks of the Rideau, was totally destroyed by fire a few nights ago to-gether with most of its contents. Dunn and his son, Moses, had been in Kemptville and on returning home lighted a fire before retiring. Between 11 and 12 o'clock they were awakened by the ceiling falling in and found the house in flames. They had barely time to escape, the elder Dunn being burnt about the head by falling timbers that were afire. A few articles of furniture were rescued, but guns, traps, furniture and about $130 in cash were burnt. No insurance was held.

The regular meeting of the Women's Institute will be held in the Town Hall, on Tuesday 30th, inst, at 3 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

W. M. S. Meeting at Harmony.

On Thursday afternoon last the Methodist W. M S. met at the home of Mrs Jas Cinnamon of Harmony. A large number of the members from the town went over in cars and sleighs as the weather and roads were ideal. A good programme was given. Mrs. Curtis the Pres. by means of a tree, illustrated the growth of the W. M. S. from its birth 38 years ago. Mrs. P. Durant sang an appropriate solo for the New Year, "This year for Jesus." An interesting study of the annual report was taken up by several ladies in the form of a questionnaire. An interesting Bible reading on New Year Resolutions or the "I wills" of the Bible was given by Mrs. Carr and Mrs, Levere.

A most excellent supper was served by the Harmony ladies, and every one felt that they had enjoyed a pleasant and profitable afternoon.

ILLUSTRATION FARMING.

An important gathering was held in Winchester on Friday last. It was a conference of the "Illustration Farmers" of the County of Dundas who met here with Dr. Robertson, C. M. G. chairman of the Agricultural Dept. of the Commission of Conservation, and Mr. F. C. Nunnick the Agriculturist, of the C. of C. During the past three years the C. of C. under the direction of Mr. Nunnick, has carried on certain experiments, or illustrations on farms situated at Morewood, Chesterville, Winchester, Williamsburg, Brinston and Matilda and other parts. The object was and is, to show, by illustration, what may be accomplished by improved methods, by carefully selected seed, by the proper use of fertilizer, and in many other ways show that greater production in the result. The results of the past three years have proved most encouraging. A most encouraging feature is that the farmers engaged in the work are just as enthusiastic, just as hopeful of better results as Dr. Robertson and Mr. Nunnick are The conference was to discuss last years results and to prepare a programme for the coming year

At four o'clock in the afternoon Dr. Robertson addressed the gathering in the Town Hall. It would be impossible even in a lenghtly report to do justice to the splendid address given by Dr. Robertson, or to bring before our readers the many important and impressive points that relate to the questions of production, markets and the future of Canada that were so ably dealt with by him. It was a most illuminative address with reference to certain phases of the great war and its relation to Canada and Canada's food production. The Dr. described conditions as he saw them in Europe. He spoke of the splendid record of the Canadian Army, and the splendid reputation gained abroad through the work of Canada's Army, its Red Cross and its food contributions. This reputation, the Dr. said, Canada had to live up to. In referring to the fixed price of cheese, of which there had been considerable grumbling in this section he pointed out that the Canadian Government had absolutely nothing to do. The British Government had, in order to encourage production, offered a higher price for cheese than they could get. When the British Government offered for Canadian cheese 25 c. the Canadian cheese producers were not bound to accept that price, but it was the highest price the British Government would pay. The cheese bought in Canada for 25c was retailed in Great Britian at a price several cents lower, and the difference made up in a general tax. In other words the British Government in paying the Canadians 25 c for cheese were practically paying the Canadians a bonus for their production. Then in reference to pork, the Dr. said that when the war was on the Canadian Government had urged and encouraged the Canadian farmers to raise pork. It was necessary to feed the army. The war, as he clearly showed, was brought to an unexpected end. In July 1918 the programme of the Allies was to hold the Germans in Belgium until the Spring of 1919 and then with the assistance of the New United States Army, drive them back into their own country, and utterly defeat them. But through the splendid work of the Canadian Army in a drive made in Aug. 1918, the Germans were so demoralized that they were unable to withstand the pressure put on them, and altogether unexpectedly came the armistice. As a consequence of the armistice, the Dr. pointed out, the price of pork dropped. Then came grumbling's from the Canadian farmers. Had they not been urged and encourged to raise pork, and now after they had done so, the price tumbles, and they were not to receive the price they were led to believe they would. In other words said the Dr. **The farmers raised pork to help win the war, and then wanted the war to continue so that they could sell that pork at the highest price.** He spoke of the sacrifice made by the Canadians who fought the Germans. He gave a word picture of their awful struggle, how they fought and died, how many of them were maimed for life. He spoke of their hardships and sufferings, their losses and sacrifices That was the price they paid for us, for civilization. The sacrifices the Canadian farmers was asked to make was the difference between the high and the low price of pork and cheese.

Speaking of the future the Dr. said that in his mind that the products of the farm would be in great demand and bring high prices for some years to come. The producing power of the world had, as a consquence of the war, being reduced. The people of Europe were looking to Canada to feed them. He added, Canadians who have to pay at least an average of $100 per family for the next 30 years to come. The remedy was to work harder, waste nothing and spend less, particularly on non-essential commodities.

In the evening a banquet was held in Hotel Winchester at which were present the delegates, and representatives from local Agricultural and Horticultural Societies. The spread was one worthy of the Hotel Winchester and its capable and popular manager. Plates were laid for about 40 guests, and Mr. W. H. Casselman, M. P P. of Chesterville, who is one of the Illustration Farmers, acted as toast master. The toast list and speakers is given below. The chief speaker of the evening however was Dr. Robertson, who dewlt principally on the work of the Peace Commission, and he gave his hearers a new and personal view of the situation in Paris, and the great problems that faced the Peace Commission. It was a most enjoyable evening, and those present were united in their gratitude to Mr. Nunnick for providing the treat, and to Dr. Robertson who, in reality, was the great treat. Following is the toast list:—

The King—(God Save Our King.)
Our Country—H. B. Fetterly, Sam Smyth.
Agriculture—G C. York, W. C. Caldwell
Address—W J. Fisher.
Our County—C. F. Marcellus, W. H. Casselman, M. P. P.
Address—Dr. Robertson.
Illustration Farmers—F. C. Nunnick, Arthur Christie
Address—Dr. Bean.
Horticultural—F. Barlow, Dr. McKeown.
Address—J. F. Ault.
Press—A. E. Nash, J. H. Ross.
Ladies—(God bless them.)
God Save The King.

Happy New Year.

Winchester Tp. Council.

January 12, 1920.

First meeting Winchester Tp. Council was held in the Council Chamber, Monday at 11 o,clock pursuant to statute.

Members all present and after making the necessary declaration of office took their seats at the board.

Quart and Hamilton—That the foilowing officers be appointed for the year 1920:
Assessor—S. O. Kenkrick.
Trustee for High School in Morewood—W. J. McConnell.
Truant Officer—J. W. Bogart.

Gillard and Cummings—That the time for the return of the collector's roll be extended to Feb 2nd.

Quart and Hamilton—That in as much as the parties of interest in the Servage & Jeffery drain have requested that proceedings be stopped and have paid expenses so far procurred be it therefore resolved that the report of F. Stidwell be not proceeded with any further.

Gillard and Cummings—That this council adjourn to meet in Chesterville, of Monday Feb. 2nd, at 10.30 a. m.

Mr. E. D. Webb, of New Orleans, in renewing his subscription to the Press writes:—"The paper has been a friend to me indeed, giving me all the news in detail, which I assure you is a pleasure to read when one is so far away from the good old home folk." Mr. J. Annable, of Moose Jaw, Sask., writes:—"I want your paper in my home. I have been a continuous subscriber since the Press was first issued, and as Winchester is my old home town. The last 16 years I have lived in the West, but I am still a Winchester boy."

They were sitting out in the conservatory, Sam sat on the sofa, and Sally sat on Sam: but it was alright, for he had just asked her to marry him. She had said: "I don't care if I do," and thus they were engaged. "Sam dear," she began, "am I the only girl—?" "Now look here, Sally," he interrupted, "don't ask me if you're the only girl I ever loved. You know as well as I do—" "Oh, that wasn't the question at all, Sam," she answered. "I was going to ask you if I was the only girl who would have you."

All cook books should be revised by the high cost of living experts in an efforts to reduce the number of eggs required and the amount of butter used.

House For Sale.

Good white frame house, with double lot, for sale. Good bargain to quick buyer. Apply to.

Edgar Watts,
38-41 c Winchester.

For Adoption

Girl for adoption 2 years, 5 months, Good Health for adoption For further particulars, apply to Press Office or Ira Docksteader.
38 c Phone 615 r 23

1920

New Year's Greetings.

We wish to thank our many customers for the Greatest Year's Business, we have ever enjoyed, and extend to one and all,

Our Best Wishes For A Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Telephone 38 **L. FLORA**

Prompt Delivery.

Winchester Agricultural Society.

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of the Winchester Agricultural Society will he held in the Town Hall on

Wednesday, Jan. 21, 1920

at One o'clock p. m. for the election of officers, directors, etc., and general business.

H. McMaster, Secretary. **J. F. Ault,** President.

For Sale.

7 High Grade Holstein cows to freshen in March and April. 8 registered Holstein, ranging in age from 2 to 8 years all these cows have been bred to a 100 lb. Bull These cows are not culled from our herd, but are RIGHT in every way.

TERMS - 6 month. Apply Lot 10, Con 1, Winchester. 2 miles east of Winchester Springs.

Wm. Hodgson & Sons, Chesterville, Box 121.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON

Opera House Winchester.

ONE NIGHT ONLY SATURDAY **Jan. 17th '20**

GRAHAM-ELLIS presents London's Latest laughing Success, entitled

"Good Night Uncle."



A Comedy in 3 Big Acts.

Full of Bright Clean Humor

WITH

Harry Graham

AND

Jack Ellis

In their Original Parts

The Comedy that made London laugh for one solid year.

With a Cast of 8 Well Kown Players.

Proceeds Benefit Citizen's Band, Winchester



Popular Prices for this Engagement

Admission 35c, 50c, and 75c. Not a Moving Picture.

Reserved Seats For Sale at McDougall's Jewellery Shop.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Farm Crop Queries



CONDUCTED BY PROF. HENRY G. BELL

The object of this department is to place at the service of our farm readers the advice of an acknowledged authority on all subjects pertaining to soils and crops.

Address all questions to Professor Henry G. Bell, in care of The Wilson Publishing Company, Limited, Toronto, and answers will appear in this column in the order in which they are received. When writing kindly mention this paper. As space is limited it is advisable where immediate reply is necessary that a stamped and addressed envelope be enclosed with the question, when the answer will be mailed direct.

W. S.—I would like to know something about the improving of muck soil. It is part loam and peat muck, does not produce very much grain to the acre. Would like to know what kind of fertilizer would be best to use on it, besides barnyard manure. I have some plowed and rolled down now which I am going to cover with manure this winter right from the stable, and sow oats on it in the spring.

Answer:—Muck soil or loam, rich in organic matter is naturally strong in nitrogen, (the straw grower) but weak in phosphoric acid (the plant ripener) and potash, (the kernel filler), so that your results are exactly what would be expected in growing grain on this soil. I would advise you to cease applying barnyard manure because barnyard manure is rich in nitrogen and relatively poor in phosphoric acid, so that by adding barnyard manure you are aggravating your trouble instead of helping it. Apply about 400 lbs. to the acre of a fertilizer analyzing 10 to 12% phosphoric acid and 3 to 4% potash. Put the manure on higher land where it will give you greatest results. With the application of fertilizer that I have indicated your oats should ripen well next summer and fill satisfactorily.

Reader:—What is the feeding value of bean straw as compared with clover hay? Or, if a ton of good clover hay is worth $20. what is a ton of good bean straw worth?

Answer:—Henry & Morrison in their book on "Feeds and Feeding" give the following comparative analyses for clover hay and bean straw:

Clover hay, 12.9 p.c. water, 7.1 p.c. ash, 12.8 p.c. food protein, 64.2 p.c. carbohydrates, 3.1 p.c. fat.

Bean straw, 10.5 p.c. water, 7.2 p.c. ash, 7.3 p.c. food protein, 73.7 p.c. carbohydrates, 1.3 fat.

Of course there is a considerable difference in the digestibility, for instance, the protein in clover hay is 50% digestible, while that in bean straw is 50% digestible.

It is impossible to answer the last part of your question since relative valuation figures for proteins and carbohydrates are changing constantly. My opinion would be that the bean straw would be worth less than half of clover hay, on account of its coarseness and the amount of crude fibre it contains.

C. L.—Will you explain the best way to test different grain, as wheat, corn, oats, etc., for seed. When is the best time to make the test?

Answer:—The best time to make a test for vitality of seed grain, which is wheat, oats, corn, etc., is late in February or early in March. For the small grains a very simple method is to fill a box about three inches deep with sand and with the point of a lead pencil make holes in the dampened sand about 3-4 of an inch deep at a distance of about one inch apart. Into these holes drop kernels of an average sample of the seed. Cover with sand, keep damp and in a warm place such as in the kitchen window or near some other source of heat. Inside ten days or two weeks the seed should have germinated sufficiently to show what per cent of it contains strong vitality and what is weak and dead. It is most convenient to plant 100 kernels of wheat, 100 kernels of oats, etc. This also is a very good method of test corn.

There are various other methods of testing seed corn, such as seed-testing boxes, where a layer of sawdust is covered with a piece of white cotton marked off in squares and a pad of sawdust about an inch thick is prepared to put over the layer just described. The common procedure is to take two kernels of corn from near the tip of the ear, two from the middle and two from near the butt. Place these six kernels in the square of a certain number and attach the same number to the ear. A handy way is to cut a little square of paper about 3-4 of an inch square and write the number of the ear on this paper and attach it to the butt with a carpet tack. Before placing the kernels on the lower pad dampen the whole box thoroughly. Dampen the pad for the top separately and when the kernels are placed, carefully set the top pad over the kernels. Keep this box near the source of heat and in a week or ten days carefully roll back the pad from bottom to top and you will be able to read the percent of strong, weak or dead kernels showing and trace them to their original ears through reference to the numbers. By this means you can throw out weak ears.

W. W.:—I have a field of light clay soil, that was in pasture last season. What is the best way to prepare it for potatoes and corn?

Answer:—Plow your pasture land as early as possible in spring and follow the plowing with a thorough disking and harrowing. At the time you are planting potatoes apply about 400 to 500 lbs. to the acre of a fertilizer analyzing 3 to 4% nitrogen, 6 to 8 p.c. phosphoric acid and 3 to 5 p.c. potash. If you have a potato planter with fertilizer dropping attachment this can easily be accomplished. If not, when you strike out the rows for the potatoes, scatter the fertilizer along the row and pull in a light covering of soil over before the piece of potato is dropped. Cover the potatoes and proceed as usual.

For corn, apply about 200 to 300 lbs. per acre of a fertilizer analyzing 2 to 3 p.c. nitrogen, 8 p.c. phosphoric acid and about 2 p.c. potash. With this additional plant food the crops should proceed very satisfactorily. The sod which you have turned under will make a valuable addition of humus and will greatly aid in holding soil moisture which is so necessary for both potatoes and corn. I would not advise plowing the soil deeper than five or six inches, but be sure that the seedbed is well prepared by careful disking and harrowing, and see that the work is begun as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry in spring. Do not get on it too soon, however, for fear of puddling the clay.

The Crop That Is Harvested in Winter

Do you have these things when you want them: Ice cream? Iced tea, lemonade, and buttermilk? Ice-cold watermelons and cantaloupes? Ice for use in sickness, and in preserving food?

If you don't, it's your own fault, provided you live in a natural ice region. All you need is an inexpensive ice-house and a pond or stream. The labor comes during the slack winter season.

Ice is one crop that costs farmers nothing to produce, save the cost of putting it up. Working together, several farmers helping each other, it is possible to cut the crop at a cost of one cent for a 220-pound cake, or about nine cents a ton exclusive of hauling and packing. And since this work is done at a season when other farm work is not so pressing, many farmers do not feel the expense of a few days putting up ice.

It costs not more than $1 a ton to haul and pack ice under this team-work plan, provided the ice is out near the farms, which is usually possible. Farmers who have a comparatively small quantity of ice to harvest will need for equipment two saws, two ice-tongs, two ice-hooks, and one pointed bar. When these tools are supplied by two or three neighbors, no one feels the cost of supplies. Many neighborhoods are organized, with each farmer equipped with his part of the tools.

To mark the ice, a long plank may be used as a straight-edge; or it may be used to guide the hand-saw. Where a horse plow is used, the attached gauge will serve to keep the extra lines straight. Cut either square or oblong cakes whichever will best fit into the house to be filled.

After cakes have been broken apart, two men with ice-tongs can with little difficulty pull a cake of ice from the water and load it on a wagon or sled. Some use a slide platform, drawing several cakes on the load at once, using tongs, a horse and a rope.

It is easy to figure the amount of ice needed for farm purposes. Suppose it is for cooling milk and cream. An average cow producing 3,500 lbs. of 3.7 per ment milk, or 431 pounds of thirty per cent cream, will require 431 times 1.16 pounds of ice; which means that about 500 pounds of ice are needed to cool the cream produced by one cow. It is best to store at the rate of 1,000 pounds a cow. This amount covers shrinkage and other uses of the ice. A twenty-cow dairy would call for ten tons of ice for cream cooling, or about thirty-five tons if milk is cooled.

A space 10 x 10 x 5 feet is required for each ten tons; twelve inches should be allowed for packing at bottom and sides, and three feet for packing at top. Therefore, a ten-ton ice-house should be 12 x 12 x 9 feet.

