MARKDALE STANDARD

VOL. 41 — MARKDALE, ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1923 — Established in 1875

The Markdale STANDARD

Is published on Wednesday by COLGAN & MACINTYRE, Markdale, Ontario

Subscription:—To subscribers in Canada, $2.00 a year; in the United States, $2.50. No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

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Barrister, Solicitor, etc. Office—Main Street, Markdale. Money to loan.

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Barristers, Solicitors, Etc.
Offices: Lucas Block, Markdale.
Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto
L. B. Lucas, K.C. W. D. Henry, B. A.

MEDICAL

DR. J. W. LEACH
Practising Physician
Eugenia, Ontario
Phones:—Markdale exchange, 51 r 2-3. (21 r 5). Meaford exchange, 213 r. 4.

DR. C. J. KELLEY
L.D.S. Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario.
D.D.S., University of Toronto.
Late Interne, Eastman Institute for Children, Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.
Practice limited to the treatment of children. Office: Royal Bank Building, Bloor and Yonge Sts., Toronto, Ontario. Phone: North 3033.

DENTISTRY

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Office in Artley Block (over Bowes' hardware store. Entrance at south-west corner of building, Toronto St.

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(L.D.S., D.D.S.)
Dental Surgeon. Graduate of Ontario College of Dentistry and University of Toronto. Office over the post-office. Office hours, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Appointments made by phone.

J. W. PATTON, J.P.
Rockyn, Ont. Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Business strictly confidential.

FRATERNAL

O. C. F., No. 399.
Markdale Council, Canadian Order of Chosen Friends, No. 399, meets second Monday in the month in Haskett's Hall, at 8 o'clock. A. Jackson, Chief Counselor; Herb. M. Irwin, Recorder.

MARKDALE L.O.L. No. 1045
Meets in Haskett's Hall on Thursday evening on or before full moon in each month. Visiting brethren made welcome. Alex. McCutcheon, W.M.; A. E. Colgan, Secretary.

A. F. & A. M.
Hiram Lodge, No. 496, G.R.C., Markdale, meets in Masonic Hall, McFarland Block, on Tuesday evening on or before the full moon, every month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Ruth. Bradley, W.M.; S. H. Buchanan, Secretary.

Victoria Preceptory No. 252, R.B.P., meets in the Orange Hall, Markdale, on Tuesday on or after the full of the moon in each month. Visiting brethren always cordially welcomed. R. A. Crawford, W.P.; J. E. England, Secretary.

AUCTIONEERS

B. H. WALDEN
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Grey. All sales promptly attended to. Farm sales a specialty. Arrangements for sales may be made at Standard office or B. H. Walden, Markdale.

R. D. CARRUTHERS,
Licensed Auctioneer County of Grey. Reasonable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Phone 52 r 3-3, or write R.R. No. 2, Markdale, Ontario.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.
A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength—No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (formerly Windsor)

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
In all countries. Ask for our INVENTOR'S ADVISER, which will be sent free. MARION & MARION, 254 University St. Cor. St. Catherine St. Montreal.

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.

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V. B.:—Please give me some suggestion on how to treat celery blight.

Answer:—To treat celery blight prepare a mixture of Bordeaux which is made as follows: Dissolve 4 lbs. quick lime in a wooden container and 4 lbs. copper sulphate in another wooden pail. Empty both of these into 20 gals. of water. Immediately you have made the solution spray it on the celery in a fine spray forcing it down among the leaves as thoroughly as possible. This spraying should begin as soon as the celery is well started after setting in the field and should be kept up at least five to seven times. Do not use the Bordeaux mixture if it has been standing any length of time, but mix up fresh material every time you have to spray.

K. K.:—I would like to know whether I shall sow oats with the alfalfa seed this spring or alfalfa alone.

Answer:—Early oats make very good nurse crop to sow with alfalfa, especially if you are careful not to sow too much seed. I would recommend not more than a bushel to an acre if you are seeding alfalfa at the same time. Barley has been used with exceedingly good results since this crop ripens quickly and is out of the way by the time the young alfalfa is well started.

