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The Glencoe Transcript.

MONEY SAVERS
Don't fail to read the "Special
Notices." They contain information
that will save you money.

Volume 47--No. 8.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918.

Whole No. 2404.

LADIES' CUSHION SOLE SHOES, \$3.98, AT THE MODERN SHOE STORE, GLENCOE

AN EMERGENCY COMMUNICA-
TION of Lorne Lodge No. 282, A. F.
& A. M., will be held in the Masonic
Hall, Glencoe, on Thursday, Febru-
ary 21st, at twelve o'clock noon, for
the purpose of attending the funeral of our late
brother, Alexander Bruce Willey. All Masonic
brethren are invited.
A regular communication of this Lodge will
be held same date at 7:30 p. m. previously. Con-
ferring degrees, general business. All Masonic
brethren welcome.
J. A. McKellar, W. M.; E. M. Deull, Secretary.

Farm For Sale.

100 acres, in county of Middlesex,
township of Mosa, province of Ontario.
Described as follows:—The north half
of lot 8, first range north of L. W. R.,
about 5 miles south of Glencoe. Soil,
good sand loam; 10 acres fall wheat;
about 14 acres fall plowed; 40 acres
meadow; good bank barn; silo, drive
barn, cement hen house, good corn
cribs; two good spring wells; good
wire fences; farm well drained, good
outlet. House is brick, eight-roomed.
Farm right in oil belt. Leased for oil
now; we have our first three months'
rental, which is \$12.50; they intend to
bore soon. Our object for selling:—
We have a 200-acre farm in view. We
are strong-handed enough to work 200
acres. This 200 acres is lying idle.
Owing to scarcity of food we thought
it would help our country. Price,
\$8,000. For further particulars apply
to ALBERT WINGER, Glencoe, R. R. 1.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 302, Store, 80.

For Sale.

First-class 100-acre stock and grain
farm, situated on Longwoods Road,
Ekfrid, Middlesex Co. Clay loam,
bank barn and stables, brick cottage,
convenient to church and school, 2 1/2
miles from railway station. Apply to
E. T. Houston, Glencoe. 644

Farms for Sale.

Two choice farms of 100 acres each,
on opposite sides of road, half-mile
from Appin. Improved, good build-
ings, well tiled. For particulars apply
to Jas. McMaster, Appin, Ont. 584tf

Cream Wanted

WM. MUIRHEAD is now buying
Produce for us at his business stand,
opposite Merchants Bank, Glencoe.
Cash paid for eggs. Get our propo-
sition about cream. Phone 16r3.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

WESTERN
JUNIOR COLLEGE
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue.
Hundreds of students placed annually in
DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. McAllum, Prin.
P. O. Box 56 Accountant

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

A. B. McDONALD
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile
and Animal Insurance. A share of your busi-
ness solicited. Office at residence, Main street,
Glencoe. Phone 74. 418

M. A. McALPINE
LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Is prepared to conduct all kinds of sales,
large or small. Terms reasonable. Sat-
isfaction guaranteed. Write or phone
him at Campbellton. 432

CHANTRY FARM

Lincoln Sheep
and Shorthorn Cattle
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

JAMES BROWN
Licensed Auctioneer for the
Counties of Elgin and Middlesex
WARDSVILLE - ONTARIO

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

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of
Thanks, In Memoriam Verses, Com-
plimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line,
minimum charge 50c; notices of enter-
tainments to be held, also notices of
Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 10
per word each insertion, minimum
charge 25c—all to be prepaid.

ENAMELWARE SALE

Our Annual February Sale of
Enamelware is now in full blast.
All two and three-coat enamel—no
"seconds."

Preserving Kettles, Covered
Saucepans, Double Boilers, Lipped
Saucepans, Tea Kettles, Roasters,
Dinner Pails, Tea and Coffee Pots,
Wash Basins, Dish Pans, etc.

We also have a great many bar-
gains in other lines.