To figure the amount of ice in a given area, remember that fifty-seven pounds of solid ice represents one cubic foot. Considering this weight as the standard, and allowing for packing, one ton of ice will occupy about forty cubic feet.

The following table shows the estimated number of cakes of various thickness for a ton, and the cutting space. The cakes are figured on the basis of twenty-two inches each way:

Thickness of Ice	No. Cakes Per Ton	Cutting Space Per Ton
4 inches	31.3	105.4 sq. ft.
6 "	20.9	70.2 "
8 "	15.6	52.6 "
10 "	12.5	42.1 "
12 "	10.4	35.1 "
14 "	8.9	30.1 "
16 "	7.8	26.3 "
18 "	6.9	23.4 "
20 "	6.3	21.1 "
22 "	5.7	19.1 "

Essentials of a Good Ice-House

1. A favorable site: This should be out of the sun as much as possible, and convenient to the house and the diary.

2. Adequate drainage: If the ice-house is built on loose or gravelly soil, natural drainage is sufficient; but if on a heavy, compact soil, artificial drainage must be provided.

3. Free circulation of air over the ice: Provision should be made for the free circulation of air through the top of the ice-house; otherwise the enclosed stagnant air, becoming warm in contact with the hot roof in summer, will conduct a great amount of heat to the ice below and cause a big waste. This is a common neglect in the storage of ice. The best remedy is to put a latticed opening in each gable and a ventilator on the roof. It is also advisable to leave the eaves open beneath, and the wall open for about six inches below the plate. By means of all these openings the air can freely pass through the top of the building, and yet no rain or storm can get in to wet the covering of the ice.

4. Good insulation: It is very necessary, in order to keep ice well, to surround the ice with plenty of some non-conducting material which can be readily obtained at reasonable cost. The insulation of an ice-house consists of the wall itself and the packing about the ice. The chief function of the wall is to ward off the direct rays of the sun and the weather, and to check the flow of heat toward the ice. The function of the non-conducting material is to preserve the ice from direct contact with the warm air.

Dry, clean sawdust is very satisfactory for packing around the ice; planer shavings are still better, but they are not always easily obtained and they cost far more than the sawdust.

If sawdust is used, there should be at least one foot of it well packed in between the mass of ice and the side walls, two feet under the ice and plenty of it over the top. As the sawdust next to the walls settles, some of that on the top should be packed in from time to time.

Wild hay is fairly satisfactory for covering the ice on top. It is much used where sawdust is not very plentiful, but a greater depth of it is necessary.

If plenty of packing material is used it is not very necessary to insulate the wall particularly; two thicknesses of boarding with insulating paper between constitute a very good wall.

5. Banking: The bottom of the house should be well banked with earth or cinders to prevent the warm air getting in beneath to melt the ice.

FARMERS' CLUBS & INDEPENDENT DEALERS

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How Briarly Solved Its Problem.

Given a country with a central village—given boys and girls, young men and young women, fathers and mothers who work day after day without diversion, without hope of change—given a few restless ones who threaten to leave home because life is so dull, so monotonous—find a common diversion that shall bring them together with a common interest.

This was the problem facing Briarly. The restlessness of the springtime was in the atmosphere. The boys shouted that they would not stay at home beyond the harvest. Fathers and mothers looked at each other in despair. What could be done? The older girls held a consultation, made some plans — asked these restless brothers and cousins to help.

The first apparent result was the advertisement of a big Dominion Day picnic at the pond. Something different was promised. For lack of anything better to do, everybody went. They spent the morning visiting and getting the tables ready. As they were finishing their dessert, one of the older boys stood upon his seat and asked for their attention. He spoke to the point: They all wanted something different from the humdrum of farm life. Today's picnic proved that they enjoyed a good time as well as anybody. Why not have them often? They had all read of community organizations—why not have one here in Briarly. They, the young people of the town, had outlined a few things such an organization might accomplish. With their permission he would read the outline. They could improve upon it in any way they liked.

It was but an outline he presented, a series of "why nots;" there was not a suggestion that might not be easily worked out in detail but it forecast such a complete organization as should give to each age some special privilege, some responsiblity or pleasure. Why not have baseball and basket ball teams? asked the outline. Why not have a school playground for the children? Why not have a band? Why not have a big community chorus? Why not have club rooms, reading rooms, a library? Why not have telephones? Why not electric lights and a water system? Briarly had plenty of water power. Why not have women's clubs? Why not have a lecture course? Why not have a Saturday half-holiday for playtime?

They could have all these things if they organized as a community centre. Why not organize to-day? Why not rent that vacant building for club rooms? Why not have debates by the men on the questions of the day?

Each separate question was fired like a bombshell and had explosive results. Eye opened wider. There were exclamations of approval and (of course) growls of dissent. They spent an hour in discussion. Then a trial organization for three months was effected. There were committees of young men, of young women, of fathers, of mothers, of boys and girls. There was a central committee uniting all these. This central committee spent the afternoon in perfecting plans.

What was the use of hiring a building when they had a town hall that belonged to the town? What was the use in renting ball grounds when they had the central village green? They decided to have another picnic on that same village green two weeks from the next Saturday to see what they could do.

Meantime members of the different committees were at work. The boys put up some play apparatus on the school grounds. Two ball teams, basket and baseball hastily organized to be ready for their first practice. The men hunted up their old instruments and had one evening unifying a town band. The mothers formed a relay club—they served a Saturday night supper, a community supper, if you please, free at the town hall for all who took Saturday afternoon as a play time, then all could stay for a community sing in the evening. By relaying, each mother would have to help cook and serve but once a month, thus having three playtimes for herself. When there were five Saturdays in the month, the fathers cooked and served!

The central committee "inspected" the town hall. The large upper hall was all right for programs, lectures—but it needed screens, easy chairs, pictures to give it the home atmosphere for ordinary community occasions. The women would "homify it" they said; they could get everything needed from their own attic-treasures. The large room below must be the dining-hall; they would have folding tables; the men would make those and furnish the folding chairs as well. The young men would put up gymnastic apparatus that would swing to the ceiling. The girls promised game tables here—folding ones, and said if the men would let them have a room, they'd make a reading room and library room of it. They would canvas Briarly for books, for promise of magazines after they had been a week at the home. And—why not have Boy Scouts and Girl Guides? Of course it took time to work all these whys out. Before winter the telephone connections were complete. They had a community Christmas tree. They have plans for a year ahead. The boys are contented and it looks as though Briarly had really come to stay.

Poultry

There is no one kind of grain that alone will furnish all the different food elements required to maintain the body of the hen in good condition and also furnish the material of which eggs are made. Certain kinds of food combinations are required to make the yolk of the egg, certain other kinds are required to make the whites, while still other kinds are needed for building the membranes which surround the yolk and the white and the shell which contains all. The body of the hen is a wonderful machine, which has the power of sorting out the different materials as they are digested and combining them in the yolk, the whites, the membranes and the shells. It is plain that if the hen does not have sufficient materials of different kinds to make these different parts of the egg, the complete egg cannot be laid and the parts for which she has material lie dormant and eggs are not produced.

When the hen was in her natural state, running wild in the field and forest and laying only when nature provided the proper materials, she was able during the productive season to find from nature's varied stores a great many different kinds of food, including seeds, grains, grass, roots, bugs and worms and what is very important, pure water. The hen that has free range on the farm in summer finds these same things and that is one reason why neglected farm flocks lay well in summer and very poorly at other times.

When the hen is confined to the poultry house and its immediate surroundings, perhaps a small yard, the only way that she can make eggs is to receive from the caretaker the various different kinds of food that she would obtain on free range in summer, or their equivalents. On most farms there is a reasonably good variety of grains, including corn, wheat, oats and barley, and these form sufficient variety so far as they are concerned. In addition there should be ground grains, including wheat, bran and cornmeal, to use in dry or damp mashes. To take the place of the bugs and worms of the summer season beef scraps, such as are furnished by dealers in poultry supplies, or cut fresh bone should be given. Milk will do considerable to furnish meat food, but it should not be depended upon entirely even if it is fed in its various forms, sweet, sour, whole or skim. In place of the grass, etc., which supplies green food in summer they should be fed cabbage, beets and other vegetables or clover, alfalfa, or a variety of these several things.

Mash, which is a mixture of ground grains, may be fed either dry or moist. If fed dry it is usually placed in hoppers and the fowls allowed to eat it whenever they desire. Such a mash is made of cornmeal one part, bran two parts and high grade beef scraps about one-half part. There is not much danger of vigorous, healthy hens eating too much of this mash if it is within reach all of the time. If the mash is fed damp it sometimes contains in addition to the foregoing, cured vegetables or steamed green cured clover or alfalfa, making from twenty to twenty-five per cent. by bulk. It is then mixed crumbly with hot water or with milk and fed once a day, as much as the fowls will eat up promptly each time—and no more. If milk is used for mixing, the percentage of beef scraps can be reduced about one-half. The damp mash must not be allowed to remain before the fowls for it soon becomes spoiled.

It is necessary to provide the hens with some reason for exercising in winter because they have no incentive to exercise naturally, as they do in summer hunting for bugs and worms, etc. For this purpose the floor of the poultry house can be covered with a litter four or five inches deep of straw, hay, leaves or something of that kind and into this the whole grain is scattered compelling the fowls to scratch for it. No more grain should be fed at any time than the fowls are willing to work for, for if any remains in the litter it soon becomes dirty and unfit to eat. It is not necesary to feed any particular mixture or combination of grains. If a variety is furnished, including corn, wheat and oats, with an occasional feed of barley, the fowls will obtain enough from these kinds to supply their needs and furnish the material to make eggs.

One of the best ways to furnish green food is to hang a cabbage head just high enough so that the fowls will have to jump for it. It is surprising how much cabbage fowls will eat and there is no danger of their eating too much. Mangel beets may be fed in the same manner or stuck on a nail in the wall after being cut in halves. If damp mashes are fed, clover or alfalfa may be steamed by pouring boiling mash and that will provide some green water over them and mixed with the food.

"Be pitiful; every man has a hard battle to fight."—Ian Maclaren.

Sheep Notes

Sheep are of great value on the farm. They pay a higher rate of interest on the money invested than do any other farm animals.

Feeding a flock of sheep is an easy problem, because they will eat what a horse or a cow would not loo at. There is nothing like sheep to clean up a field of weeds. In spring, turn them into a lot that was infested the year before with wild carrot; then watch the result. The noxious weeds will not get a chance to peek out of the ground. Sheep will also destroy chickweed on muck. They will nibble and keep in good shape where the grass is so short that other animals would die. At the same time, the ground is being enriched by an even spread of fertilizer. In winter sheep require very little grain and will eat almost any kind of hay.

Sheep deliver the goods twice a year—wool in spring, when the farmer's pocket-book is flattest, and lambs in fall.

Nothing looks prettier or more prosperous on a farm than a flock of nice sheep contentedly earning their living.

Trapping as a Side-Line.

A man may never become rich by trapping fur-bearing animals, but I have found it to be a profitable side-line to my business of farming—and a mighty pleasant one, at that. I love the great out-of-dors, even in winter, and my daily visits to my traps are enjoyed with the utmost pleasure.

For the past five years I have averaged more than $100 a year with my traps, and the work comes at a time when it doesn't interfere with my other duties. The traps are inexpensive, compared with the returns from the investment. All my traps have cost me less than $10.

There is a large brook running through the north end of my farm, with a small patch of marshy lowlands near one end. At this place I set my muskrat traps, under two or three inches of water. A small piece of apple attached to a stick serves as bait. This bait is placed in such a position that it is about eighteen inches above the pan, and is fastened securely into the ground.

My skunk traps are set in the woods near the entrance to the holes. In visiting these traps, I always carry a rifle with which to kill the polecats before removing them from the traps.

I make my daily rounds immediately after the morning chores, which gives me time to skin the animals before dinner. I never hold off shipment of skins too long, for the prices of furs sometimes drop down later in the season.

Acres in Rectangular Fields

Finding the number of acres in a field of rectangular shape is easy. Here is the method: Find the length and width of the field in rods. Multiply these dimensions together and divide by 160. The result is the number of acres in the field.

To determine what part of an acre a garden or city lot is, find the length and width in feet. Multiply these together and divide by 43,560, the number of square feet in an acre. In the case of small fields of this kind it is better to find the dimensions in feet rather than rods because such measurements are more accurate.

Neighborhood clubs for buying garden seeds and field seeds are a source of much saving.

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4% allowed on Savings.
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Hogs

Too much salt is poisonous to hogs. A hog is killed by from seven to eight ounces of salt. As much as that rarely is taken and a hog will not always poison itself with salt if allowed access to it. Neither will salt prove injurious when hogs help themselves to it once a week. So, we advise allowing good quality salt once a week in a clean trough, roofed so that the salt will not become wet.

It is not a good plan to mix salt in the feed right along, nor is it necessary to do so. When given in that way, the hog may get too much salt daily, and in time great irritation of the stomach and intestines is caused which may end in poisoning with all its symptoms. These are vomiting, intense thirst, convulsions and finally paralysis, stupor and death. If a comparatively small amount is taken and the hog suffers from less severe poisoning, it may scour for a time and finally die, or it may live if given suitable treatment.

Brine, more often than common salt, kills hogs. Meat brine, or that from a herring keg proves deadly. Half a pint of such brine will kill a hog. It is not the salt alone that kills. Meat or fish juices, in old brine, develop ptomaines or toxic poisons. Such ptomaines may also develop in any stale slop from a dirty barrel. Slop containing tankage is thought to be especially dangerous when allowed to stand and "work."

Beware, too, of hotel and restaurant slop, or any slop containing large quantities of soap or soap-powder. Such slop is fatal to many hogs each year. A little soap in kitchen slop will not hurt a hog, and indeed is considered beneficial by some; but if the women folks happen to pour the wash-water into the slop barrel, look out! Soap-powder, which is much used nowadays, contains enough caustic to irritate the lining of the stomach and intestines so terribly that death frequently results.

Common salt, camouflaged with powdered wood-charcoal or soot, and very slightly impregnated with sulphate of iron (copperas), is no better than ordinary salt.

Mixtures of salt and copperas, or sulphate of copper (bluestone), much used to prevent or destroy worms in hogs, often prove poisonous. They may not kill quickly, but they keep hogs thriftless; and the more dope used the worse the animals become until at last they give up the fight. Such a mixture is all right if given for a few days, under direction of a veterinarian or other expert; but it is all wrong and highly injurious if given right along, and especially if mixed in the feed.

Slaked lime, wood-ashes and wood-charcoal are safe and beneficial. So is ground bone, if needed for swine fed too largely upon corn; many swine raisers believe in allowing their swine to eat coal, but for most people that "black diamond" is too dear to be used as a condiment.

Exclude coffee grounds from slops, as they have been found injurious. Mustard in large quantities is injurious to swine.

A pair of good automobile goggles are almost a necessity on the average farm, aside from the use for which they are intended. In sawing wood, especially, they are almost indispensable, as they keep the sawdust from being blown into the eyes.

The Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON
JANUARY 11.

Peter and John Heal a Lame Man—Acts 3: 1-16. Golden Text—Matthew 10: 8.

Golden Text—Matthew 10: 8.

1-10. The Act of Healing. "Peter and John." The close comradeship between these two men is remarkable. Peter was the older, John the younger; they were unlike in disposition and in temper; yet they appeared to have been warm friends. They were together among the disciples of John the Baptist, together among the first disciples of Jesus, and together at the fishing in the lake of Galilee when Jesus called them to become fishers of men. It was they, with James, who kept the lonely watch upon the mountain when they saw the vision of their Master's transfigured glory, and who were chosen to watch with Him in the last sad night in Gethsemane. And they two were the first to hear the Magdalene's story and to come to the open tomb on the morning of the resurrection.

"The hour of prayer" was about three o'clock in the afternoon. Counting from sunrise it was "the ninth hour." The location of the gate "which is called Beautiful," we do not certainly know, but it was evidently one of the entrances to the temple precincts, near Solomons Porch (v. 11) on the eastern side of the temple. The entire story is told with graphic details which could only have been furnished by an eye witness.

"Expecting to receive something." The story is remarkable in that it describes an act of healing performed upon a man who looked only for an alms (v. 3.). He asked for a gift of money and received the power to stand upon his feet and walk. The gift of God was not commensurate with his faith, but went far beyond it. So it was again and again in the ministry of Jesus. To those whose faith reached out after a little thing He gave much. Human need appealed to the divine love that was in Him, and drew unexpectedly upon the immeasurable resources of divine power. Now the power of Christ works through His apostles with the same lavish outpouring of His gifts.

"In the name of Jesus Christ." Peter does not presume to exercise any mere healing virtue of his own. He is not conscious of the possession of any magnetic touch through which he might communicate strength to the lame man. His dependence is upon Jesus Christ. Had Christ failed him there would have been no healing. But Christ did not fail him. The lame man leaped up, "he stood, and began to walk." And so it was demonstrated, in such a fashion that none who saw could doubt, that Jesus the crucified still lived, and still had power, and still wrought mighty works. The people who stood about, or who saw this man entering the temple "were filled with wonder and amazement."

11-26. Peter's Second Discourse. "He answered unto the people." The crowd which gathered in the portico, or colonnade, which ran along the eastern side of the temple, wondering and questioning, gave Peter an opportunity, which he immediately seized, of once more speaking about Jesus. "We did not heal this man," he said. "It was not done by our power or goodness. It was Jesus, Jesus whom you killed, who healed him." "And by faith in his name hath his name made this man strong, whom ye behold and know."