O. L. B.:—Next spring I wish to sow alfalfa with winter wheat. Would it be advisable after top dressing with farmyard manure? Would it be advisable to sow lime on the wheat, and what would be the best time to sow alfalfa?

Answer:—If you have not applied lime to the alfalfa ground I would advise that you scatter a fairly heavy dressing early in the spring before the frost goes out. This will sweeten the ground and should assist the growth of the bacteria that are found on the oats and alfalfa. In preparing your ground for the sowing of alfalfa you might apply a light dressing of farm manure with good purpose, putting it on after the lime and before the frost has gone out of the ground, or you can get very good results by a top dressing of fertilizer, scattering it at the rate of about 200 to 300 lbs. per acre as soon as the soil is sufficiently dry in spring for a team to work on it without injurying the growing crop. I would advise your using a mixture analyzing about 2-12-2, that is, 2 per cent. nitrogen, 12 per cent. phosphoric acid and 2 per cent. potash.

M. F.:—I stored a quantity of dry black muck last autumn, and as my horse stable is about two feet from the ground I intend to make a box 3' wide by 1' deep, the whole length of the stable and place this directly under the gutter which is made of 2" plank, the bottom being perforated so as to let the horse urine drain through into the box below which is filled with dry muck, and will be emptied and refilled as required. Please let me know what chemical I should use in the muck to make a good fertilizer for potatoes, and other garden vegetables. Would it do to mix the chemical with the muck while it was dry before it got saturated?

Answer: I would advise that you add to the muck soil in question about 5 lbs. of acid phosphate, mixing it with the muck before you put it in the box. This will help catch and hold nitrogen from the manure. When preparing this for application to your potato field, for every ton of the mixture that you have taken out of the box add about 150 lbs. of muriate of potash. This should make a fairly well balanced fertilizer for potatoes. You should make a fairly heavy application of this to the potato soil, putting at least a double handful in each potato hill. However, see that this is mixed well with the soil before dropping the pieces of seed potatoes.

Fundamental Principles of Co-Operative Marketing

By R. D. Colquette, B.S.A., Professor of Marketing Economics, Ontario Agricultural College.

ARTICLE V.

A co-operative marketing association must have a contract or marketing agreement with its members, by which the members agree to deliver all their product, of the kind handled by the association, to the association for marketing. There is nothing new in this idea. It has been in operation in Denmark for over 20 years. In California the contract idea has been in force for over 20 years. All the great co-operatives of that state and many of the associations that have, within the last few years, sprung up in other states and in Canada, have binding contracts with their members.

It is not generally realized how extensively the contract idea has taken hold. Suffice it to say then, that in 1922, according to conservative estimates, not less than a billion dollars ($1,000,000,000) worth of farm products were marketed by the co-operatives, of Canada, and the United States under definite contracts with their members.

There are two general types of contracts in common use. The first is known as the term contract. It runs for a definite number of years. The length of time covered varies, but five years seems to be the most popular term. Some are for seven years. One, signed by the raisin growers of California, runs for 14 years. The method is to sign up the members for a definite term at the end of which all the contracts expire. A renewal campaign is then put on and the members signed up for another definite period.

The other type of contract is called the self-renewing type. It is a contract which continues in force indefinitely but which may be cancelled by either the association or the member under certain specified conditions. Cancellation can be made only at the end of the crop year after due notice has been given within specified dates.

The contract of the Ontario Co-operative Dairy Products Limited, a new organization for the co-operative selling of Ontario cheese, has a contract which is a combination of these two types. It is a term contract to begin with, having no withdrawal privileges during the first three years. After that it becomes a self-renewing contract and may be cancelled at the end of 1925, or of any year thereafter, by giving notice between December 1 and December 15.

There are many good reasons for having a contract. A few will be briefly enumerated.

1. It ensures volume of business. No co-operative marketing association should begin business until it is assured of a sufficient volume of business to ensure economical operation. In the organization period a definite objective should be set and unless the objective is attained the organization should not begin operations. Under the contract system it is possible to definitely ascertain when the minimum volume which has been set as the objective has been signed up. This goes a long way toward assuring the success of the undertaking.