WRIGHT'S HARDWARE

"The Store With a Stock" MITTS & GLOVES

Keith's Cash Store
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND GROCERIES
Piles of Winter Goods at very reasonable prices.
P. D. KEITH

Cedar Posts

We have been successful in getting a few cars of good sound
Cedar Posts, five inches and up. If you are doing any fencing,
buy these now, as posts will be scarce next spring.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD GLENCOE, ONT.

COME TO OUR STORE

for your next GROCERY order, where
you are sure to get satisfaction. Our
Confectionery is always fresh and clean.
Boots, Shoes and Rubbers—up-to-date.
Prices right. Give us a trial.

W. J. Strachan
PHONE CENTRAL

District and General.

The new food controller is to be
paid \$7,000 a year.

St. Thomas barbers have raised
the price of hair-cuts to 35 cents.

The Wallace town cheese factory
has given up business owing to
lack of support. The factory has
been in operation for fifty years.

Samuel Carson, who recently
sold his farm near Clachan, has
purchased Henry Miller's farm on
the Graham Road south of West
Lorne.

Statistics show that 1,200 news-
papers went out of business in the
United States and Canada last
year. The high cost of publishing
is given as the cause.

Pte. Albert McVicar of Rodney,
who recently returned from
France, has been given his dis-
charge owing to wounds that unfit
him for further service.

Mrs. Elliot, wife of George A.
Elliot, ex-M. P. of Parkhill, fell on
the sidewalk on her way to church,
and broke both bones in her leg
between her knee and ankle.

In Windsor it is proposed to es-
tablish a plant for converting gar-
bage into fuel. It is stated that
the fuel can be manufactured to
sell at \$7.00 a ton, and is superior
to coal for heating purposes.

Life is like a savings bank. Put
something in and you can draw
something out. But the boy or girl
who puts nothing into life will find
it empty after a while just when a
bank account is needed most.

Horse meat is to be put on the
market in Omaha, Kansas City,
St. Joseph and Sioux City within
a few weeks, according to the an-
nouncement of a packing company
recently incorporated in Nebraska.

Charlie Lee, a Ridgetown China-
man, received a message stating
that Chinese brigands had come
down out of the mountains near
his home in China and had mur-
dered five hundred of the popula-
tion.

The Ontario Fairs Association
will ask the Legislature to greatly
increase the dog tax, to provide
that every dog be tagged, and that
any dog found abroad between
sunset and sunrise might be shot
on sight.

Pertinent question asked by the
Bothwell Times:—If a bag of
Government standard flour can be
produced from thirty pounds less
of wheat than white flour and the
price quoted to retailers is only five
cents a bag less, who gets the
grain?

John Clarke of Bothwell was
awarded \$5,300 and costs from the
G. T. R. and Wabash railways for
the loss of his grain mill by fire.
The mill caught fire from a passing
train last summer, and burned to
the ground, a great deal of grain
being lost.

At a meeting of the farmers and
threshers of Howard to discuss the
proposition of the department of
agriculture that every threshing
outfit carry enough men to do the
work without neighbors being cal-
led in, a resolution was adopted
that the farming communities are
not ready for such action.

The new one dollar bills which
were issued in March last are now
finding their way into circulation.
They are a very artistic design,
green in color, and from a pictorial
point of view are an improvement
on the old bills. On the front is a
medallion showing a portrait of
Princess Patricia, while at the back
is a picture of the Dominion House
of Parliament.

Returned soldiers trained as ex-
pert operators by the instructors
in the vocational training centres
of the military hospitals commis-
sion, will run the government trac-
tors on the farms of Ontario.
There will be 130 tractors in op-
eration next spring, and men who
have done their bit overseas will
get the first call provided they
have secured the proper training.

George Percival, who for over
three years had been at the front
and went through the heaviest en-
gagements, has returned to Dut-
ton. When the war broke out he
was employed with J. McPherson,
Campbellton, and immediately left
for England, paying his own ex-
penses. He was the first from El-
gin to respond to the call. He has
been wounded as well as gassed
and received his honorable dis-
charge in England, after doing his
share in the great conflict.

Crude Oil Production.