Peter showed superb courage and boldness in thus challenging the action of the great council of the Jews which had condemned Jesus, and in fastening upon the Jewish people the guilt of His death. He was the "Holy and Righteous One," the "Prince of life," the promised Saviour, and they had rejected Him and killed Him. But now the God of their fathers had gloriously vindicated Him in raising Him from the dead, and of that fact, Peter declared "we are witnesses." He followed with a ringing call to repentance. No doubt it was through ignorance that they and their rulers had rejected the Christ, and prophecy was fulfilled in His suffering. But now, if they will but repent, their sins will be forgiven, blessing will come upon them, and the Christ will come again to set up His kingdom in the world.

Not much use to make a written contract with the hired man. Just use him right, let him know you appreciate every effort on his part to do the square thing, and you have the best contract in the world. It will hold when one written with pen and ink will fail.

SYRIA MAKES A QUICK RECOVERY

FROM THE RAVAGES OF WAR.

Primitive Conditions a Factor in Recuperation of Devastated Regions.

Travelling through Palestine I was astonished to see numerous herds of cattle and flocks of sheep on the hillside, writes W. T. Ellis. Reports coming out of Syria had declared that all the live stock of the country had either been devoured by the Turkish army or else eaten by the people to avert starvation. This loss has been represented as a basic cause of continuing destitution.

Yet here were the black cattle and the black sheep and black goats, apparently as fat and numerous as ever, and tended by well fed, merry youngsters, while their parents worked in the fields gathering the abundant harvest. How had live stock and people escaped?

"Go East," and Live.

"They fled to the East" was the succinct answer of a friend who resided in Jerusalem throughout the war. The primitiveness and mobility of native Syrian life explains this as well as other survivals. When the Turkish army arrived and began its confiscation the people simply took their animals and families and migrated across the Jordan, in patriarchal style, to the safety of the Bedouin country. Turkish authority did not actually extend beyond the Mecca railway, so the people removed themselves out of the reach of the invaders and took refuge in the hospitality of the Arabs.

As to "go West" in France meant to die, so the "go East" in Syria meant to live. Later, when the Turks were driven out, the people returned in safety to their own homes.

This is the sort of thing that makes a westener wonder at the Orient. Two years ago Syria was in dire destitution. Now it is fat and affluent, and, save for memories of its dead, better off in many sections, like Palestine, than before the war. Some Americans still think of the Holy Land as covered with the dead and the dying, whereas there are fewer beggars than normally.

How can people lately so destitute recover with such quickness? The answer is twofold—their simple life and their closeness to a nomadic existence. The Armenian deportations should logically have killed every victim, but these people, and especially the peasants, have always lived in a primitive way. The Oriental is closer to the soil than the Occidental. He can get along with less food and fuel and furnishing than a more pampered person. So when a heavy blow falls, as it did during the war, he is better able to endure it.

A Reward of the Simple Life.

The friendly soil is absorbing back into its normal processes the recent exiles, because they never were far away from it. The Syrian peasant has a meagre house-keeping equipment, only a few degrees above that of the Bedouin. His home has not become encumbered with the appliances of civilization. When he moves he does not have to carry a kitchen stove and a hot water system and electric devices and an elaborate pantry with him.

Therefore when he comes back he needs little to set him going again. His house is simple, and to be built by himself and his neighbors. His essential furniture is not much, and his farming utensils are of the crudest sort. Mercifully, consequently, he is able to start life anew with an equipment unbelievably simple. This makes possible the wonders of rehabilitation now being effected by the co-operation of American relief agencies.

Sandy Scored.

He lived north of the Tweed, and hated wasting money. Therefore, when a friend in London sent him an unstamped letter he was annoyed at having to pay 3d. on it for postage.

He was still more annoyed on opening the letter to find in it nothing but a single sheet, saying, "I am well. George."

In return he procured a large flat stone, and after having packed it in a wooden box, with many wrappings, dispatched it carriage forward.

When his friend had paid 3s. 1d. carriage he sought for an explanation, and found it in a letter at the top of the package.

"Dear George,—When I found that you were well, this great load rolled off my mind."

Putting An Egg In a Bottle.

An egg may be put into a bottle which has a mouth much smaller than the egg, says Popular Mechanics. First soak the egg in vinegar until the shell becomes soft and pliable. It will then be easy to force the egg into the bottle. Pour cold water into the bottle and allow it to remain until the shell becomes hard again. The bottle can then be shown to friends, who are certain to be greatly mystified by the sight of an egg in such a bottle.

Keep palms and ferns away from draughts.

An ordinary snail travels at an average speed of one mile in fourteen days.

Styles for House Gowns



9232 9236 9234

No. 9234—Ladies' House Dress. Price, 25 cents. Kimono sleeves; instep length. Cut in 8 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 ins. bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yds. 36 or 40 ins. wide; contrasting, 1⅛ yds. 27 ins. wide; trimming-bands, ½ yd. 36 ins. wide. Width around bottom, 2⅛ yds.

No. 9236—Ladies' and Misses' Breakfast Coat. Price, 20 cents. In ankle length. Cut in 3 sizes; small, 34, 36; medium, 38, 40; large, 42, 44 ins. bust measure. Small size requires 5¼ yds. 32 ins. wide, or 3⅝ yds. 40 ins. wide.

No. 9232—Ladies' Negligee. Price, 25 cents. With angel sleeves, or sleeveless with overdrapery. Cut in 3 sizes; small, 34, 36; medium, 38, 40; large, 42, 44 ins. bust measure. Small size requires, with overdrapery, 4¼ yds. 40 or 45 ins. wide; with angel sleeves, 3½ yds. 40 ins. wide, or 3⅜ yds. 45 ins. wide.

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

Irrigation Extends in the West.

The year 1919 stands out in the agricultural history of Alberta and Saskatchewan as having proved beyond all doubt the enormous benefits to be derived from farm irrigation, for in the drought which affected nearly the whole of these provinces, the south country within the irrigation belt not only produced excellent crops, but in many localities yields were harvested well in excess of the average of what are called good years.

On 145,500 acres in the Lethbridge District, 66,200 tons of fodder crops and 3,775,000 bushels of grain have been grown to the total value of about $6,790,000. Wheat was the largest crop produced, there being well over two million bushels. Other crops harvested included more than a million bushels of oats, nearly 400,000 of barley, 26,000 of flax, and 66,000 tons of alfalfa. In addition vegetables were grown and sold from this area.

As another example of what phenomenal yields may be taken from irrigated land, the case of a farmer at Brooks may be cited who on his farm produced a $9,000 harvest of alfalfa seed. The yield was 14 bushels to the acre, which sold in the neighborhood at 80c. per lb. and netted him a return of $740 per acre.

In the large irrigation block of the Canadian Pacific Railway east of Calgary there are approximately 623,500 acres of irrigable land, and the amount in the Lethbridge district approximates 110,000 acres, making a total of 733,500 acres. Of this less than 20 per cent. was in crop this year. On the basis of this year's average production on irrigated land this total area is capable of producing crops to the value of between thirty and thirty-five million dollars yearly with an average of over $40 per year for each acre of irrigated land.

With such examples as these of the fruits of irrigation it is little wonder that the farmers of the dry belts of Alberta and Saskatchewan are clamoring for extensions to the existing systems of irrigation or the installation of new projects; or that the authorities should be devoting more time and attention to the furthering of the schemes of irrigation.

A new project is already under way in the south area of Alberta which will take in the land in the Raymond, Sterling and Magrath districts, and the Commissioner of Irrigation, with headquarters in Calgary, has recently returned from a reconnaisance trip in the Buffalo Lake country, where he has been gathering information as to the feasibility of another projected scheme. This provides for the diversion of the flood waters of the North Saskatchewan River to irrigate the lands lying to the east and south of Buffalo Lake, all the way to the area between Youngstown and Saskatoon. The scheme, in outline, is to tap the North Saskatchewan River, at, or near, Rocky Mountain House, and by means of canals and ditches carry the water to lakes and depressions lying to the east, utilizing Buffalo Lake as the main reservoir.

The Alberta Provincial Government is also considering the establishment of an irrigation experimental farm at a point on the Saskatchewan River two miles north of Medicine Hat, covering a distance of twelve miles along the river adjoining the city. There are approximately 35,000 acres of land which can be brought under irrigation under this plan.

The finest feature of irrigated lands is that they can be trusted to produce at least good average crops every year, and indeed, so far from the quality of the land deteriorating, its tendency is to become more productive as the farmer learns by study and observation what quantities of water to use, and the best system of crop rotation.

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.

Bloodthirsty Animals.

Sport, or killing for pleasure, apart from the obtaining of food, is supposed to be purely a human pastime, but many animals seem to take a cold-blooded delight in killing for its own sake.

A rat will kill off all the young ducks or chickens he can find, so too will a fox, though he can carry away but one of his victims. Weasels, stoats and otters kill not only to satisfy their hunger but apparently from sheer bloodthirstiness. Lizards and frogs slaughter insects, worms and other small creatures by the thousand.

Then there are the animals which kill for food, but so deliberately that they can almost be accused of consciously planning the details; crocodiles which drown their prey under water, snakes which swallow their captives alive, and cuttlefishes which use their sucker-studded arms to enfold other animals in a deadly embrace.

The parasites which live on the skin, or even in the flesh of other animals, gradually weaken their living homes, so that they die from exhaustion. Sometimes, like the ichneumon fly, they lay their eggs in another creature, often a fat caterpillar, so that the young, when hatched out, can live upon an unwilling but powerless host, who pines away as the intruder flourishes.

Robbers are common in the animal world. Perhaps the most unscrupulous is the skuas, a sea bird with hooked beak and webbed feet, arms with talons. These lie in wait for seagulls which have been out fishing, and, chasing them until they drop their booty, seize it before it can reach the water. If a gull proves obstinate, the skuas will shake it by the tail until it drops its property.

HER FADED, SHABBY APPAREL DYED NEW

"Diamond Dyes" Freshen Up Old, Discarded Garments.

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

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

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

Untrained.

The doorbell was ringing.

Virginia's mother (who was dressing) peeked out and saw a stranger at the door.

Virginia, aged five, was told to answer the door and say her mother was "not at home."

Following instructions, Virginia was stumped when the stranger asked, "when will she return?"

Without leaving the door, she called: "Oh, mama, he wants to know when you are coming back? What shall I say?"

The Pay Envelope.

The workman was digging. The wayfarer of the inquisitive turn of mind stopped for a moment to look on.

"My man," said the wayfarer at length, "what are you digging for?"

The workman looked up. "Money," he replied.

"Money!" exclaimed the amazed wayfarer. "And when do you expect to strike it?"

"On Saturday," replied the workman, as he resumed operations.

In cold temperatures rats are found to develop a sort of "overcoat" or additional outer covering, which grows very quickly.

RECORD PROGRESS BY ROYAL BANK

Institutions Semi-Centennial Report Best in its History —Liquid Position Strong— Profits For Twelve Months Showed Gain of $613,418 at $3,423,264; Assets at New High.

In further celebration of its firtieth anniversary, the Royal Bank of Canada, in its statement for the year ended November 29 last, reports a twelvemonthly period of record progress from the standpoints of financial strength, liquid position and profits. Recent exhibits of Canadian banking institutions have indicated that, although the period through which the banks have passed have been difficult ones owing to the important readjustments necessary, they have been able to further strengthen the already strong positions occupied at the end of the war.

The Royal Bank in its annual statement, made public yesterday, proves that it is no exception to this general rule, the report being the most notable ever issued by the progressive institution. Total assets for the first time in its career rose over the $500,000,000 mark, being shown at $533,647,084, a gain of $106,134,102 over the figures of a year ago. To this splendid aggregate liquid assets contributed $273,908,862, representing an increase in the year of almost 49 millions and being the equivalent of slightly in excess of 55 per cent. of the bank's liabilities to the public. The latter compares with 56.6 per cent. a year ago and 53.2 per cent. in the 1917 period.

Profits for the year were $3,423,264, compared with $2,809,846 in 1918, or equal to 21.74 per cent. on the average capital employed during the twelve months. This compares with 20.1 per cent. in 1918 and 18 per cent. in the preceding year. The capital of the bank was increased by $3,000,000 during the year, an issue of $2,000,000 par value being issued to shareholders at 150 early in the current calendar year, while a second additional issue was sold to the London County, Westminster & Parr's Bank, Limited, with which the Royal formed a close working arrangement in April last at a price of $200 per share. These increases brought the outstanding capital of the Canadian institution up to $17,000,000, the premiums on the new stock amounting to $3,000,000 were added to reserve, bringing the latter up to a parity with the capital.

P. & L. Balance Over Million.

After all deductions, which included disbursements among shareholders during the year in the way of dividends and the anniversary bonus, amounting to $2,206,196, there remained a balance at the credit of profit and loss account of $1,096,418, or over twice the amount carried into the 1919 accounts from the previous year. Comparative figures of the position of the profit and loss accounts of the past three years are given in the following table:

	1919	1918	1917
Profits	$3,423,264	$2,809,846	$2,327,979
Prev. bal.	535,757	564,264	852,346
Total	$3,959,021	$3,374,110	$3,180,325
Less:—			
Dividends	$1,866,196	$1,614,702	$1,549,404
Bonus	340,000	.....	.....
Pension F.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Premises	400,000	400,000	250,000
Govt. t'x's	156,406	133,651	128,357
Patriotic	.....	40,000	60,000
Halifax F.	.....	50,000	.....
Reserve	.....	500,000	528,300
Tot. ded.	$2,862,603	$2,838,353	$2,616,061
Balance	$1,096,418	$535,757	$564,264

The balance sheets of the last two years compare as follows:

ASSETS.

	1919	1918
Coin and notes	$55,681,547	$42,124,658
Cent. Gold Res.	24,500,000	26,000,800
Notes oth. banks	3,464,200	10,678,020
Cheques, do.	23,757,240	20,024,899
Due by Can. bks.	17,103	6,042
Do. outside	18,101,373	10,391,516
Govt. securities.	45,323,598	36,599,976
Other securities.	52,815,433	44,705,300
Call loans, Can.	16,435,614	10,067,481
Call loans, out.	33,812,751	24,374,191
Tot. liq. assets	$273,908,862	$224,982,088
Curr. loans, Can.	143,259,518	119,184,715
Curr. loans out.	90,210,271	64,175,163
Overdue debts	365,089	388,513
Real estate	1,495,271	1,171,131
Bank premises	7,016,444	6,492,011
Letters credit	16,467,978	10,162,629
Cir. deposit	750,000	742,818
Other assets	673,648	213,910
Totals	$533,647,084	$427,512,982

LIABILITIES.

	1919	1918
Deposits, dem.	$159,656,229	$135,243,278
Do. notice	259,465,169	197,348,439
Circulation	39,837,265	39,380,975
Due Gov't	14,000,000	9,000,000
Due other banks	7,463,823	6,095,721
Bills pay.	806,776	316,058
Letters credit	16,467,978	10,162,629
Public liab.	$497,697,243	$397,547,102
Capital	17,000,000	14,000,000
Reserve	17,000,000	15,000,000
Acer. divs., etc.	853,422	430,122
P. & L. balance	1,096,418	535,757
Totals	$533,647,084	$427,512,982

Both men and women need to be good mixers—a man in his business and a woman in her kitchen.

It Works! Try It

Tells how to loosen a sore, tender corn so it lifts out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and druggists here are kept busy dispensing freezone, the ether discovery of a Cincinnati man, which is said to loosen any corn so it lifts out with the fingers.

Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter ounce of freezone, which will cost very little, but is said to be sufficient to rid one's feet of every hard or soft corn or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the tender, aching corn and instantly the soreness is relieved, and soon the corn is so shriveled that it lifts out without pain. It is a sticky substance which dries when applied and never inflames or even irritates the adjoining tissue.

This discovery will prevent thousands of deaths annually from lockjaw and infection heretofore resulting from the suicidal habit of cutting corns.

Will Human Race Die Out?

From the recorded facts extending over nearly three centuries, it is found that in 1610 the average height of a man in Europe was 1.75 metres, or, say, five feet nine inches, while in 1790 it was only five feet six inches. In 1820 it was five feet five inches and a fraction. At the present time it is five feet three inches and three-quarters. It is easy to deduce from these figures a rate of regular decline in human stature, and to apply this, working backwards and forwards, to the past and to the future.

By this calculation it is determined that the stature of the first man attained the surprising average of sixteen feet nine inches. Truly, there were giants on the earth in those days. The race had already deteriorated in the days of Og, and Goliath was quite a degenerate offspring of the giants. Coming down to later times, we find that, at the beginning of our era, the average height of man was nine feet; and, in the time of Charlemagne, it was eight feet eight inches.

But the most astonishing result of this scientific study comes from the application of the same inexorable law of diminution to the future. The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A.D. the stature of the average man will be reduced to fifteen inches. At that epoch there will be only Lilliputians on the earth.

TAKE NOTICE.

We publish simple, straight testimonials, not press agents' interviews, from well-known people.

From all over America they testify to the merits of MINARD'S LINIMENT, the best of Household Remedies.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LTD.

Singular Funerals.

An Abyssinian funeral is a very singular affair. When a new-born infant dies it is almost immediately buried under the floor. After the demise of an adult, the body is washed in water, sweetened with honey, wrapped in a shroud, sewed up in a mat of braided straw, and laid upon a litter made of boughs cut from trees.

The lamentations of the relatives resound among the cliffs and the news is rapidly communicated to all the people of the neighborhood, who at once set out to condole with the mourners.