2. The contract holds the organization together. Those who oppose co-operative marketing always try to incite the farmers against signing the contract. They know that it destroys their greatest weapon in fighting co-operative marketing. Their favorite plan is to split the farmers up by going into isolated districts and offering higher prices than the market warrants in order to steal away the members' patronage. This weakens the association and carried far enough breaks it up. Then they have the field to themselves again and can soon make up any losses they have sustained. With the marketing agreement signed by all the members outsiders have no opportunity for breaking up the association in this manner. The members in each district need have no fear in staying by their association for they know that the members in all the other districts having signed the same agreement, are also standing by it. The marketing contract is really an agreement between the members that they will stick together and give their association a chance to show what it can do.

3. A better manager can be secured. With the assurance of a large volume to handle over a period of years more capable men can be interested and their services obtained.

4. With an assured and known volume to handle the management can negotiate sales knowing that the product will come forward to fill the orders. This greatly strengthens the position of the association in the market. If there is danger that the market will not absorb the volume handled at good prices the situation can be foreseen and the market extended by judicious advertising and other means.

5. Great economies can be effected in handling the product. Under competitive methods of marketing a great deal of effort and money is expended in drumming up business. This is one of the greatest sources of expense. With the product contracted by the members the management of a co-operative marketing association is saved all this outlay. The volume comes forward under the terms of the contract and the management can devote all its energy to efficiently marketing the product.

Other advantages of the contract system could be enumerated but these must suffice. It is a common saying that the farmers will not stick together. The co-operatives which have adopted the contract have no trouble on this score. A definite and binding contract is a feature of all the large and permanently successful co-operative marketing associations on this continent and it is recognized by all authorities as a fundamental to the success of a co-operative marketing enterprise.

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE:—The Great English Preparation. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new Blood in old Veins. Used for Nervous Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Despondency, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the Heart, Failing Memory. Price $2 per box, 3 for $5. Sold by all druggists, or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT.

One Artistic Mail-Box in 10,000 Miles

"What a beautiful mail-box, harmonizing so perfectly with the house and fence!"

We were enjoying a vacation motor trip last July, when this ejaculation came from friend wife, who has a way of keeping her eyes open for attractive houses and settings.

The rural mail-box was embedded in the top of a neat post or pyramid made of cobblestones and cement. It was in front of a house that had a fence or wall of similar material; also the verandah of the house was partly cobblestones. It was by far the most attractive mail-box we ever noticed, and since that time, although observing carefully, we have found none to compare with it.

That brought up this question: Why are post-boxes in front of farm homes almost universally hideous? Instantly there wells up a chorus of protest, but if one will take the trouble to watch closely, the justice of the charge will be conceded. The modern farmer, with property along a main-traveled highway, keeps his buildings well painted, has attractive flowers and shrubbery, perhaps has erected a fence or set out a hedge in front of the house. Yet to the casual observer the mail-box is the disordered note that intrudes. Maybe the box will be a wooden affair, unpainted, or else daubed with some left-over house paint.

Too trivial a matter to be given serious consideration some will argue. But is it? I have a friend in the real estate business, who says little things establish a considerable part of the marketability of property. Many a city home has been sold because of attractive wall-paper and lighting fixtures pleasing to the eye. Many a sale has been lost through such a thing as a broken window-pane. The near-purchaser may not analyze his rejection of the proposition enough to admit it hinges on such trifles, but students of psychology and salesmanship know. Perhaps your farm isn't for sale, but conditions can arise whereby it will be on the market tomorrow.

Place of Armistice Signing Marked by Memorials.