Last year \$106,570.25 bounty
was paid in Canada on crude oil.
In his report to the Deputy Min-
ister of Trade and Commerce, Ot-
tawa, J. C. Waddell, bounty of-
ficer, says that during 1917 oil
producers were more prosperous
than for some years. In his re-
port, Mr. Waddell says:

"The price of crude oil has
been higher, and the production
has increased by some 6,000 bar-
rels. The production for 1916
was 196,800 barrels, while in 1917
it was very close to 203,000. A
new and extensive oil field at
North Glencoe in the township of
Mosa, has created a great deal of
interest among oil producers, and
has already produced about 21,-
000 barrels. The field is the best
located in years and good results
may be expected. Drilling opera-
tions will be very active for
some years in that territory."

The report for the last quarter
is as follows:

OCTOBER		
	Barrels	Bounty
Petrolia & Ennis	6,757.16	\$ 3,547.65
Oil Springs	4,386.29	2,363.08
Sarnia Tp	694.11	364.51
Moore	833.25	457.71
Plympton	117.68	61.54
Bothwell	2,091.10	1,050.08
Tilbury	631.17	331.53
Dutton	539.32	283.45
Onondaga	31.19	16.56
Mosa	6,880.18	3,616.90
Thamesville	164.34	86.61

NOVEMBER		
	Barrels	Bounty
Petrolia & Ennis	6,508.27	\$ 3,464.31
Oil Springs	3,558.14	1,868.16
Sarnia Tp	690.05	362.32
Moore	914.00	476.91
Plympton	80.22	42.33
Bothwell	3,047.00	1,590.08
Tilbury	411.32	216.26
Dutton	—	—
Onondaga	—	—
Mosa	5,138.23	2,697.79
Thamesville	146.01	76.67

DECEMBER		
	Barrels	Bounty
Petrolia & Ennis	5,916.34	\$ 3,106.40
Oil Springs	3,908.07	2,090.03
Sarnia Tp	275.17	144.63
Moore	277.18	145.70
Plympton	—	—
Bothwell	1,475.24	774.74
Tilbury	1,408.00	770.71
Dutton	29.15	10.95
Onondaga	92.69	48.43
Mosa	3,526.31	1,831.09
Thamesville	300.31	157.97

Recapitulation for 1917

	Barrels	Bounty
Petrolia & Ennis	74,267.00	\$38,960.17
Oil Springs	46,912.04	24,623.51
Sarnia Tp	4,493.21	2,359.15
Moore	6,282.07	3,288.18
Plympton	570.05	294.09
Bothwell	29,682.14	15,583.29
Tilbury	10,041.08	5,271.69
Dutton	2,941.17	1,544.26
Onondaga	382.34	201.66
Mosa	29,968.22	11,624.25
Thamesville	6,420.14	3,370.74
Total	202,991.15	\$106,570.25

Prices of crude oil for 1917

Per bbl.

January 2, 1917, \$2.08

January 8, 1917, 2.18

January 29, 1917, 2.28

April 16, 1917, 2.28

August 20, 1917, 2.48

September 30, 1917, 2.48

October 31, 1917, 2.48

November 30, 1917, 2.48

December 31, 1917, 2.48

Wind Causes Havoc.

Duart, Feb. 16.—During a ter-
rific thunderstorm which struck
the village Thursday night, a tor-
nado swept through from the south
and turned east. The roof and
auditorium of the Presbyterian
church was badly wrecked, with
about 60 people in the basement,
who had assembled for a valentine
concert. Owing to the torrents of
rain they were imprisoned till the
full fury of the storm had passed,
fearing at any moment that the
walls would collapse. Luckily no
one was hurt, though badly terri-
fied. The wind scattered the
debris of the church across the
road and wrecked John Moody's
stables. The frame of the old Mc-
Callum building, which had been
partly torn down, was levelled to
the ground. Following eastward,
the buildings of Dr. Macpherson
were partly wrecked, his barn
being twisted out of shape, the
outbuildings demolished and the
house racked. Miss McIntyre's
house was partially unroofed and
chimneys destroyed. John Cope's
large barn was torn down. The
wind lifted here and dipped down
again a half-mile further east
smashing the fine spruce grove on
D. D. McIntyre's place. The du-
ration of the wind did not exceed
30 seconds.