As soon as they catch sight of the funeral procession, they begin to weep and cry aloud. When they join it, the men range themselves on one side of the bier, the women on the other, and chant. When the religious ceremony is over, the corpse is buried in the churchyard.

London tube railways which were built fifteen years ago for an average cost of £600,000 per mile, would now cost at least £1,000,000 per mile.



For Coughs, Colds, and the relief of inflammatory conditions of the throat arising from Bronchial, Asthmatic affections and derangements of the Respiratory Organs. Prepared from Spruce Gum and other medicinal agents. Successfully used for 60 years.

Always buy the Large Size

GRAY'S SYRUP of RED SPRUCE GUM

Montreal D. WATSON & CO. New York

A Cure for Pimples

"You don't need mercury, potash or any other strong mineral to cure pimples caused by poor blood. Take Extract of Roots—druggist calls it "Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup—and your skin will clear up as fresh as a baby's. It will sweeten your stomach and regulate your bowels." Get the genuine. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. At drug stores. 5

DON'T NEGLECT A RHEUMATIC PAIN

Go after it with Sloan's Liniment before it gets dangerous

Apply a *little*, don't *rub*, let it *penetrate*, and—good-by twinge! Same for external aches, pains, strains, stiffness of joints or muscles, lameness, bruises.

Instant relief without mussiness or soiled clothing. Reliable—the biggest selling liniment year after year. Economical by reason of enormous sales. Keep a big bottle ready at all times. Made in Canada. Ask your druggist for Sloan's Liniment.

$5c, 70c, $1.40.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

ED. 7. ISSUE No. 1—'20

"SKIN THE CAT"

But if you won't exercise vigorously you must take "Cascarets."

There is nothing like bending exercises, taking long walks, or chopping wood to keep the liver and bowels active, but most folks take their exercise in an easy chair. Such folks need Cascarets, else they suffer from sick headache, sour, acid stomach, indigestion, colds and are miserable. But don't stay bilious or constipated. Feel splendid always by taking Cascarets occasionally. They act without griping or inconvenience. They never sicken you like Calomel, Salts, Oil, or nasty, harsh Pills. They cost so little too—Cascarets work while you sleep.

Real Dwarf Trees.

After growing for ten years, one of the smallest specimens of the horticultural world, reaches the size of a golf ball. As if exhausted with this tremendous effort, the next ten years see it increase only by a fraction, when it practically stops growing altogether.

MONEY ORDERS.

Remit by Dominion Express Money Order. If lost or stolen you get your money back.

A light, evenly spread covering of straw placed on wheat in winter prevents baking of the soil in spring and improves the chances of the clover seeding.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

It often costs more to do without an implement that is really needed on the farm than the implement itself would cost.

Stew fruit in oven while roasting meat or baking. This will save fuel. Fruit cooked in the oven is more delicious than when cooked on top of the stove.

"SYRUP OF FIGS" CHILD'S LAXATIVE

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



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

Mother! You must say "California."

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies



Book on **DOG DISEASES** and How to Feed

Mailed Free to any Address by the Author.

H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.
118 West 31st Street
New York, U.S.A.



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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

NEWSPAPER, WEEKLY, IN BRUCE County. Splendid opportunity. Write Box T. Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, 73 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

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

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

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

Thanks to the automobile, the suburbs of every country town now take in all the surrounding country for ten miles or more.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

If sausage is rolled in flour before frying it will not burst.

DAD! YOUR HAIR IS FALLING FAST

"Danderine" will check that ugly dandruff and stop hair coming out



To stop failing hair at once and rid the scalp of every particle of dandruff, get a small bottle of "Danderine" at any drug or toilet counter for a few cents, pour a little in your hand and rub it into the scalp. After several applications the hair usually stops coming out and you can't find any dandruff. Soon every hair on your scalp shows new life, vigor, brightness, thickness and more color.

TROUBLED WITH ITCHY ECZEMA

In Rash On Face And Limbs. Cuticura Heals.

"I had been troubled with eczema on my face which took the form of a rash. Later it broke out on my limbs and they itched very much, causing me to scratch them until they were bleeding. The rash would often keep me awake at night.

"I tried some remedies, which failed, and then thought I would try Cuticura Soap and Ointment. It was not long till the rash began to disappear, and I used three cakes of Soap and four boxes of Ointment, which healed me." (Signed) W. M. Hymers, Paris, Ont., Sept. 12, 1919.

Cuticura Soap to cleanse, Cuticura Ointment to soothe and heal.

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

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

ONLY TABLETS MARKED "BAYER" ARE ASPIRIN

Not Aspirin at All without the "Bayer Cross"



For Colds, Pain, Headache, Neuralgia, Toothache, Earache, and for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuritis, take Aspirin marked with the name "Bayer" or you are not taking Aspirin at all.

Accept only "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in an unbroken "Bayer" package which contains complete directions. Then you are getting real Aspirin—the genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for over nineteen years. Now made in Canada.

Handy tin boxes containing 12 tablets cost but a few cents. Druggists also sell larger "Bayer" packages.

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

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

The Winchester Press.

ublish ed on Thursday of each week. Subscription $1.50 per annum in advance, and $1.75 if not Paid in advance. To subscribers in the United States $2.00 per annum in advance, and $2.25 in ot paid in advance . . . . . .

Advertising rate for transient advts 12c per line for first insertion, 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Small advts. of Wanted, For Sale, Etc., 25c each insertion. If more than one each, 50c first insertion, 25c each subsequent insertion. . . . . .

WINCHESTER, ONTARIO JAN. 15 1920.

It's so much easier to gossip about people than it is to pray for them.

An enthusiasiic friend—"The Drury Government is now fairly in the saddle." His friend, less enthusiastic and more critical—"Don't you think some of the ministers are riding bare-back?"

A. M. Fulton, a Lindsay barrister, saw and heard two robins in his orchard Thurday when the temperature was 15 below zero. It's simply wonderful what strange things people are seeing and hearing in the Prohibition Province of Ontario.

"The churches will fight the cigarette" says an exchange. They might better start in to fight the devil with more energy, and let the cigarette take its chances with his satinic majesty in the struggle. Don't go hunting rabbits when there's a lion in the bush.

For the benefit of those who abhor printers' ink as a prime factor to the advancement of their interests, we should state that Samson—the strong party—was the first man to advertise. He took two solid columns to demonstrate his strength, and several thousand people "tumbled" to the scheme. He brought down the house.

Ontario has a population of nearly three millions, or about one third of the population of the Dominion. It is richer than any three of the other provinces combined And Ontario is undoubtedly the most progressive and best ruled province in the Dominion. Still there is room for improvements.

If you have any doubts as to whether you are afflicted with sleeping sickness or not, the Ontario Health Department has issued a circular in which it is thus described: It is a hemorrhagic inflamation of the encephalon due to some unknown infective agent, and involves chiefly the stem of the brain and basal ganglia, lethargy add crannial nerve palsies. Catch on?

One of our exchanges predicts that the day is not far distant when every Public School will have a gramophone, or graphonola, or amberola, or a victrola, or some other kind of voice and music producing machine to teach the children music. The children would no doubt enjoy the diversion from their regular studies, but the Press is inclined to agree with the new Minister of Education for Ontario, that the Public School curriculum is now overburned.

As long as a man agrees with you, you think him a good fellow. When he antagonizes your ideas and doctrines, you don't like him so well. As long as the farmer went along plowing, hoeing and harvesting, and let the professional politicians run the politics, and the manopolies run the business, nobody called him a crank or an ignoramus. But when he took a hand in the politics and began to question the right of others to rob him, the dogs of war were let loose on him.

The municipal council of Winchester was returned by acclamation, the only change being that Mr. A. G. Gilroy takes the place of Mr. F. Davidson on the council board. At the nomination meeting there were a lot of candidates nominated for both positions of reeve and councillors but all declined the honor, with the exceptions noted. The new council is therefore composed of Reeve J. F. Ault, and Councillors, Wm. Dixon, E. Shaver, A. E. Goodfellow and A. G. Gilroy. As there was no serious criticism of the council of 1919, and the account of stewardship given being satisfactory, the people are pleased that there was no contest. The Press joins in wishing the new council for 1920 a prosperous, harmonious and pleasant New Year.

The Fargo (North Dakota) Forum asks what's the matter with America these days, And it proceeds to answer the question in this manner: To many diamonds and not enough alarm clocks. Too many silk shirts and not enough flannel ones. Too many pointed toed shoes and not enough square-toed ones. Too many serge suits, and not enough overalls. To many decollette and not enough aprons. Too many satin upholstered limouzines and not enough cows. Too many customers and not enough producers. Too much oil stock and not enough savings accounts. Too much envy of the results of hard work and too little desire to emulate it. To many desiring short cuts to wealth and too few willing to pay the price. Too much of the spirit of "get while the getting's good" and not enough old-fashioned Christianity. Too much discontent that vents itself in mere complaining and too little real effort to remedy conditions. Too much class consciousness and too little common democracy and love of humanity.

Our readers will pardon us if we use a little slang in expressing our views of the victims of cigarettes. Say, you young kid, your a nice snipe with that cigarette under your nose, aint you? You're the kind of a soft, pliable, flappy piece of a boy, all weakness and moral imbecility which the toughs take as apprentices and educate in the deep, dark mysteries of how to be bad. You are marked as a bad little fool by every decent man who sees you, and every time you indulge in the foolish and hurtful habit you are lessening your opportunity of being respectable. You want to be smart but you know it isn't smart, nobody thinks it is smart. If you go into a strange town your cigarette spots you as a hoodlum and you will have to do a lot of good things before you can convince anyone that you are worth having. It impairs your health and ruins your reputation and makes a contemptable monkey out of what might be a respectable boy. If you are far enough along in your habit you glory in your shame and stick to it through pure cussedness. You ought to be transformed, but your mother hasn't given you up yet and wants you near as you are. Nobody respects you, nobody ought to. You are the blossoms that yield the fruit of idleness and shame; you are the sprout from which a worthless bum will grow in time. You ought to give it up and prove yourself a man. Why don't you?

D. A. Grant, of Grant's Corners, near Cornwall, was killed yesterday by a falling tree.

The dewelling house on the farm of Jonn F Toy, near Glen Walter, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

Mr. John Jamieson Nation Valley, who has been a patient in Montreal General Hospital for some time under treatment, returned home yesterday.

Bobby, just home from his first visit to the country, was telling the folks of its wonders. "And say, ma," he said, "out on the farm they get milk from cows, and it's just as good as any."

Campbell Quine, of Finch, is charged with setting fire to his Garage in that village last July, when two dwelling houses were destroyed besides the Garage. He is out on $4000 bail.

Owing to a severe cold, Rev. Mr. McLeod, of Montreal was unable to come up and take the services in St. Paul's Church here last Sunday, but he expects to be here for next Sunday. A student Mr. Mathewson, who was five years overseas, ably filled the situation last Sunday.

Rev. Mr, Glassford. who is assisting in special services in the Presbyterian Church Peterboro, came home for the Annual Meeting of St. Paul's last night and returned to Peterboro to-day. He reports the meetings well attended and much good is being accomplished.

Mr. and Mrs. A. McNeil, arrived in Winchester on the 11th Jan., after a prolonged trip to Glasgow, Scotland. They report a most delightful voyage both ways, with the exception of a few days on the outward trip, which was very rough. Notwithstanding the many attractions of the old land they are pleased to be back in Canada again. They say that they are still dealing out food ration cards in the old land, and ½ pound sugar and 2 ounces of butter per individual per week is all that is allowed, pork is almost impossible to get. They were in Glasgow during the big strike of railroad men and saw some exciting times.

Inter-Church Service.

Following the denominational meetings this afternoon, in connection with the Forward Movement, there will be an inter church gathering in the Methodist church this evening opening at 7.30. Special speakers are with us for this purpose, and a very large attendance is expected. A collection to defray the expenses of these visitors will be taken.

Another Tie For Winchester. 2—2.

Another schedule game of the C. O. V. L. was played last Friday night, Winchester visited Merrickville. The game was fast and clean throughout with the exception of a few penalities. The visit team held the leading score until a few minntes of the last period when Merrickville with every effort so as not to be defeated on their own ice found the net tieing the score of 2-2 with no overtime play. Winchester is improving and are hard at practise, and expect to make a showing before the series of games are over. Berwick visits Winchester on Jan. 23rd and this promises to be a star match.

A Case of Diphtheria.

Dr. McLaughlin, Medical Health Officer, came across three cases of diphtheria in the home of Alex Murphy, Ormond, a few days ago. One little girl is in serious condition. There was a family of seven. Another terrible case at Mr. Amyots, Merrionville, of a home where there is a family of 8 small children. Liberal doses of antitoxin saved the situation, and prevented the disease from spreading. It is rumored that soar throats are prevalent in places north of here, and as diphtheria is so prevalent a doctor should be called in every case where a child complains of a sore throat, and thus save needless expense, a probable spread of the dreadful disease, and even life itself.



Will Morning Never Come

DOES this illustration picture your experience?

What is more distressing than being unable to sleep?

Sleeplessness is one of the first and most certain symptoms of exhausted nerves.

This is the warning that you need the assistance of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to restore vigor to the nerve cells and thereby avoid the development of serious nervous trouble.

By improving the quality of the blood and building up the nervous system this food cure brings new energy and strength to the whole body.

50 cents a box, 6 for $2.75, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Born.

Brown—At Winchester, on Monday January 12th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown, a daughter.—Both well.

Porteous—Mountain Township, on Tuesday, January 13th, to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Porteous, a son.

Patterson—At Winchester Springs, on Monday, January 12th, 1920, to Mr. and Mrs. Homer Patterson, a daughter Marjorie Mirrian.

Forbears of the Seal.

It is a curious fact that the fur seal was once a land animal. The baby seals are actually afraid of water; they would drown if thrown into it, and have to learn to swim by repeated efforts. When once they have been taught to swim, however, they soon forget to walk.

First Private English Phone.

The first telephone ever placed in a private English residence is still to be seen at Marlborough house. It was made in 1878 on board the warship Thunderer and was subsequently set up between the schoolroom and the boudoir of the princess of Wales.

Laying a Carpet.

In laying a carpet in a room where there is a fireplace, the section covering the fireplace or hearth should be cut down its center by the shears, and then the carpet should be cut toward the sides, so as to form two flaps, which should be turned under.

Prosperous Year.

The Annual meeting of the St. Paul's Presbyterian church held last evening showed the church gratifyingly prosperous in all its branches of activity. An increased membership, larger contributions to all departments of church work, and a spirit of Christian harmony and progressiveness that is most promising. Finanically the church has a gratifying surplus not counting the special contribution of $500 by Mr. Colin Cameron.

Mrs. Rachael Summers, who is 97 years of age, totally blind, but wonderfully bright intellectually, mother of Mr. Nehemiah Summers, is reported very ill at the home of her daughter Mrs. N. W. Bolton. Winchester Springs, where she is receiving every care and attention a daughter can give her.

For Sale.

House and large lot on Gladstone Street known as the John Burslem house, for sale. Apply to R. H. Hogaboam R. R. I, Inkerman, Phone 609 r 31 Winchestcr.

For Sale.

Two second-hand Cutters. Apply at.

Melvin's Garage.

BELL PIANOS



Player Pianos
Pianos—Organs
Phonographs
Dealers in High Grade Musical Instruments

GEO. BLAIR, Metcalfe, Ont. or Mrs. G. Weston Beach, Box 215.

Henderson Lodge No, 383, A. F. & A. M

WINCHESTER

MEETS FRIDAY on or before Ful Moon. in Sweet's Block at 8 o'clock Visiting brethren always welcome.

Finley Coons, W.M. John McCourtie Secy.

"Store of Quality"

Egg Powder for baking. 1 can is equal to 10 eggs 10 cts per can.

We have on hand a large supply of best raisins.

Packages 22 cts. each.
By Bulk 23 cts. per pound.

All kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish.

Phone 16.

KEYES BROS.

Winchester - - Ontario

Fisher's Meat Market.

Highest Quality Beef, Pork, Lamb and Veal.

Big display of Fresh and Frozen Meat to pick from by the Quarter.

Best Quality Lard and Shortning.
Fresh Fish of all kinds. We have a Choice White Fish at 15 cents per pound. It's a snap.

Fresh Sausages Daily.

Shop Phone 12. House Phone 55

W. J. FISHER.
WINCHESTER, ONT.

The New Grocery

I am now prepared to serve you with a complete line of Fresh Groceries.

We Have Just Received.

Fancy Buscuits	Oranges
Soda Buscuits	Lemons
Confectionery	Onions
Jams	Cabbage
Marmalade	Sweet and Sour Pickles
Barbados Molasses	Tomato Catsup

Don't forget we have one of the Best Lines of Black and Green Tea.

Bring along your Fresh Eggs.

Prompt Delivery. Satisfaction Guaranteed Phone No. 7

J. E. Utman

Rowat Block Winchester, Ont.

Start 1920 Right!

Everything bright and fresh to start your 1920 shopping.

Nothing has been left undone since we commenced business to keep our stock fresh and clean.

Our policy is to reduce our over head expense and sell goods at the lowest possible percentage of profit.

If you wish to get the benfit of our policy drop in and see us.

We are always pleesed to show you our goods and bring before you special values which will mean a great saving to you. We allow no accumulation of old stock.

Numerous lines specially priced each week.

We wish you all a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

D. E. BARCLAY & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

WINCHESTER SPRINGS - - ONTARIO



SINCE 1870
SHILOH
30 DROPS STOPS COUGHS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Going west—No. 21—12.06 a. m., flag for points beyond Guelph
No. 23—12.42 a. m., flag.
No. 35—9.35 a. m.
No. 29—7.34 p. m.
Going east—No. 24—5.08 a. m. flag.
No. 30—8.29 a. m.
No. 36—5.30 p. m.