The historic spot in the forest of Compiegne, where the armistice that ended the World War was signed on Nov. 11, 1918, has been cleared, and several impressive monuments have been established to commemorate the incidents of that historic event. A granite slab inscribed "Le Marechal Foch" has been laid on the exact spot where the train conveying Marshal Foch halted on the military railway, and at some distance from it a similar slab, inscribed "Les Plenipotentiaires Allemands," has been laid where the train conveying the German envoys halted. Midway between these two slabs, a third one, larger, and with a fitting inscription, marks the spot where the armistice was signed. At the end of the avenue leading from the main clearing to the Armistice Crossroads, a monument has been erected to the memory of the soldiers of France, Compiegne presented to the town of Paris newspaper.

Home economists figure that the farm kitchen ought to be at least 175 square feet in area. It should be well lighted, well painted, and have a lot of table space.

The Sunday School Lesson

FEBRUARY 11

The Spirit of Prayer, Luke 18. Golden Text—The sacrifice of God are a broken spirit: A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.—Ps. 51: 17.

Lesson Setting—The subject of our lesson to-day is that of prayer. The whole life of Jesus was an exemplification of the place of prayer in life. How often we see Jesus stealing to the quietness of the mountain top to refresh himself by communion with God. Prayer was not for him a duty. It was a necessity. It was a real part of his life. Prayer was not for him an effort to bend the will of the Father to his will. It was a bending of his will to God's will.

There are two parables in our lesson to-day. These parables deal with some aspects of prayer, not with the whole subject. After a parable is a story meant to tell us a little about a great big thing. Jesus does not explain "why" we pray but rather "how" we should pray.

I. Praying With Persistence, 1-8.

Vs. 1, 2. That men ought always to pray . . not to faint. Moffat translates "about the need of always praying and never losing heart." It is not unending prayer that Jesus urges. A long prayer may be a very faint-hearted prayer. It is a persistent spirit rather than persistent utterance that Jesus commends. The opposition is not between praying always and praying sometimes, but between hopeful praying and hopeless silence. A judge, which feared not God, neither regarded man; a man holding a most responsible position, yet lacking absolutely the qualifications for that position. He repudiates God's moral law and man's claim for justice. His position and power were used wholly in his own interest. A hard man to move.

Vs. 3-5. There was a widow; a poor friendless woman and therefore one who would have enlisted the sympathy of a just judge. He would not for a while; she could offer no bribe or corresponding gain. But afterward, because she did not desist in her entreaties. The justness of her cause would not let her be discouraged by the unjustness of the judge. I will avenge her. The persistence of the woman made her an grievance. It is her own comfort he consults. Lest . . . she weary me. Lest she wear me out (cover me with bruises).

Vs. 7, 8. Shall not God avenge his own elect. If persistence wears down the hard heart of the unjust judge, what effect will the persistent cry of God's children have on the loving heart of the Father. If the judge's delay did not discourage the poor woman, why should delay discourage the elect of God. Though he bear long . . he will avenge them speedily. If justice has its long delays, so has love. God cannot answer immediately always. We must wait long sometimes but when the proper time arrives the answer will be as speedy (sudden) as the flash of lightning. God's delays are as loving as his answers. Therefore they should not make prayer to be faint. Shall he find faith. When the time is ripe for his coming, will it find God's elect praying in faith or waiting without hope.

II. Praying With Pride, 9-11.

V. 9. Unto certain . . as trusted in themselves: From the parable of persistent hopefulness in prayer, Jesus passes to speak a parable showing the true humility of prayer. The spiritual condition of those for whom Jesus spake the parable was that of self-confidence and self-satisfaction. And despised others; an inevitable result of self-admiration and complacency.

Vs. 10, 11. Two men . . a Pharisee . . a publican; one man the typical religious man of the day. The other belonging to a class noted for their unscrupulous dealings in raising the taxes. Going to the Temple was a habit with the Pharisee. Some sort of soliloquy of the Pharisee with himself thus with himself. The prayer is meant however to be overheard by others. The Temple brings no thought of God, but only a satisfied remembrance of himself. I am not as other men are. The Pharisee measures the difference between himself and others not between himself and God. The prayer measures the gulf between God and one's own soul. Extortioners, unjust, adulterers. The Pharisee makes a dark background out of the lives of others, against which his own excellences shine out radiantly. The prayer never makes religious capital and advantage out of the sins of others.