Angus D. McCallum, one of
West Lorne's oldest and best
known citizens, is critically ill,
having suffered a paralytic stroke
on Saturday. Mr. McCallum is
87 years of age.

Red Cross Entertainment.

Under the auspices of St. John's
Church, an entertaining evening
was given in the S. S. room, which
had been tastefully decorated for
the occasion, on Friday, the 15th,
in aid of the Red Cross fund.

After the singing of the National
Anthem a varied program was
given. One of its numbers was a
scene from the well-known play
"A School for Scandal," in which
Sir Peter and Lady Teazel hold a
spirited conversation. The parts
were admirably well taken by
Miss M. Westcott and S. Overton.
The musical part was given by
Mrs. McGeachie, Miss Wright
and S. Humphries, accompanied
by Mr. Singleton, the organist.
Their patriotic songs called forth
rounds of well-merited applause.
A musical sketch, entitled "Where
are you going, my pretty maid,"
was taken by the rector, Rev. T.
J. Charlton, and Miss Arlie Par-
rott, and was very much enjoyed.
Recitations by Misses M. Wright
and D. Dorman and L. Reeves
were well chosen and did credit to
the young people.

The second part of the program
was devoted to a lecture by the
rector, entitled "The Influence of
Animals Upon Civilization." Mr.
Charlton treated the subject in
his own inimitable manner and
gave a most entertaining and in-
structive address. One of our
writers has said, "The proper
study of mankind is man," but
after listening to the lecture many
came away inclined to believe
that the equally proper study of
mankind is animal.

At the close of the evening a
vote of thanks to the rector was
proposed by Rev. Mr. Irwin, in
his usual genial manner, and se-
conded in the same spirit by Rev.
Dr. Ford.

The chair was ably filled by Mr.
Moss, in the unavoidable absence
of Mr. Wright.

Public Library.

A meeting of the Public Library
Board was held on Monday even-
ing, Feb. 18th, in the Public Li-
brary. Members present were A.
J. Wright, J. Hayter, Dr. Ford, J.
N. Currie, Miss Cook and Miss
Baird.

It was moved by Mr. Wright
and seconded by Mr. Hayter that
Dr. Ford be chairman for the year
1918-19. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Currie and se-
conded by Mr. Hayter that Miss
Baird be secretary-treasurer.
Carried.

Moved by Mr. Wright that the
chairman and secretary be a com-
mittee to present claims for re-
quisition at the next meeting of
the council on March 4th. Carried.
Moved by Mr. Hayter and se-
conded by Mr. Currie that the reg-
ular meetings of the board be the
third Monday of each month.
Carried.

The matter of retaining books
out of the library was thoroughly
discussed. Some of the readers of
the library books have been care-
less enough to forget to bring back
books, and so books have been
missing from the shelves for six
months, a year, and in some cases
a year and a-half. To keep a book
longer than two weeks without re-
newal may seem a small matter,
but several other people may want
to read the very book you are
keeping. The board hopes to add
some new books this year, and to
insure fair play to all it was decid-
ed that all books from the Public
Library, held at present by read-
ers, must be returned on or before
March 16th. After that date, no
book may be kept longer than two
weeks without renewal. The fine
is five cents a week, and will be
imposed on any member who
breaks the rule.

Judging Live Stock.

The Board of Agriculture will
hold a stock-judging meeting at
the McAlpine House stables, Glen-
coe, on Friday, February 22nd, at
two o'clock. Judging of horses by
Mr. McCallum of Shakespeare;
judging of cattle by Mr. Baker of
Hamilton.

Rev. Dr. I. H. McDonald, pas-
tor of Kintore Presbyterian
church, who has been in France
for a few months as a chaplain
with the Imperial forces, has ar-
rived at St. Johns, N. B., and will
resume his old pastorate.

Died in The West.

Last Wednesday, following
shortly after receipt of a telegram
stating that he was seriously ill,
came the announcement of the
death at Lethbridge, Alberta, of
Alexander Bruce Willey, son of
Mr. and Mrs. Bray Willey of the
Longwoods Road, Ekfrid. Mr.
Willey had been ranching in the
West for the past seven years. He
was in his 35th year. The cause
of his death was pneumonia.