J. H. CARTWRIGHT, Agent.
Winchester, Ont.

Winchester Lodge No. 336, IOOF



Meets in the Lodge Room over the Bank of Ottawa every Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially welcomed.

ALL. UTMAN, V. G.
J. E. COOK, N. G.
A. G. GILROY, Rec. Sec.

Lost.

Between Winchester and Winchester Springs about the first of Januaty, a lady's hand bag containing one $10 bill, one 25 cent shin-plaster, some silver and a small stone cross. Will the finder pleace leave with The Rawleigh Man, Clinton Casselman, Winchester, and receive reward for his honesty.

The Big Store.

Ladies' Jackets.

We have a few Northway Jackets left, It would pay you to secure one now at present prices, as they will be much higher next season and hard to procure. We have all sizes in new styles at 25, 30, 35 and $40.00

Men's Underwear.

We have a line of Penman's Underwear bought sometime ago that we are offering for one week away below the wholesale price today, good quality, sizes 36 to 44 $1 garment

Men's Overcoats.

We have received a shipment of men's grey Milton Senator Overcoats. This line has been one of our best sellers, it is suitable to wear under a fur coat or as a spring and fall coat. Call and see them before your size is sold. Sizes 37 to 44 at $35.00

Flanelette Blankets.

Prices have advanced on flannelette blankets within the last month, but we were fortunate enough to secure a large stock at the old price.

11-4	white, pink and blue borders at		$3.75
11.4	grey,	"	$3.75
12-4	white	"	$4.25
12-4	grey	"	$4.25

A. Sweet & Co.

Main St. - - Winchester.

LEADING HOUSE.

Of Winchester for Flour, Feed and Cereals

Farmers: Gentlemen:---We have a good stock of the following feeds on hand. We have been advised that prices will advance in the near future, so take this opportunity and get your supplies now.

FEED

Feed Flour	Pioneer Dairy Meal
Lowgrade Flour	Pioneer Horse Feed
Middlings	Pioneer Hog Feed
Sampson	Pioneer Slandard Feed
Shorts	Give us a trial.
Barley Meal	Our Prices are Right.
Bran	

FLOUR & CEREALS.

Purity Flour	Rolled Wheat
Cream of the West	Rolled Oats
Graham Flour	Cornmeal
Whole Wheat Flour	Oatmeal
	Wheatlets

HEN AND CHICKEN FEEDS.

Wheat and Oats, Scratch Feed, Feed Wheat, Baby Chicken Feed, Blatchfords Milk Mash For Chicks.

JUST ARRIVED.

Brosemeal from Glasgow, Scotland.

JOHNSTON MacCOURTIE

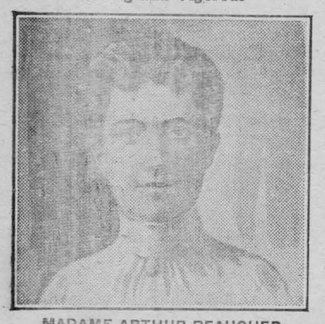
Wholesale and Retail Flour, Feed, Seed & Cement Dealers

WINCHESTER. Phone 84. ONTARIO

News of the District.

BECAME SO THIN SHE WAS AFRAID

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" Made Her Well, Strong and Vigorous



MADAME ARTHUR BEAUCHER

805 Cartier St., Montreal.

"I suffered terribly from *Constipation and Dyspepsia* for many years. I felt pains after eating and had gas, constant headache, and was unable to sleep at night. I was getting so thin that I was frightened and saw several physicians who, however, did not seem able to help me.

At last a friend advised me to take 'Fruit-a-tives'. I did so and soon I felt some relief. I continued with 'Fruit-a-tives' and in a short time, the Constipation was banished, I felt no more pains or headache or the disagreeable sensations that follow dyspepsia. *Now I am well, strong and vigorous.*"

Madame ARTHUR BEAUCHER.

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

Zutoo

Cures headache in 20 minutes by the clock. 25c per box.

THE
Rexall Store.

To Break up That Cold,
USE
Rexall Cold Tablets.

To Stop that Cough
USE
Rexall Cherry Bark Cough Syrup.

To Build up the System
USE
Rexall Preparation of Cod Liver Oil
With extract of malt and Hypophosphites.

B. F Smith
DRUGGIST
Winchester, Phone 34
Telephone orders promptly attended to.

Ottawa
Winter Fair
—1920—
Howick Hall
Ottawa
Jan. 13, 14, 15, 16
1920
$18000.00 in Cash Prizes.

For all classes of Live Stock, Poultry and Seeds. Entries close Dec. 30th, 1919. For railway rates apply to Local Railway Agents.

Write to Secretary for prize List and entry forms.

Wm. Smith, Pres. Columbus, Ont.
W. D. Jackson, Sec'y, Carp, Ont.

Another thing about the Christmas display in the stores in that admission is free.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

Melvin.

Mr. Robert Bruce has sold his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dillabough spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Thos Dillabough.

Messrs. Leigh and Albert Baxter motored to Heckston on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce spent Sunday evening with Mr. and Mrs. John Redmond.

Mrs. Albert Baxter, daughter Bessie and grandson Ivan spent Wednesday with Mr.Mrs. Joe Wylie of Mountain.

Miss Bessie Baxter spent Sunday with Miss Kathleen Beckstead.

Mr, Farren Beckstead and Mr. Henry Stata motored to Iroquois last Tuesday.

Mrs. Geo Scott, of Methodist Street spent over Sunday with her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Scott.

Mr. Albert Baxter attended the meeting of the district Lodge at Chesterville on Tuesday.

Nation Valley.

Mr. Ernest Grey visited his sister Mrs. Jno. McGee of Cardinal.

A great number from here attended the funeral service of the late Mrs. Jas Irving (Ethel Ball) on Saturday last at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Ball near Chesterville. The breaved ones have the sincere sympathy of this community.

Some from here spent Friday evening last at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Davidson.

Our young people are enjoying the rinks both at Winchester and Chesterville.

The pastors of the different churches of Chesterville are conducting evangelistic meetings in our vicinity.

Mrs. J. A. Bruce has moved to her new home in Mountain. Her many friends here wish her every happiness and prosperity.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sheldrick have bought the farm recently owned by Mrs. Robt Bell near Winchester. They have sold their farm to Mr. Russell Jackson of Mountain Station.

Inkerman.

Miss Lolo Crowder has joined the ranks of those seeking higher education in the Collegiate at Winchester.

A very large quantity of pressed hay has been passing through our village en route to the Station for shipment. The quality and quantity of hay in this section last summer were unprecedented.

The report of our Christmas gathering though a week late was on time after all. One point your correspondent noted in some gatherings that should be corrected by a general uprising on the part of better breeding. There is a tendency in some quarters for some to throw candy, nuts or paper at those who are taking part or blowing a whistle, or giving out what seems to think witty remarks at places in a dialogue or a song. This is very unpleasant for all and is unkind as well. When young people prepare for an entertainment it is only polite, to say nothing else, to give an appreciative hearing. It is only roughness that takes advantage of an audience's good nature to spoil the fun.

Mrs. Arnold Suffel and her two little children, Mrs. Geo. Suffel and Mrs. D. D. Irving in the Station section have all been ill. Also Miss L. Biccum and Mrs. Dr. Seymour, though improving are still ill.

The W. M. S. met at the parsonage on Tuesday. Mrs. Merrill and Mrs. S. W. Van Allan of Mountain, Mrs. Mills and Mrs. M. Rose of Van Camp, paid the Society a visit of inspiration. Mrs. Merrill visited the school at 4 o'clock and organized a Mission Band.

Mr. W. S. L. Merrill and Mr. S. W Van Allen of Mountain gave a very instructive address in the Methodist church here last Sunday evening on the subject of Stewardship and tithings.

On Tuesday we had enough snow to complete our sleighing but Tuesday's wind unequalized the distribution, much Teaming is awaiting good slipping.

Mr. B. J. Timmins was the successful candidate in the election a week ago and is one of the councillors elect for the year.

The Canadian Mining Institute.

In 1898 an act to incorporate the Canadian Mining Institute was adopted by the Parliament of Canada. The founding of the institute was for the following purposes:

First, to promote the arts and sciences connected with the economical production of valuable minerals and metals, by means of meetings for the reading and discussion of technical papers, and the subsequent distribution of such information as may be gained through the medium of publications. Second, the establishment of a central reference library and a headquarters for the purpose of this organization. Third, to take concerted action upon such matters as affect the mining and metallurgical industries of the Dominion of Canada. Fourth, to encourage and promote these industries by all lawful and honorable means.

In March, 1905, an annual general meeting of the institute was held in Montreal and bylaws were adopted. To-day the Canadian Mining Institute is the one strong national mining organization of Canada. Its annual general meeting is one of the events that mining engineers and others interested in the development of the Canadian mining industry look forward to. It is now planned to have two annual general meetings, one to be held in the east and one in the west.

The pupils who have to try Departmental examinations will be relieved to learn that this year they are to be held a month earlier, beginning with the entrance examination on the 8th of June. The examinations were held late last year, because the influenza epidemic had made so big a hole in the school term.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS IN ONTARIO.

Proper Buildings and Equipment Lacking In Rural Communities.

Some years before the war I was visiting in the home of a Scottish dominie, writes Farmerette, in Toronto Globe. He had several energetic sons casting about for congenial employment. One lad was looking to Canada for an opening, with the idea of following his father's profession. But when he heard Canadian prices, Canadian rentals, and the fact that Canada was so crude as to leave schoolmasters unprovided with dwellings, he decided to stay where he was.

Consider the contrast! This lad grew up in a country village where his father had been headmaster for many years. They were provided with a large, comfortable stone house, standing in the middle of a half-acre garden, in addition to £300 salary. That is to say, the dominie's net income would equal $3,200 in Ontario to-day. Is there a single small town paying such a sum?

One must take into account, of course, that Scotland has but one headmaster over one large, well-equipped village school, containing everything from kindergarten to matriculation; where we in Ontario have two headmasters over two more or less indifferently equipped buildings, known as public and high schools.

Whatever the merits of our present system in its infancy, the condition to-day is alarming. No men are entering the profession, and most of the girls are frankly teaching for pin-money, or as a step to some more lucrative profession.

A questionnaire was sent out recently by an enterprising journal to members of the teaching profession all over Canada. It aimed at gathering material for proposed reforms. No answers were forthcoming. A second appeal brought the tact reply from a westerner, that the men already in the profession were too busy worrying over "how to pay their bills" to be bothered about reforms.

Looking at the matter from another angle, one finds two diametrically opposite movements going on. At the same time that the Government schools in the small towns are merely marking time in matters of equipment, attendance, etc., and are confronted with truancy and illiteracy, the private schools in the cities are growing by leaps and bounds. They are filled in the majority of cases by the children of those very people who should be doing most to improve the conditions of the small town school.

Why is this? Mere business. The directors of the private schools have grasped the situation before the small town Trustee Boards. That is all. They saw that the age demands that a modern school shall contain a well-equipped kindergarten, gymnasium, domestic science class, manual training class, and shall provide sanitary surroundings and medical and dental inspection. No small town schools furnish these things. Hence the boom of the private schools.

It does not require very much deep thinking to see that this movement is going to result in class education, to the very great detriment of the poorer sections of the people.

What is the remedy? More money. So long as small towns can get away with a school rate of from three to four dollars per capita, the situation will remain hopeless. But if the Government has the power to force children to attend school up to the age of 14, it has also the power to force parents to provide proper schools.

Once the public schools are brought up to standard in the small towns, the high schools will follow naturally. The children themselves will cease from truancy. But they will demand advanced technical classes, local experimental farm stations, commercial schools and the dozen and one vocational opportunities now utterly out of their reach.

Big Prices for Muskrat.

Muskrat has had really the greatest advance of all furs. From the 50 cents of a few seasons ago to an average of around $3—and in the case of one exceptionally fine lot to $5.10 was certainly a great rise.

Since all kinds of furs are bringing high prices, an increased number of people have started in fur farming such animals as mink, skunk, marten, muskrat, etc., and there is no reason why they cannot all be raised at a profit, says the Black Fox Magazine.

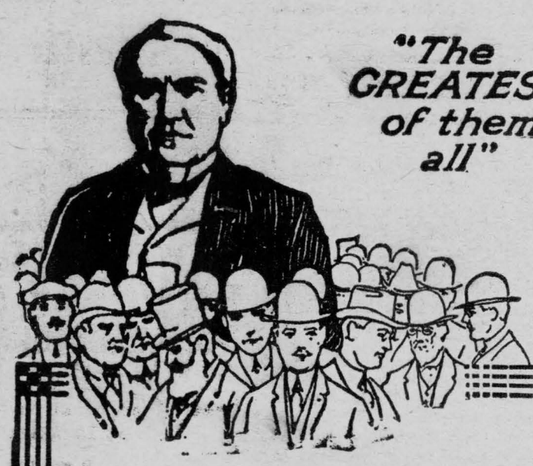
If the kitchen windows have no awning, the shades should be dark blue or green.

Home Furnishers

Why not spend the money you got for Christmas in a useful piece of Furniture? You will have something that will be lasting and always leaves a pleasant memory of the friend of 1919.



Phone 3. THE M. F. BEACH CO. Limited, Winchester, Ont.



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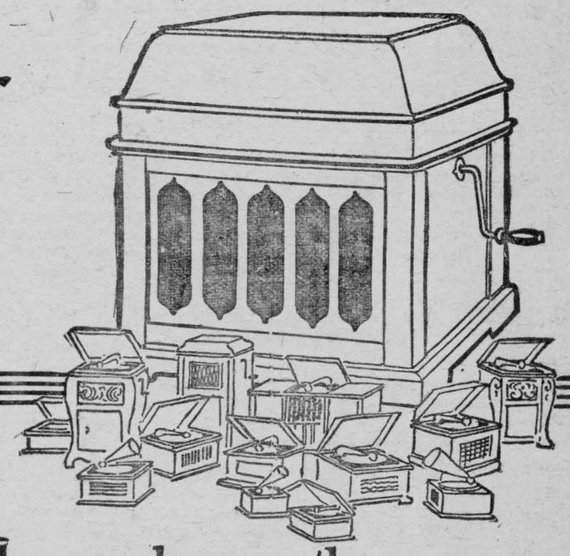

Head and shoulders above the crowd stands Thomas A. Edison!

"Head and shoulders" above the crowd of ordinary phonographs and "talking machines" stands Edison's great contribution to the world's enjoyment—

THE NEW DIAMOND AMBEROLA

No product can be bigger than the brain that evolves it. No other brain in the world today has the inventive ability of Edison's. That fact alone is sufficient proof of the absolute superiority of the Amberola.

But the Amberola can quickly and easily prove its own superiority. Its *tone*—oh, what a revelation, compared to metallic "talking machines" and shrill-sounding phonographs! None but Edison could work that miracle of tone.

Then the *Amberol Records*, made for the Amberola alone! They are practically *unbreakable* and *everlasting*—what a contrast to the costly fragileness of other phonograph records.

And for range of music—the widest in the world—all the best, all the greatest, all the latest. An endless feast of fascinating melody.

Yet the biggest surprise of all is the *price!* This wonder phonograph *costs less* than inferior competitors! There is not a single draw-back to your owning an Amberola *right now!*

Don't listen to the *claims* of other manufacturers—listen to their *machines*. Then come in and *compare* the matchless tone of the Amberola. Edison's wizardry will win you every time.

We'll expect you in *today*—now *don't* forget.

FREE Trial Offer

We will place an Amberola in your home for *3 Days' Trial*, which will not put you under the slightest obligation or expense. Come here, select an Amberola and a number of records and we'll send them to your home. At the end of 3 days, if you do not want the Amberola, we'll call and take it away. If you *do* want it, we'll arrange terms of payment to suit you.

PRICES $62.00 & up

T. L. McINTOSH & CO., Licensed Dealer
South Mountain - - - - - - Orntaio

We are qualified to fit and adjust Dr. Scholl's Foot Appliances for the relief of foot troubles

Hockey Skates & Boots

A full range of Ladies, Men's and Boy's Hockey Boots and Skates.

Boy's black or tan lightning hitch, hockey boots, sale price $2.00

Ladies hi-cut shoes, ankle supports and straps

We have skates to rent at 25c per evening. All kinds of warm and dry footwear for the family. Our famous 4 in 1 Visor coat sweater, the old reliable garment that we have sold you before still at old prices $5.00 to $9.00. Also pullovers in combination colors, A complete range of Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats, Hats and Caps, Underwear, Hosiery, Overalls, Mitts and Gloves, Fur Coats, Empress Shoes and Rubbers and all kinds of wearables, Etc.

G. BOYD, Winchester, Ont.

Flour and Feed.

We have a fairly complete stock of Flour and Feed. Cars arriving regularly.

Beach & Reveler

P.S.—We have a good heavy mare for sale.

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FIRE INSURANCE
I CAN PLACE YOUR RISKS in good reliable Companies either on the premium note or cash system. Special low rates on farm and residential property.
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If you want your plumbing and heating, "hot air, hot water or steam" done by mechanics who know how, just drop us a line, call up by phone or give us a call and we are at your service.
We can also supply you with gas engines, pump jacks, pumps, water system and stable equipment.
Jackson & Prescott
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UPHOLSTERING!
If you have any furniture which needs repairing and upholstering, let us know. A variety of fine leather tapestry. We guarantee it good as new. Write or phone No. 58, Chesterville.
Aguinick Bros.