True prayer asks God to forgive and forget our sins rather than to remember our excellencies.

III. Praying With Humility, 12-14.

Vs. 12-14. Publican, standing afar off. The Pharisee stands apart in proud and confident isolation. The publican stands apart in shame and contrition. The Pharisee stands aloft to be seen. The publican stands afar off to be hidden. Both betray their spirit in their attitude and bearing. Would not lift up . . his eyes; not because he is ashamed in the presence of the Pharisee, but because he realizes that he is in the presence of God. Prayer kept the Pharisee apart from God and man. Prayer brought the publican to the feet of God. God be merciful to me a sinner. The publican has not only the right attitude and the right spirit of prayer, but also the right content of prayer. He confesses his utter sinfulness and unworthiness. He states his need of and desire for mercy. He utters no defence or plea for himself, and no condemnation of others. This man went down justified. The Pharisee did not find mercy because he did not seek him. The publican went to his home with God and with a sense of God's pardon. The Pharisee went to his home proud, unsympathetic, and unforgiving. The publican went to his home a new man.

Application.

The story of the man borrowing bread at midnight (Luke 11: 5-8) is the story in this lesson, of course, for they go together; and taken together make it very evident that the Lord put great importance on persistent prayer. "Importunity" translates it, "He will give you whatever you want, because you persist." And illustrating how emphatic is this matter, Dr. Adency, in the Century Bible, says that "ought" in Luke 18: 1 is literally "must"—that is to say, "It is absolutely necessary to pray, and that perseveringly—in all circumstances, never abandon prayer in despair."

Christ follows the story with the question, "Howbeit when the Son of man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?" Shall he find the faith that is requisite for this persistent prayer? If Christ stressed persistence in prayer, how much oftener he spoke of faith. "According to your faith, be it unto you." Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" "If ye have faith as a grain of mustard seed, ye shall say unto this mountain, remove hence to yonder place; and it shall remove; and nothing shall be impossible unto you." "The power of faith,"—why, Jesus declares it equal to anything. It can do seemingly impossible.

Why the Hen Cackles.

The accepted explanation of the cackling in which a hen indulges after laying an egg is that she is so pleased that she wants everyone to know it. The rooster answers the cackle with a crow, and this is taken as further indication, that both are immensely proud of the achievement. This explanation is not tenable.

If the question is considered fairly, it is easy to see that instinct would teach the hen that to cackle is to call the attention of the enemy to both herself and her embryo offspring, which she would naturally avoid doing.

The cackle is a relic of bygone days when fowls were not domesticated and ran about wild. When the hen wished to lay she retired from the rest of the fowl community and performed the task.

By the time she was ready to rejoin the commonwealth the other members had wandered some distance, and did not know where they were. She waited till she had gone some distance from the egg in order not to betray it, and then cackled after she had taken a good look round to satisfy herself that no enemies were near.

The rooster, hearing the cackle, answered it by a crow, and thus informed the hen of the whereabouts of the tribe. This sort of thing may have come down among the ancestors of the domestic fowl, in the Malay countries of India.

A philosopher is one who gets what he wants in this world by wanting less.

THE NEW WATCHWORD!

—From [illegible]

FREE AT LAST OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

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

82 Champlain St., Montreal

For 8 years, I suffered constantly with Kidney Disease and Liver Trouble. My health was miserable and nothing in the way of ordinary medicine did me any good.

Then I started to use "Fruit-a-tives" and the effect was remarkable. All the pains, Headaches, Indigestion and Constipation were relieved and before long I was well.

I am glad to tell others who suffer from such troubles to take "Fruit-a-tives"

Madam HORMIDAS FOISY.

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

Poultry

Stop roup start immediately to press the scratch feed. If possible use skim milk, or buttermilk in the mash.