The remains arrived at North
Glencoe on Tuesday at noon, and
the funeral takes place from the
family residence this afternoon at
two o'clock. The Masonic frater-
nity will have charge of the ser-
vices, Mr. Willey having been a
member of Lorne Lodge No. 282,
A. F. & A. M., Glencoe. Inter-
ment will be at Oakland cemetery.

Death of Daniel Hagerty.

The death occurred at his home
in Mosa township on Monday,
February 18, of Daniel Hagerty,
in his 64th year. Mr. Hagerty was
one of the most prominent farmers
of the township and was widely
known and esteemed. He had
been in ill health since early last
spring.

The funeral took place yester-
day afternoon to Oakland cem-
etery, service being held in St.
John's Anglican church.

Mr. Hagerty leaves his wife, for-
merly Miss Mulholland of New-
bury, and two daughters and two
sons—Mrs. Andrew Gardiner and
Mrs. Archy Graham of Mosa;
Wm. A., councillor, Glencoe, and
Bert, at home.

Ontario's Big Surplus.

The largest surplus in the his-
tory of the province of Ontario
was announced by Hon. W. T.
McGarry, provincial treasurer, in
making his annual statement to
the legislature. It amounts to
\$1,751,374, or more than six hun-
dred thousand dollars in excess of
the surplus for the year 1915-1916.
This would have been much
greater, the provincial treasurer
said, but for the generous contri-
butions made by the province to
war objects.

During last year the net debt
was reduced by more than a mil-
lion. Expenditure on capital ac-
count was ten millions, of which
more than half was for hydro pur-
poses. Receipts from the Depart-
ment of Lands, Forests and Mines
were over 3 1/2 millions, including
half a million of arrears in nickel
taxes. Over three millions was re-
ceived from succession duties.

Fined for Excess Charge.

Alvinston, Feb. 19.—The keen-
est interest was taken by farmers
from all over this district here to-
day in a test case, in which John
Wheeler, proprietor of the Alvin-
ston Milling Company, was
charged by H. A. Gilroy, president
of the Lambton County Farmers'
Co-operative Association, with
selling bran and shorts at a higher
price than that authorized by the
food controller's order.

When the case was called, Mr.
Wheeler pleaded guilty. He stated
that he had asked a higher price
because of the high quality of the
bran and shorts he manufactured.

The seriousness of the case was
pointed out, and Mr. Wheeler was
informed that the maximum pen-
alty provided under the act was a
fine of \$1,000 and three months in
prison.

Mr. Gilroy asked that a fine of
\$1,000 be imposed and sentence
suspended.

Magistrate Newcombe decided
to impose a fine of \$10 and costs,
which in all will amount to approx-
imately \$50.

Eggs By Weight.

A proposal is being considered at
Ottawa to have a change made in
the sales and inspection act in re-
gard to the sale of eggs. It is pro-
posed that a dozen eggs should
weigh a pound and a half. If a
dozen eggs does not weigh this
amount the purchaser could de-
mand additional eggs, even four-
teen, fifteen or sixteen. Another
change proposed is in regard to the
sale of wood. A clause may be put
in the act fixing a cord of wood at
128 cubic feet, and making it an
offense to sell less than this amount
as a cord.



By Jas. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER VIII
Under Cover
I. UNSEEN FORCES
"We come across the Channel
For to wallop Germany;
But they've n't got no soldiers—
Not that any one can see.
They plug us with their rifles
An' they let their shrapnel fly,
But they never takes a pot at us
Exceptin' on the sky."

Chorus
"Fritzie w'en you comin' out?
This wot you calls a fight?
You wot'n't never get to Calais
Always keepin' out o' sight."
"We're a goin' back to Blighty—
"Wot's the use a-witin' ere
Like a lot o' bloomin' mud-larks
Above the parapet."
"We've been in France for seven months
An' we n't seen 'im yet!"