Holly Rebekah Lodge No. 116
Meets First and Third Friday in the I.O.O.F. Hall, at 8 p.m.
WIN SUFFEL, N.G. TENA WILSON, Rec.-Sec.

PRICES DROPPED AT CHINESE LAUNDRY.
Owing to the war being over, Collars will go down to 2c. and Shirts down to 10c. To take effect on Dec. 4th, 1918. Also develop films and print pictures.
WONG MAI.

THOS. IRVING
Licensed Auctioneer
For the Province of Ontario.
55 4TH AVENUE - OTTAWA

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Our course includes Shorthand, Typewriting, Spelling, Penmanship, English, Correspondence, Office Work, Civil Service, etc.
Our STANDARD of instruction being 10% higher than any other, our graduates are preferred and given BETTER pay.
Our teachers know what to teach, and how to teach it, all having been practical stenographers.
It pays to attend the LARGEST and BEST.
D. E. HENRY, President.
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Willis Business College
Absolutely the Largest
Certainly the Best
N. I. HARRISON, PRESIDENT
H. E. PARISH, SEC.-TREAS.
Opposite the Citizen, Ottawa

A BIG DRIVE
for stenographers. For the past year the Civil Service Commission has been scouring the Country for competent stenographers. On Feb. 16th every Branch of the service was placed under the Commission, which means that the demands are doubled,
Gowling Business College
Ottawa, Ont.
makes a specialty of preparing candidates for these examinations. Start NOW and be ready for the Fall Round Up. Our school is open all summer.
H. W. Braithwaite, Principal
W. E. Gowling, President.

JOCK'S TERMS

A Tale of the Malta Hospitals.

By ALBERT G. MACKINNON.

CHAPTER II.

Jock did not waste time in his search, and next day, to his great delight, he heard that Sandy M'Gibb was a patient in St. Paul's Hospital, which was only a short distance from his own. To get a friend to wheel him over in his chair was an easy matter. It was not Jock's nature to do anything by halves, and so he could not rest until he had started on his errand of peacemaker.

He trusted to circumstances to guide him, and to give him an entrance into the hard heart whose lack of forgiveness was killing poor Roderick Macpherson.

"I hear ye're to get the Military Medal," Jock began tactfully as he drew up at Sandy's bed, "an', as a brither Scot, I've come to say hoo prood I am. I'm telt that ye brocht in fower wounded men efter that stunt at Saloneek."

"Ay, ane ower mony," was the gruff response.

"Dinna say that, mon. I hae seen the last ane ye saved, an' though he is gey bad, the doctors hope to pull him through, an' a better sodger there cudna be. Ye've helped the 'manpooer,' as they ca' it. But yer job's no richt done yet, an' I hae nae patience wi' falf-feenished wark."

"Div ye mean that I didna save Roderick Macpherson? Weel, if I didna, I dinna ken wha did or cud. I'll confess that I was verra near leavin' him in No Man's Land, but as I had risked sae muckle to find him, I determined to complete the job."

"But that' juist what ye havena done," interrupted Jock with some severity, which made the other open his eyes in wonder.

"Ay, I did that; an' it cost me this wound, worse luck!"

"Ye got him intil the trench, I admit; but that's no a'."

"Weel, it's for the doctors to dae the rest."

"Is it?"

Jock had a startling way of putting a question that seemed somehow to undermine all one's reasoning. Sandy certainly was taken aback. He was conscious that some axiom, whose sureness he had never doubted, was suddenly discovered to be rotten.

"If the doctors canna cure, wha can? Tell me that!" he demanded with some warmth, answering, Scot-like, question with question, in his determination to show that he could handle the gun of interrogation as well as his interviewer.

"You can," answered Jock, unable to restrain a smile, for he had most successfully led the conversation up to the point he desired. He had strategically won the dominating position.

"Me?" was the astonished reply. "I'm no a doctor."

"There are some pairts o' us medicines canna reach, but words can; an' Roderick's warst wound lies there. He's deein' o' remorse, an' its only cure is forgi'eness, an' it's only you that can speak the message o' pardon that'll pit new speerit intil him."

"He can dee, then," was the uncompromising response from the bed.

"An' the British Airmy'll hae lost a guid sodger a' through you. Mon, if I was a general, I wud mak' ye forgi'e him, or duck yer heid."

"Ye can dae what ye like; but when I think o' a' my past, an' hoo it was due tae Roderick Macpherson, it's no in me to pardon. I'm no made that wey. Sae ye needna fash yersel' wi' talkin'. I'm no the kind to be got roond wi' palaver."

Jock looked at the wounded man with some amazement and no little secret admiration. He had met his match. All his persuasive powers had failed. He had sense enough to see that it was useless to persist, that it would only render the other more stubborn in his resistance. So, with a curt "Good-day," he wheeled his chair round and out of the ward.

Defeat did not agree with Jock. He could not eat his meals, and he did not talk for thinking. His cheeriness vanished, and the ward felt the chill of its eclipse.

"What's wrong with you, Jock?" asked the nurse in surprise.

"There's naethin' the maitter wi' me but my brains," was the response, for he was cudgelling them to no purpose, and was angry with himself.

But Jock was lucky. Perhaps his luck consisted in always seizing his chances, and being on the lookout for them. Two days later he was still battling with the problem on his mind, when he overheard scraps of a conversation near him. An R.A.M.C. man who was going to Egypt, and whose boat had called at Malta, had come ashore to see a wounded friend in the next bed to Jock.

He was amusing his listener by giving an account of his voyage and describing his fellow-passengers.

"We have a Scottish nurse, a perfect brick," he was saying. "Her name is Janet Fraser, and she does credit to the clan."

"I wunner if she's frae Loch Darroch, by ony chance?" interrupted Jock.

The visitor looked round at him with curiosity. "Yes," he answered, "that is the parish she comes from. Do you know her?"

"No personally, though I hae been thinkin' a great deal aboot her this last day or twa. Is she mairrit yet?"

"I should think not, or I should not be so interested. I do not know why a girl like that keeps single."

"I ken," Jock replied with emphasis; "an' the reason does her credit. But she'll no remain unmairrit lang noo. In fact, she'll no leave Malta without bein' engaged."

"Well, it will have to be to myself, then," laughed the visitor. "The boat leaves to-morrow, and she is not coming ashore, and of the men on board I think I stand the best chance."

"She maun come ashore at ainee. Tell her a life is hingin' i' the balance. Gang an' bring her this meenit. It's maist imperative. Noo, dinna hesitate. She disna ken my name, sae there's nae use sayin' wha sent ye; but tell her that her ain future depends on it, an' the happiness o' three lives. Noo, haste ye."

There was something very commanding about Jock on occasions, and this was one of them. The visitor felt his mesmeric power, and did what many a nurse and doctor had done before—his bidding.

No sooner had his messenger gone than Jock got his chair, and calling for a volunteer to wheel him, set off for St. Paul's Hospital. He found Sandy M'Gibb in much the same mood as he had left him.

"Weel, Sandy, nae cheerier?" was his salutation. "I hae got news for ye, though, that'll mak' ye sit up an' brush yer hair. Wha div ye think I am gaun to bring to see ye?"

"No Roderick Macpherson, I hope, for I'll hae nane o' him, sae ye needna trouble."

"If that's yer speerit, I hae a guid mind no to bring her."

"Her? Wha?" asked Sandy with a new suspiciousness in his voice.

"Janet Fraser, of course. She's here in Malta."

Sandy's face flushed, the frown passed, and a softness crept into his voice. "Ay, I wud be richt gled to see her, an' wud be muckle indebted tae ye. Dae ye happen to ken, lad, if she's mairrit?"

"Na, she's no mairrit, an' for a verra guid reason."

"Why?"

"She'll no tak' them that want her, because she didna get the ane she wanted. She's been loyal tae ye a' thae years, Sandy, though ye dinna deserve it. Mind ye, it was only her mind that was turned against ye, an' no her hairt."

"Dae ye think sae, mon?" There were tears now in the wounded man's eyes and a tremor in his voice.

"Ay, I hae nae doots aboot that."

"Gang an' bring her at ainee. I'm fair reein' to see her noo," said Sandy, sitting up in bed and beginning to make himself tidy.

"No sae quick, Sandy. I hae got my terms."

"Terms?"

"Ye dinna expect me, surely, to dae a' this for naethin', an' tae a grumblin' body at best!"

"What dae ye want, then?" asked the other in surprise.

"That ye'll write wi' yer ain haund on a piece o' paper that ye forgi'e Roderick Macpherson frae the bottom o' yer hairt for a' the ill he has done ye, an' that ye'll never bear him a grudge. I'll no budge a step to get Janet until ye pit that intil my haunds, an' without me she canna find ye, for she disna ken ye're in Malta."

"Mon, ye hae got me fine," laughed Sandy. His hardened heart had been burst by the explosive of love, whose power Jock knew only too well.

The message of forgiveness was written, and Jock hurried with it to Roderick Macpherson, who could scarcely believe his eyes as he read it again and again.

"He forgi'es me," he cried with the exuberance of a new-found relief. "Mon, Jock, I'm thinkin' that the next best thing to forgi'ein' is bein' forgi'en."

When Jock got back to his ward Janet Fraser was there. In simple words he told her the whole tale.

"It was I who did the great wrong in ever doubting Sandy," she cried.

"He'll gie ye that a' richt," answered Jock. "He's learned the art o' it."

He took her to her former lover, and then he left them alone. They did not notice him slipping away—they were too busy forgiving each other.

(The End.)

POULTRY WANTED
All kinds of Live Poultry wanted
Wool Wanted
I buy all kinds of Hides.
Meyer Sweet
Phone 81 - - Winchester

MONUMENTS!
STUBBS & GIBSON
Manufacturers and importers of Marble and Granite Monuments, Cemetery Fences, Coping, Etc.
Only the best of imported and Canadian Materials used.
Skilled labor employed.
Shops at Winchester, Ont., and Farran's Point, Ont.

Thrift is the Remedy.

Whenever an individual goes on a wild debauch nature presents her bill. The individual is compelled to pay before he is restored to normal condition. Whenever a person suffers from a long run of fever due to internal or external causes nature presents her bill. The patient has to pay in suffering and anguish. In neither case can the patient expect to be restored save after a long, tedious and heart rending period of recuperation. The price of exchange is the price of an international spree—nature's bill for the wild debauch known as war, in which several nations have recently indulged. It took four years to burn up and destroy half the wealth of Europe. It is not reasonable to suppose that the period of restoration will be less than the period of destruction.

There is no sound reason for the alarming cry of "chaos in the world's business" because of the unprecedented fall in the rate of international exchange. Nothing can be gained—the patients will not recover any sooner by agitating them and alarming their neighbors. Nothing in the world but time, patience, economy, thrift, production and energy will cure the disease and restore international health. Health will come, provided speculators, traders in "internationalism" and quack theorists permit the laws of trade and common sense to work out a sane and complete solution.

Odd Facts About Eggs.

The Academy of Science in Philadelphia, some years ago, lost an egg. Presumably it was stolen. It was the egg of a California condor, and worth a lot of money.

Only seven eggs of that bird are known to exist in collections. It frequents the most inaccessible peaks in Southern California, and hatches its young at dizzy heights in caves in the faces of cliffs. Thus the task of procuring an egg is one involving utmost danger.

The species, a gigantic vulture, has been almost exterminated. Cattlemen and sheepmen poison carcasses to destroy wolves and bears; the condors eat the bait and die.

That an ostrich egg may be dangerous, if overripe, was discovered a while ago by Doctor Bauer, of the Smithsonian Institution. While he was boring a hole in one, it exploded, the flying fragments cutting him badly.

The eggs of some orioles are marked with grotesque figures, often resembling Chinese characters. Experts in Oriental languages have on occasions been asked to read them, but no satisfactory translation has been obtained.

Aerial Freight Line for Mexico.

Down in Sinaloa, Mexico, it is proposed by a British company to use aeroplanes in the transportation of mining supplies and ores. The aircraft would be used to carry machinery and supplies to the numerous gold and silver mines in the State of Sinaloa and to return with bullion for the market. The particular idea is new, although flying machines already have been adopted for certain forms of commercial usage.

Inquiries already have been made to the British Vice Consul at Mazatlan as to the feasibility of the plan. Such an air service would operate between the mines and the railway stations, and Mazatlan would be made the distributing point for machinery and supplies and the concentration point for local mining products destined for shipment to the United States by rail and water. The planes could not be expected to carry but a few tons each.

Nearly all of the mines are located in the mountains from thirty to more than one hundred and fifty miles from Mazatlan, and due to the absence of roads the mining companies experience much difficulty in transportation. A problem to be considered is the locating and putting in order of landing fields for the aircraft, because almost all of the mines are situated in rough, hilly or mountainous country where level spots large enough for the purpose of establishing landings and hangars are scarce.

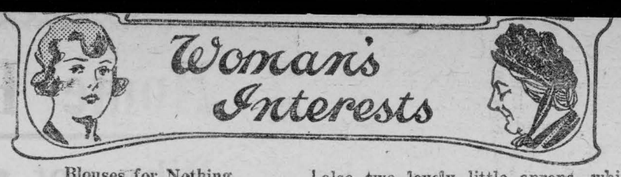
To Chase Hurricanes by Boat.

Weather reporting is generally regarded as the mildest of occupations, but it will become one of the most adventuresome and romantic if the idea of a Weather Bureau official is put into effect. The plan calls for a number of swift, staunch vessels to pursue tropical storms through Atlantic and Mexican Gulf waters and report them by wireless for the protection of the coasts. These storms frequently center far out at sea, without affecting land barometers until it is too late.

Island of Sulphur.

There is an island in New Zealand nearly three miles in circumference that is almost entirely composed of sulphur, mixed with selenium and a few other minerals.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.



Blouses for Nothing.

Women are frequently taxed with being hopelessly extravagant in matters of dress, but I think many men are equally culpable; and my brother Jim is one of them. I readily admit that his taste in ties and socks and shirts is perfect, and it is a long time since I gave up buying anything, even in the way of a present for him, because he is so difficult to please. There is one thing which I have often envied him, and that is the dainty colorings and soft material of his shirts.

"Mab," he remarked the other morning at breakfast, "these colored shirts of mine must have shrunk in the washing, or I have put on flesh whilst I've been in the Army, for I tried to put on three this morning and failed. You had better bestow them on one of your many proteges, or give them away to the rag-man."

"It does seem a pity to waste them, they are so pretty," I replied.

"Why not make blouses out of them?" he cynically suggested, knowing my weakness for a big stock of that form of garment.

"Good idea, brother mine," said I. "It is the most sensible thing you have said for a long time."

No sooner had he left the house, than I went upstairs to his room, where he had left the shirts lying in a heap on the floor. One was a pale rose color, the other an azure blue, and the third a faint, fanciful stripe in blues and green, my favorite shades.

I unpicked the neckband the sleeves and the side seams, and, with the aid of a good shirt pattern, experienced no difficulty in cutting the blouse out. The fronts were a fair width, but a few pin-tucks put that right; the box-pleat, the buttons, and the buttonholes answered the same purpose as originally; the back, with its saddle, required to be cut rather smaller, and so had the sleeves. I quickly ran up the seams on the machine, fitted the shirt on, and made a few trifling alterations.

The original cuffs and the pearl buttons were requisitioned, and saved all but the work of stitching them on. A cutting of the material was utilized for the collar, which fastened at the back; another scrap served for the slot at the back for the drawstring, and my blouse, of which I was very proud, looked quite smart.

I fell heir to his under-vests for the same reason, and, elated by the success of my former experiment, I bethought me of turning them to account for winter slip-bodices. They were little the worse for wear, and were made of fine white flannel. I unpicked an old bodice which fitted well, also the flannels, and cut the different parts quite easily.

Few men wear white shirts nowadays, and there were a dozen or more taking space up in my brother's wardrobe, and Jim's suggestion of blouses occurred again. Why not make myself a few new ones, and trim them differently and according to fashion and fancy? I had a well-fitting pattern by me, and it was the simplest thing in the world to cut the garment out from the body, and the sleeves only required reducing. I applied a sprawly design of marguerites to the front, for I had cut it with a back fastening, and I worked the pattern in white, with a touch of yellow silk for the centres. I tucked the cuffs, and an uncommon blouse was the result.

The idea, in my estimation, was too good to keep to myself, so I confided it to my cousin, who confessed that she had made some time before several dainty camisoles from old white shirts, also two lovely little aprons, which find favor with careful housewives when they are wearing a nice frock and must undertake a little work. She trimmed them, either with a tiny frill of the linen or else with lace.

A married friend of hers used her husband's shirts for babies' dresses and pinafores, and also for pillow slips.

Sponge Box or Bread Raiser.

In making bread in cold weather the housekeeper often finds it difficult to hold her sponge or dough at the right temperature so that it will rise in the required length of time. She will find a sponge box or bread raiser a great help in keeping the proper temperature.

Such a box can be made from an ordinary dry goods packing box. A convenient size is 26x20x20 inches. About ten inches from the bottom of the box, a shelf made of slats or strips of wood rests on cleats fastened to the sides of the box. A second shelf is placed four inches above the lower one. The shelves can be removed when cleaning the box. On the under side of the lower shelf, a sheet of galvanized iron slightly wider than the shelf is inserted. This piece of metal is curved, in order to make it slip in and stay in place securely. This prevents scorching of the lower shelf when the lamp is placed below, and also helps to distribute the heat more evenly.