Give them a dose of Epsom salts at once, at the rate of about one pound for 100 birds. Feed it mixed in a wet mash about two hours before they go to roost. You may have to keep other fowl away for about six hours before giving the salts, so they will be hungry enough to eat plenty. The next day start feeding ordinary ground sulphur or flowers of sulphur at the rate of one pound per 400 birds, in a wet mash, every day for ten days. Then give another dose of Epsom salts. If the birds are not by this time pretty well over their roup, repeat the treatment at the end of two days.

A Million Backaches.

One of the sad mistakes that this Dominion of ours has made, is in allowing the idea to persist that a kitchen sink should be just so high, regardless of the length of mother's mental frame.

It may be too much to say that all the sins of our beloved country can be traced to the fact that the washtubs are only twenty-seven inches from the floor, whereas, they ought to be thirty inches because mother stands five feet four. But we do know that lawyers and politicians are all the time throwing fits over questions that are absolutely trivial and childish compared to this.

If mother is so tall, tubs, sink, table, stove, and ironing-board ought to be so much from the floor. If she is taller, they must be higher. Even if, by some miracle, she were to be five feet ten one day and five feet eight the next, every one of these bedevilments ought to be changed every time she grows.

That is what we think about the real importance of backaches.

Dehorning Calves.

Many are familiar with the simple process of preventing the growth of horns on calves. Moisten the spot where the horn is to grow, and rub it with a piece of caustic potash till it looks red. That is all. An agricultural paper we read recently says: "Rub till the skin is broken and it begins to bleed." This is not necessary. As soon as the place begins to look even slightly irritated it need be rubbed no longer. It is best to do this before the calf is two weeks old. Only a little moistening, with the finger, dipped in water, is all that is required.

New Fowl Cross Between Turkey and Chicken.

A new development in the poultry industry is the production of a fowl that is a cross between a turkey and a chicken. This hybrid has been propagated for four years by a California breeder. He has called the fowl "turkens," and has now quite a large flock of them. The male bird has a gobbler neck and other resemblances to a turkey. The female has a turkey head, but otherwise looks like a chicken. In color they are generally red, and when full grown, weigh from 9 to 14 pounds.

Like sugar, butter, cheese, etc., honey is a highly concentrated food stuff, but unlike the others, it is predigested.

For Home and Country

Their Kindness Meant So Much

The sympathy of the Institutes of old Ontario with the fire sufferers of the North was deep and expressed itself in prompt and practical ways in the supply of food, clothing, materials for building and in money. In the late autumn a number of Institutes sent cheques to the Department sufficient in amount to give a substantial Christmas gift to each member of a Northern Ontario Branch who was spending the winter in the fire-swept region.

The accompanying letters, only a few of many sent to the Superintendent, indicate something of the appreciation with which this thoughtfulness on the part of their sister Institutes was received:

Charlton Women's Institute: (1) "Please accept my thanks for the very acceptable Christmas gift. Our Institute members in old Ontario have proved to be real helpers in every way, and we are indebted to them for many useful things, also clothing, etc., and we fully appreciate their kindness and I hope if ever it is our turn to help we shall not be found far behind in doing our share."

Charlton: (2) "I was agreeably surprised to receive the letter enclosing postal note $3.00 from old Ontario Institutes. I'm sure I am very thankful for them, as we lost everything in the recent fire. The Institute is doing wonderful work."

Hanbury Women's Institute: "Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of three dollars, which I received last night. It is a welcome gift indeed, as we lost everything in the recent fire."

Whitewood Grove Women's Institute: "I received the letter containing postal note for three dollars ($3.00) and many thanks for same, which is very acceptable at this time. It is very kind of the different Institutes to think of us in our loss, and we have had help, from a number of the Branches, which we appreciate."

Heaslip Women's Institute: "Your letter of the 20th and postal note received. Please accept my thanks and appreciation for your kindness. Wishing you and all members a bright and prosperous New Year."

Thornloe Women's Institute: "I am dropping a few lines to thank you many times for the money order for $3.00 you sent me. I am sure I appreciate this kindness very much. It means so much to me after losing so much in the great fire. Some of the Institutes certainly have done well to help us out and we all feel very grateful to them, and it makes us feel we want to do more for the Institute."