Several small holes are bored in the lower and upper parts of the sides and in the top of the box to promote circulation of air. A cork which has been bored through the centre to admit a straight thermometer is inserted in one of the holes in the top. Any Fahrenheit chemical themometer that registers as high as one hundred degrees can be used. Such a thermometer may be purchased from almost any hardware dealer.

The temperature of the box should be kept as near eighty-six degrees F. as possible if bread is being made in the quick way. However, if the sponge is set overnight, sixty-five to seventy degrees is the better temperature until the dough is made in the morning, after which the temperature may be increased to eighty-six degrees. The temperature in the box may be varied by raising or lowering the flame of the lamp, or by using warm or cold water in the shallow pan.

To avoid all danger of fire, the box should be lined with asbestos or tin when a kerosene lamp is used for heating the box. If an electric light is used, the lining will not be necessary. A sixteen candle-power light will heat the box nicely. A small and inexpensive night lamp is placed in the bottom of the box, and a shallow pan of water is placed on the lower shelf so that the air in the box will be kept moist.

The door is hinged and fastened with a thumb latch or hook and staple.

Lots of men fail at a job, not because they can't do it, but because they won't.

It is easier and cheaper to pick out loafing from laying hens than it is to pay their board with the present high prices of feed.

"It is better to follow even the shadow of the best than to remain content with the worst."

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

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THOS. FAULKNER
SOLE AGENT - - - MOREWOOD



The ice-breaker "Lady Grey," which has been trying unsuccessfully to release or reach the Canadian Merchant Marine steamer "Canadian Spinner," which is caught in the ice-pack in the lower St. Lawrence.

CROWN JEWELS GUARD DOUBLED

Thick, Hectagonal Steel Barrier at Tower of London.

A despatch from London says:—Never have the British Crown jewels been more heavily guarded than now. In consequence they are to be seen at the Tower of Lonodn only through windows in a thick hectagonal steel barrier erected around the showcase in which they have been on view for years in this historic place.

It is only symtomatic of the extreme care with which this famous collections of jewels is being guarded as a consequence of score of robberies by astute theieves. Besides the steel barriers around the Crown jewels the guard has been doubled in the room where the jewels are shown and every person entering the room is closely watched. To obtain a view of the jewels it is necessary to peer through small windows with prison-like bars in them. The famous Cullinan and Kohinoor diamonds are represented by "dummies."

Although Scotland Yard is reticent about the suggestion that some of the craftiest international crooks are now at work, it is known that the detectives suspect that some criminals active before the war were engaged in recent sensational robberies.

French Birth Rate Shows Big Increase

A despatch from Paris says:—A large increase in the birth rate is shown by statistics for the month of December, the rate in Paris having doubled since the beginning of the year.

Last January the birth rate was 9.5 per thousand, while for the present month the rate exceeds 18 per thousand.

Deaths have decreased from 18 per thousand in January to 14 per thousand this month. The number of marriages is also increasing.

Prince Begins Tour to India March 1

A despatch from London says:—The Prince of Wales starts his journey to New Zealand and Australia and India on March 1. He will be away until Christmas.

Million and Half Germans Killed

A despatch from Berlin says:—Official statistics just made public, places the number of Germans killed in battle 1,500,000. These figures do not include those who died in prison camps.

Consider Prince of Wales as First Irish Governor

A despatch from London says:—Serious consideration is being given in high quarters to the question whether the Prince of Wales should not take the position of Viceroy of Ireland under the new system of government which the Emerald Isle will get sooner or later. The matter, however, is not pressing. For some time ahead the Prince will be fully occupied by his visit to India, with later journeys to Australia and South Africa.

The English Royal family has at no time been personally identified with the rule of Ireland within Ireland. The exception of William, Prince of Orange, does not count, as he was there solely as a suppressor of revolution. That other Prince of Wales who became George IV. would have gone to Ireland as Lord-Lieutenant and Missioner of Conciliation if Pitt had acquiesced.

Art Windows Restored to Paris

A despatch from Paris, says:—The valuable and ancient stained-glass windows of the Paris churches that were removed to places of safety during the bombardment of the capital by German long-range guns are being rapidly replaced.

The wonderful medieval glass of Notre Dame and the Sainte-Chappelle has already been returned, and now the windows of five other old churches, Saint-Gervais, Saint-Severin, Saint-Merry, Saint-Etienne du Mont and Saint-Germain l'Auxerrois, are to be put back. These are all very fine specimens of renaissance art.

The windows of only one of the old Paris churches were seriously damaged by the war, those of Saint-Denis, which were partly shattered by the explosion at Courneuve.

Mummies Still in Wartime Hiding

A despatch from London says:—Although the armistice was signed more than a year ago, Egyptian mummies belonging to the British Museum are still lying in cold, damp underground tunnels of a building where they were reinterred so that they might not be injured by Zeppelin raids.

Previously having spent centuries in the tombs of kings in Egypt, if they could speak the mummies would resent this troglodytic existence, but school children have spoken for them. They want to see the mummies again, but the museum is still closed to the public and the mummies are still left in their hiding places of Zeppelin days.

Weekly Market Report

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $2.80; No. 2 Northern, $2.77; No. 3 Northern, $2.73, in store Fort William.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 93¼c; No. 3 C.W., 90c; extra No. 1 feed, 90¼c; No. 1 feed, 88¼c; No. 2 feed, 85c, in store Fort William.

Manitoba barley — No. 3 C.W., $1.65; No. 4 C.W., $1.60; rejected, $1.34¾; feed, $1.34¾, in store Fort William.

Ontario oats—No. 9 white, 95 to 98c according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, $2.00 to $2.01; No. 2 do., $1.97 to $2.03; No. 3 do., $1.93 to $1.99, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights.

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

Peas—No. 2, $2.75.

Barley—Malting, $1.60 to $1.65, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—$1.32 to $1.35, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 3, $1.65 to $1.70, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—Government standard, $13.25 Toronto.

Ontario flour—Government standard, $9.30 to $9.45, Montreal and Toronto, in jute bags. Prompt shipment.

Millfeed — Car lots — Delivered Montreal freight bags included — Bran, per ton, $45; shorts, per ton, $50 to $52; good feed flour, $3.15 to $3.25.

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

Straw—Car lots, per ton, $14.50 to $15.50, track, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale.

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 43 to 44c; prints, 48 to 50c, Creamery, fresh made solids, 60 to 61c; prints, 62 to 63c.

Eggs—Held, 52 to 54c; new laid, 80 to 85c.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30c; roosters, 25c; fowl, 20 to 25c; geese, 28 to 30c; ducklings, 30 to 32c; turkeys, 50 to 53c; squabs, doz., $4.50.

Live poultry—Spring chickens, 19 to 20c; roosters, 20c; fowl, 18 to 22c; geese, 22c; ducklings, 22c; turkeys, 37 to 40c.

Cheese—New, large, 31½ to 32c; twins, 32 to 32½c; triplets, 33 to 33½c; Stilton, 34 to 35c.

Beans — Canadian, hand-picked, bushel, $5.25 to $5.75; primes, $4.25 to $4.75; Japans, $5.50 to $5.75; Limas 17½ to 18½c.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 27 to 28c; 10-lb. tins, 25 to 26c; 60-lb. tins, 25c; buckwheat, 60-lb. tins, 18 to 20c; comb, 16-oz., $6.00 to $6.50 doz.; 10-oz., $4.25 to $4.50 doz.

Maple products—Syrup, per imperial gal., $4.25; per 5 imperial gals., $4.00; sugar, lb., 29 to 30c.

Provisions—Wholesale.

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 34 to 36c; do., heavy, 29 to 30c; cooked, 47 to 50c; rolls, 30 to 31c; breakfast bacon, 40 to 44c; backs, plain, 48 to 50c; boneless, 52 to 54c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 31 to 32c; clear bellies, 30 to 31c.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 29 to 29½c; tubs, 29½ to 30c; pails, 29¾ to 30¼c; prints, 30 to 30½c. Compound, tierces, 27½ to 28c; tubs, 28 to 28½c; pails, 28¼ to 28¾c; prints, 29½ to 30c.

Montreal Markets.

Montreal, Jan. 6.—Oats; extra No. 1 feed $1.06½; flour, new standard grade, $13.25 to $13.55; rolled oats, bag 90 lbs., $4.75 to $5.00; shorts, $42.25; middlings, $52.25; hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $24.00 to $25.00; cheese, finest easterns, 25 to 28c; butter, choice creamery, 67 to 67½c; butter, seconds, 62 to 63c; eggs, fresh, $1.00 to $1.10; eggs, selected, 65c; eggs, No. 1 stock, 57c; eggs, No. 2 stock, 53 to 55c; potatoes, per bag, car lots, $2.25 to $2.50; dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $25.00 to $25.50; lard, pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 29 to 31c.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 6.—Choice heavy steers, $13.00 to $13.25; good heavy steers, $12.50 to $13.00; butchers' cattle, choice, $11.75 to $12.00; do., good, $10.50 to $11.00; do., medium, $9.00 to $9.50; do., common, $6.50 to $7.00; bulls, choice, $10.00 to $11.00; do., medium, $9.00 to $9.25; do., rough, $7.00 to $7.25; Butcher cows, choice, $10.00 to $11.00; do., good, $9.25 to $9.50; do., medium, $8.25 to $8.50; do., common, $6.50 to $7.00; stockers, $7.50 to $10.00; feeders, $10.00 to $11.50; canners and cutters, $5.25 to $6.25; milkers, good to choice, $110 to $175; do., common and medium, $65 to $75; springers, $90 to $175; Light ewes, $7 to $8.50; Yearlings, $9 to $10.50; spring lambs, per cwt., $17.50 to $18.50; calves, good to choice, $18 to $21; hogs, fed and watered, $18.25 to $19; do., weighed off cars, $18.50 to $19.25; do., f.o.b., $17.25 to $18.00; do., do., to farmers, $17.00 to $17.50.

World's Largest Bible, to Aid Crusade of 1921

A despatch from London, says:—What is said to be the world's largest Bible is now being written by hand by leading men and women of the United Kingdom. Among those who are participating in the work are: King George, Queen Mary, the Prince of Wales, and the Cabinet Ministers.

The book will contain the complete text of the Authorized Version from Genesis o Revelations, and there is space in it for 12,000 hand-written contributions. It will be 5 feet 2 inches high and 3 feet 6 inches wde. Twelve large goatskins were required for the binding, which is done in red Levant Morocco leather.

This huge book will be exhibited in various places, the idea being to attract support to the Bible crusade in 1921. It is even hoped to take it overseas to the Dominions, where it would be shown in a motor car provided with a folding platform and pulpit.

Souvenirs For Relatives.

A despatch from London says:—Relatives of British soldiers who fell in the war are to receive copper plaques upon which are inscribed the hero's name and the motto: "He died for freedom and honor."

The plaques are about five inches in diameter and show the British lion overcoming the Prussian eagle.

Nearly a million relatives will receive these souvenirs, which are being made in a government factory at Acton.

Olympic to Resume Her Run Equipped as an Oil Burner

A despatch from New York says:—The 46,000-ton British passenger steamer Olympic, of the White Star Line, which made her last trip as a troop transport in August will be restored to her run in March, it was announced here at the office of the line. The Olympic, when she next appears, will be an oil burner— the first of the large passenger steamers to be so equipped.

Cairo Air Route Started.

A despatch from London says:—An air route from Cairo to Cape Town has been established by an all-British firm. The first part of the flight is from Cairo to Nimud, a distance of 1,500 miles; the second leg is from Nimud to Abercorn, and the last is to Cape Town, roughly 2,000 miles.

Only Clemenceau For President

A despatch from Paris says:—Political circles believe that the name of Premier Clemenceau will be the only one submitted to Parliament when the election for President of the French Republic takes place, according to The Echo de Paris.



SIR WM. OSLER

The noted physician, who died at Oxford, England, in his 71st year. He was born at Bond Head, near Port Hope.



Youngest member of British House of Commons, Hon. Esmund Harmsworth, son of Lord Rothermere and nephew of Lord Northcliffe, who was recently elected M.P. for Thanet, being congratulated by his supporters. He is only 21 years old.

France Confident at New Year

A despach from Paris, says:—France began the new year with far greater confidence than the last. This is in spite of formidable handicaps such as the balance of trade running against her at the rate of about 1,500,000,000 francs a month, about 50 per cent. depreciation of the exchange value of the franc and the consequent difficulty of procuring raw materials and machines urgently needed for reconstruction.

France's renewed confidence is derived directly from the result of the recent elections. These are regarded here as having definitely stabilized internal politics, ended all danger of revolutionary agitation for some time to come and brought about a better atttude by capital and labor toward the immense effort before France.

Economists and financiers who have weighed all the elements of the situation admit that France still is in a most difficult situation, but see indications of great improvement before the end of another year.

How to Make Scrapple.

Scrapple is made of the waste pieces of meat, the trimmings of the hams and shoulders; the head, the heart, a small piece of the liver, and the skins from the lard and sausage meat. The ears, carefully cleansed and the cartilage removed, may be used. The head is split between the jaws, and, after the tongue is taken out, is split the other way. Cut off the snout, remove the jaw and nasal cavities. Put the head meat and skins into the boiler with water to cover them, the rest of the meat following fifteen minutes later. Boil until the meat leaves the bones, chop it fine, strain the liquor and add to it enough water to make five parts liquid to three of meat. Set the liquid to boiling, stirring in cornmeal to make a moderately thick mush, stirring all the time. Or half cornmeal and half buckwheat-meal may be used. Then put in the meat, mixing thoroughly, and season to taste with salt, red and black pepper, and either sage, sweet marjoram or thyme, which ever flavor you prefer. The cornmeal should be fine, made of new corn, well dried before grinding, and there should be about as much of it as of the meat. Put the scrapple away in pans in a cold place. To cook, cut the scrapple into slices, lay in a pan containing hot fat and fry quickly until brown.

Farmers can not cope with city people in the struggle for a square deal with an inadequate and antiquated country school system. Education is one of the principal factors in this struggle.

IRELAND.

Captain C. B. Calvey, R.A.S.C., Ranelagh road, Dublin, has been appointed to the Order of the British Empire.

The death is announced at Malin Hall, County Donegal, of George Miller Harvey, D.L., in his eighty-first year.

The one hundred and sixty-fifth annual meeting of the Meath Hospital was held recently, James Mahony presiding.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Major A. Marshall, eldest son of the late J. Marshall, Ravenhill road, Belfast.

Sir James Campbell, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland, has accepted the position of Vice-Chancellor of Dublin University.

Isaac Goldwater of Dublin, was fined £5 for sending a quantity of beef to Isaac Strongwater, London, without a license.

Captain Clark has received instructions from the Admiralty to close down the naval transport base at Dublin and Kingstown.

Hugh Barrie, of the Irish Department of Technical Instruction, has taken over the duties of the Earl of Granard of the Food Control Committee.

J. Armstrong, St. G. Brown, Henry E. Brown, Dublin, and Griffith E. Jones, Port Arlington, have been admitted Freemen of the City of Dublin.

A service in commemoration of the officers and men of the Wiltshire Regiment who fell in the war was held in Arbor Hill Garrison Church, Dublin.

RED MENACE ON AFGHAN BORDER

Alarming Situation Exists in Trans-Caspian.

A despatch from London says:—A threatening situation exists in the trans-Caspia, where the Bolsheviki claim that they have occupied Djebel station, 80 miles east of Kraenovodis, in their advance toward that town.

Red reinforcements continue to arrive in he Mery region of Trans-Caspia from Central Russia. This makes the menace along the Persian and Afghan borders critical.

The Red propaganda is increasing in intensity, and all the evidence indicates that the Soviet Government entertains far-reaching anti-British designs in Central Asia.

Poison gas weighing fifteen thousand tons was supplied to the British armies in the field in 1918.

SCOTLAND.

Sir Thomas Munro has been appointed clerk to the Lanark Education Authority.

Irvine has already four hosiery factories, and plans have lately been passed for another.

The D.S.O. has been conferred on Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton Meikle, of Barskimming and Lochibo.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. W. R. Dewar, son of Peter Dewar, Rutherglen.

Dr. Robinson, D.S.O., has been appointed medical officer to the hospital at Hamilton Barracks.

Mr. and Mrs. George Randall, 17 Citadel street, Leith, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Gunn, of Hill street, Garnethill, recently celebrated their golden wedding.

The Order of the British Empire, military division, has been conferred on Major P. McIntyre, Greenock.

The death is announced of Lieut. William Morrison Cowan, youngest son of Sir John Cowan, Edinburgh.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain Duncan Malloch, a graduate of Edinburgh University.

Lt.-Col. Alexander Campbell, son of A. D. Campbell, Bellevue crescent, Edinburgh, has been appointed a C.M.G.

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Hugh McLean, R.A.F., son of Hugh McLean, Greenock.

Major W. L. Campbell, son of H. Campbell, burgh engineer of Edinburgh, has been awarded the Military Cross.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captain G. A. Rusk, Black Watch, a son of Councillor Rusk, Edinburgh.

Wm. Fordyce, who has been headmaster of Merry Street Public School, Motherwell, has sent in his resignation.

W. R. Dawson, of East Park Public School, Maryville, has been appointed headmaster of Willowbank Public School.

The Order of St. Sava has been conferred on Very Rev. Dr. Cooper, Glasgow University, by the King of the Serbians.

Ayrshire has an acreage under crops and grass of three hundred and fourteen thousand nine hundred and sixty-one acres.

The total subscriptions to the Ramsay Memorial Fund, for the teaching of chemistry in Glasgow University, are now £43,000.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Capt. T. F. S. Sutherland, son of Mrs. Sutherland, 34 Ann street, Edinburgh.

A brass tablet in memory of those who fell in the war has been unveiled in Erskine Parish Church by Sir Thomas Glen Coats.

The Edinburgh Scrap Metal and Free Gift Fund was the means of raising over £2,000 for the Prisoners of War Care Committee.

The D.S.O. has been awarded to Lieut.-Col. James S. MacLeod, a brother of Sir Lorne MacLeod, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

Provost McMillan, Greenock, presided at the annual dinner of the Inverkip Society, the oldest in the country, having been formed in 1798.

Making and Canning Sausage.

Use the tenderloins and all lean pieces of meat cut off in trimming or shaping for sausage meat; also cut up a shoulder if needed. If the sausage meat seems to be rather poor, cut up a jowl. This mixed in will make plenty of fat, and is also an excellent way to utilize fat jowl, If you make a large quantity, two or three jowls may be used to god advantage.

Cut the meat into small or narrow strips, wash nicely and run through the food chopper, cutting it quite fine. Season to taste with salt, black pepper, red pepper and sage, working all in thoroughly.

As to canning, we use the same method as for tomatoes, peaches and apples. Wash jars and tops clean. When ready to can, have a pan of real hot water, about two and one-half inches deep, sitting on the apron or edge of the range. Put the jar in sidewise, roll over and over, drain and then put back into the water again. Also put tops and rubbers into the hot water. You are now ready to begin canning.

Fry the sausage in small cakes a little more than half done and pack closely in the jars. When pars are full, put into each about three tablesponfuls of the hot grease, then put rubber on and screw top on tightly. Turn the jar bottom-upward on a shelf in a cold place. This will cause the grease to run to the top, and when cold will make the jar air-tight or sealed. We have kept sausage by the above method until June, and it was as sweet as when first canned. When the jar is opened for use, the sausage will have to be fried a little more. This thoroughly cooks it and makes it taste just like fresh sausage.

In the Near Future.

"Say, what's the matter?" demanded the passenger on board the interplanet express, as he glanced at the speed indicator. "We have slowed down to nine hundred miles an hour!"

"It's on account of passing through the Milky Way, sir," an officer explained courteously. "You see, due to its churning action, the propeller has become clogged with butter."

BRINGING UP FATHER



No Advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents first insertion, 25c each subsequent insertion. Adv't that make over one inch and less than two inches 75c first insertion, 35c each subsequent insertion All local notices, or readers, charged at rate of 10 cents per line each insertion.

Found

A parcel of linen collars, evidently intended for laundry, found on the road to the station await owner at the Press Office on payment for this advt

House and Lot For Sale.

A frame house, good stable and one acre more or less, situated one mile east of Morewood. For information required apply to Geo. C Reveler, Winchester, or W. H. Gardner, Cornwall, Ont.

COWS FOR SALE.

Four high grade Holstein milch cows, soon to freshen. Apply to.
36-39 Edwin Baker.

FOR SALE

2 cows, grade Holsteins, just freshened for sale. Apply to
James A. Parker,
R. R. No. 1, Inkerman
32-tf.

WOOD FOR SALE.

Wood for sale, in Carruther's Bush south east of Winchester Springs. Apply at the Bush or to the undersigned.
M. F. Beach Co., Ltd.
35-37 c Winchester.

NOTICE

Owing to the recent raise in prices, from now on, Collars will be 2½ c. and Shirts 11 cts.

WONG MAI,
Winchester Laundry.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Solid brick house on south side of Main Street, 1st door east of Casselman's store. For further imformation apply to undersigned.
f. C. L. Casselman.

FOR SALE.

A Steel Range, almost as good as new. Apply to.
S. J. McCrea,
30 tf. c Winchester.

1920

Pocket and Office Diaries,
Peloubets Notes S, S. Lessons,
New Canadian Hymnals, with music,
Methodist Hymn Books,
Presbyterian Books of Praise,
The latest books of fiction,
School Supplies,

J. G. Challies

"The Book Store."

WINCHESTER - - ONT

WHITTEKER THE OPTICIAN

WILL BE AT

Winchester, Monday ..... Feb 9
Chesterville, Tuesday .....Feb 10

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, at Hotel Winchester, in the village of Winchester, Ontario, on

Wednesd y the 14th day of January, A. D. 1920.

at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property in two parcels, viz:

Parcel 1. The west half of lot number eight (8) in the fourth concession of the Township of Winchester, in the County of Dundas, containing by admeasurement one hundred acres be the same more or less.

Parcel 2. The East Three Quarters of lot number seven (7) in the fourth concession of the Township of Winchester in the County of Dundas, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less.

The above described parcels of land have suitable farm buildings erected on each parcel. The property is excellent farm land and near the villages of Winchester and Chesterville.

For terms of sale and conditions apply

Lawson & Cass,
Chesterville, Ont.,
Solicitors for Vendor.

Dated this first day of December, A. D., 1919.
32-36.

Chevrolet Car For Sale

We have o ne 1918 Model Chevrolet for sale cheap.

It has 4 new tires and tubes, new set of slip covers, it is newly painted and motor completely overhauled.

A new one costs about $1000

We are asking **$600.00**

For this one, which should be as good a value as one can get in this make of car.

Come in and see it as we are bound to sell it.

LANNIN'S GARAGE
Winchester Ontario

Philip Brooks says "liberty is the fullest opportunity for a man to do and be the very best that is in his personal nature to do and to be".

Again he says" This then is freedom—everything is part of the enfranchisement of a man which helps to put him in the place where he can do his best," These utterances are the very embodiment of wisdom. If the citizens of any State conclude that certain things have only been fetters hampering and hindering true development, and legislate accordingly, we do not think that any little company who may arrogate to themselves the title of "The Citizens' Liberty League" have any real ground of complaint. We are governed by majorities. "Vox populi, yox Dei." The voice of the people is the voice of God. What at a hasty glance may seem to be a restriction is only the opening of a door to a larger fuller life.

Wm. Philip.

Morewood.

Mr. Editor:

You must excuse me for the liberty I take in writing you in reference to a suggestion that was made in the Press some time ago in reference to some kind of a war memorial for Winchester to commemorate the memory of those boys from Winchester and surrounding country who fell in the great world war. I dont see any thing more about it, but I would like to see something done in the way of a memial of some kind. I would suggest voluntary subscriptions and ask through the Press all the old boys and girls that call Winchester their old home, and there are a host of them settled in most all the towns and cities from Ontario to the coast and some of them are settled in the United States, and a good many of them have made a success and I don't think there is one of them but has a soft spot for Winchester, and would willingly subscribe to some kind of a memorial for Winchester if they were asked through the Winchester Press, for I think a good number of them take the home paper. Now Mr. Editor I don't want to be bold but you mention this suggestion to some of the citizens and see what they think of the suggestion to, and maybe Mr. Cameron would make his offer good that he made for the building of a skating rink and give it towards a memorial of some kind but I think a Hospital would be a good memorial for Winchester.

Yours,
Joshua Annable.

Consolidated Schools, Their Accommodations And Equipment.

The regulation among other things require the following accommodations:

1. A site of at least five acres which must be approved by the local P. S. Inspector and the Minister of Education, This is intended to provide ample playground for both boys and girls, ornamental lawns, garden plots, an area for experimental Agriculture and a small for estry lot containing the trees and shrubs native to the locality.

2, The building shall contain the ordinary class rooms, halls, assembly room. teachers' room, two laboratory rooms—one for household science, the other for manual training and agriculture. An auditorium either separate from other rooms or a suite of rooms which may be thrown into one by operating folding doors.

It must also be fitted with the modern improvements available in the locality such as a proper heating and ventilating system, electric lights, sanitary inside closets and a good water system.

The equipment shall include all that is perscribed for the ordinary Public School and in addition the equipment necessary for the teaching of Manual Training, Household Science and Agriculture. The equipment also includes a piano or other musical instrument and a projection lantern.

If High School work is carried on then it must also be properly equipped for doing so.

It is the intention of the Department that these Consolidated Schools provide the Rural communities with all the advantages to be obtained in schools in Towns and Cities and thus make it unnecessary for pupils to leave the farm in order to get a High School Education.

In Memoriams, 1 inch 75 cts. over 1 inch $1.00.

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of our dear husband and daddy G. Ross Baldwin who departed this life in his 25th year, Jan. 19, 1919.

It is not the tears at the moment shed
That tell how beloved is the soul that has fled,
But the tears through many a long night wept
And the sad rememberance so fondly kept;
We mourn for you dear Ross but not without show
For a heart that mourns sincerely, grieves silently and low.

Inserted by Wife and baby George.

In loving memory of our dear brother G. Ross Baldwin, who passed away just one year ago Jan. 19th, 1919.

In the grave yard calmly sleeping
Where the sweetest flowers wave,
Lies the one we love so dearly
In his cold and silent grave,
He will never be forgotten
Never will his memory fade,
Sweetest thoughts will always linger
O'er the grave where he is laid.

Inserted by brother and sister Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Baldwin.

In loving memory of our dear son G. Ross Baldwin who departed this life Jan. 19th, 1919.

About a year ago our hopes were running high
That nurses and physicians could save our darling boy,
But God saw fit to take him, it must be for the best
He's only on the other shore waiting for the rest,
But, Oh! how hard it is to part with one we loved so dear
The heart no greater trial knows, no sorrow more severe.

Inserted by father and mother.

Card of Thanks, 1 inch 75c over 1 inch $1.00

Card of Thanks.

Mr. George Laing wishes to thank his many friends and neighbors for sympathy shown to the family in their recent bereavement.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Live Stock & Implements.

Having sold my farm, I will sell by Public Auction, on Lot N. W. ¼ of 10, 8 con, 3½ miles North East of Winchester village on

Wednesday, Jan. 28, 1920.

Commencing at One O'Clock sharp, the following:

CATTLE.

26 head pure bred and high grade Ayshire and grade Holstein cattle, consisting of 4 pure bred Ayshire cows, 1 pure bred heifer 3 years old in calf, 1 two year pure bred Ayshire heifer in calf, 1 pure bred calf 6 mons old, 7 high grade Ayshire cows, 1 three year old grade Ayshire heifer in calf, 2 two year old heifers in in calf, 2 high grade Ayshire yearlings, 1 herd bull, John Netherhall No. 60534 calved April 9th, 1918, by Netherhall Sir Douglas 28536. This bull is bred from the famous Netherhall strain of Ayrshires and has the best of R. O. P. backing; 1 pure bred Ayshire bull 1½ years old fit for service, 4 grade holstein cows. These cattle are bred from some of the best strain in America and of good size with the best of teets. All the younger stock are sired by White Prince of Briarcrest a grandson of Lessensock Durward Lily. A number have already freshened others will he by time of sale.

HORSES.

1 Purcheon mare 6 yrs, weighs 1400 lbs. 1 brood mare suppose to be in foal, imported Purcheon horse, Reguloid.

SWINE

1 pure bred Burkshire brood sow 5 shoats 100 lbs each 100 white Leghorn hens, a number of pure bred cockerels.

MACHINERY

1 new Fordson Tractor with Oliver, No. 7-12 inch bottom plow belt, pulley, cover etc, 1 cultivator suitable for tractor. set of disc harrows 16 x 16 ft, set 15 ft drag harrows, 2 furrow plough, 2 walking ploughs, I champion hoe drill, Massey Harris binder with sheaf carrier 6 ft cut nearly new, new International mowing machine 5 ft cut, Dain 6 ft hay loader, International side delivery rake, sulky rake, McCormick corn binder, International check row corn planter, two horse corn cultivator, 3 scufflers, truck wagon with box, waggon rack, corn rack, 2 seated buggy, road wagon, express, set double harness, set single harness, set of express harness, set heavy sleighs, set light sleighs with two upholstered seats pole and shafts complete, De laval cream separator, churn, butter worker, three 30 gal milk cans, a number of shipping cans and pails, spray pump, pruning saw and hook, wire stretcher, a number of Bee Boxes with comb and foundation, 1 Langstroth honey extractor, 1 caffing knife, a number of Queen excluders, fanning mill, emery wheel, About 50 tons of good silage make from well eared and matured corn, a quantity of good clover and alfalfa hay, about 5 tons of threshed clover suitable for feed or bedding, 50 bus of O. A. C. No. 72 oats, a quantity O. A. C. No. 21 barley and No. 3 oats mixed, 500 lbs red clover seed, 2 bus of seed corn Itchic yellow, 4 H. P gasoline engine, some household furniture and other articles to numerous to mention.

TERMS.

All sums of $10 and under cash; over that amount 6 months credit without interest, by furnishing approved joint notes or 4 per cent off for cash.

Lunch served to all parties coming from a distance.

Arthur Christie, Prop.

THOS IRVING, Auctioneer.

Consult the label on your paper.
Does the date on your label remind you of anything?

Notice to Creditors.

Creditors of Sarah Jane Irving late of the Village of Winchester, in the County of Dundas, Widow, deceased, who died on or about the twenty-second day of July, A. D. 1919, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitor for the Executor of the Will of the deceased, on or before the 30th, day of January A. D. 1920. particulars of their claims against the estate of the deceased duly verified, and of the securities, if any, held by them, and after the said date the executor will distrbiute the estate of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which he then shall have received notice.

Dated at Winchester this 29th, day of December 1919

Geo. C. Hart,
Solicitor for the Executor.

Lannin's Garage

Winchester ONTARIO.

NOW is the time to have your cars brought in for repairs in order that when Spring comes your car will be ready for service, and as good as new to begin the season's running.

We are specially equipped to do overhauling and repair jobs on any make of cars.

Ford Cars a Specialty

Your batteries also will need attention. We will store them, repair them, keep them charged and turn them over to you as good as new and ready for next season's service.

We have a well equipped work shop, machine shop and battery station. Expert Mechanics.

Office Phone 77 Residence Phone 58

L. J. McCormick.

Winchester - - Ontario

West End Grocery

We invite everyone to inspect our stock. Here are a few prices in the Grocery and Confectionery line.

Mixed Candy 25 and 30 cts. Chocolates 40 to 60 cts.
Mixed Nuts 40cts. Fancy boxes 30c. to $1.00.

We thank everyone for their patronage during the past, and wish you all a Merry Chrissmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

G. CHRISTIE.

Phone 37. Winchester.



Price Advance

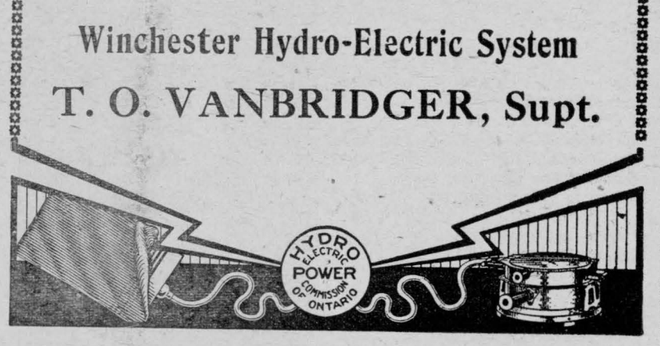
Notice is hereby given of the advance in the price of the KRIBS ELECTRIC WASHER

All previous quotations are hereby withdrawn. The new price of this excellent washer is Ninety-Eight Dollars. $98.00

TWO WEEKS FREE TRIAL.

Winchester Hydro-Electric System

T. O. VANBRIDGER, Supt.



Important Notice

TO ALL

Automobile Owners.

We are installing a large up-to-date

Steam Vulcanizer

and we will be able to do all kinds of vulcanizing. We will have an expert man, trained in the Goodyear Tire Vulcanizing School at Toronto. We will give you first class work at moderate price, and all our vulcanizing will be guaranteed.

The winter is the time to have your tires repaired. Examine your tires and if they need repairing send them to us now and have them ready for spring.

YOUR STORAGE BATTERY

Having opened up a service station we are in a position to care for your battery, can give you either wet or dry storage, and if needs repairing we can do it.

D. MELVIN,

St Lawrence St. Winchester, Ont.

DON'T THROW YOUR OLD TIRES AWAY. GET THEM

Vulcanized or Retreaded.

I have purchased a large machine, Finest in America, The life of your tires will be doubled.

Rates Moderate. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Clarence Deeks,

Corner of St. Lawrence and Fred Sts. Phone 124, P. O. Box 297, Winchester.

PAINTING

I am now prepared to do all kinds of painting.

Now is the time to bring in your cars and carriages so that they will be ready for you in good time,

We have a splendid Paint Shop, first class stock of paints and varnishes, and good mechanics to do the work, which will be of the same high quality we have always done.

The place is at the old reliable stand of

M. BAILEY,

St. Lawrence St. - Winchester, Ont

THE PEOPLE'S STORE

We are just through stock-taking and in spite of advance prices we are going to give you 10 p. c. off all Merchandise except sugar for 10 days.

This sale includes Silks, Satins, Poplins, Serges, all kinds of Dress Goods, Clothing, Overcoats, Ladies Jackets, Rain Coats, Fur Robes, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Underwear, etc. Space will not permit a full list of specials but here are a few of them.

Penman's Fleece Lined	reg. $1.25 for $1.00	10-4 Flannelette Blankets	$2.99 per pair.
Horse Hide Mitts	reg. $1.69 for $1.49	11-4 Grey or White	$3.14 per pair.
Men's Felt Shoes	reg. reg. $4.50 for $3.79	12-4 " "	$3.99 per pair.

Moccasins 20 per cent. off. First Here, First Served.

We have a large stock of the above now, but don't expect to have in 10 days, so Don't Wait.

C. A. COONS, - - Winchester, Ont.