So sang Tommy, the incorrigible
parrot, during the summer days
and nights of 1915, when he was
patiently waiting for something to
turn up. For three months and more
we were face to face with an enemy
whom we rarely saw. It was a weird
experience. Rifles cracked, bullets
zip-zipped along the top of the pa-
rapet, great shells whistled over our
heads or tore immense holes in the
trenches, trench-mortar projectiles
and hand-grenades were hurled at us,
and yet there was not a living soul
to be seen across the narrow strip of
No-Man's-Land, whence all this mur-
derous rain of steel and lead was com-
ing. Daily we kept careful and con-
tinuous watch, searching the long,
curving line of German trenches and
the ground behind them with our
periscopes and field-glasses, and nearly
always with the same barren re-
sult. We saw only the thin wreaths
of smoke rising, morning and evening,
from trench fires; the shattered
trees, the forlorn and silent ruins, the
long grass waving in the wind.

Although we were often within two
hundred yards of thousands of Ger-
man soldiers, rarely farther than four
hundred yards away, I did not see one
of them until we had been in the
trenches for more than six weeks, and
then only for the interval of a second
or two. My German was building
up a piece of damaged parapet. I
watched the sea at once thrown over
the top of the trench, when suddenly
a head appeared, only to be immedi-
ately withdrawn. One of our snipers
had evidently been watching, too. A
rifle cracked and I saw a clour of dust
arise where the German was at the
top of the parapet. The German waved
his spade defiantly in the air and con-
tinued digging; but he remained dis-
cretely under cover thereafter.

This marked an epoch in my experi-
ence in a war of unseen forces. I had
actually beheld a German, although
Tommy insisted that it was only the
old caretaker, "the bloke wot keeps
the trenches tidy." This mythical per-
sonage, a creature of Tommy's own
fancy, assumed a very real importance
during the summer when the attrac-
tions at the Western Theatre of War
were only mildly interesting. "Carl
the caretaker" was supposed to be a
methodical old man whom the Em-
peror had left in charge of his trenches
on the western front during the ab-
sence of the German armies in Russia.
Many were the stories told about him
at different parts of the line. Some-
times he was endowed with a family.
"Missus" and his "three little
pers" were with him, and together
were blocking the way to Berlin of the
entire British Army. Sometimes he
was "Hans the Grenadier," owing to
his fondness for nightly bombing par-
ties. Sometimes he was "Minnie
husband," Minnie being that redoubt-
able lady known in polite military
circles as a "Minnewerfer." As al-
ready explained, she was sausage-
like in shape, and frightfully demon-
strative. When she went visiting at
the behest of her husband, Tommy
usually contrived to be "not at home,"
whereupon Minnie wrecked the house
and disappeared in a cloud of dense
black smoke.

One imagines all sorts of monstrous
things about an unseen enemy. The
strain of constantly watching and see-
ing nothing became almost unbearable
at times. We were often too far
apart to have our early morning inter-
change of courtesies, and then the
constant plit-plit of bullets annoyed
and exasperated us. I for one wel-
comed any evidence that our oppo-
nents were fathers and husbands and
brothers just as we were. I remem-
ber my delight, one summer morn-
ing, at seeing three great kites soar-
ing above the German line. There is
much to be said for men who enjoy
flying kites. Once they mounted a
dummy figure of a man on their pa-
rapet, Tommy had great sport shoot-
ing at it, the Germans jiggling their
arms and legs in a most laughable
manner whenever a hit was registered.
In their eagerness to "get a good
head" on the figure, the men threw
caution to the winds, and stood on the
firing-benches, shooting over the top
of the parapet. Fritz and Hans were
true sportsmen while the fun was on,
and did not once fire at us. Then the
dummy was taken down, and we re-
turned to the more serious game of
war with the old deadly earnestness.
I recall such incidents with joy as I
remember certain happy events in
childhood. We needed these trivial
occurrences to keep us sane and hu-
man. There were not many of them,
but such as there were, we talked of
for days and weeks afterward.

As for the matter of keeping out of
sight, there was a good deal to be said
on both sides. Although Tommy was
impatient with his prudent enemy and
sang songs, twitting him about always
keeping under cover, he did not un-
-

From Industrial Agent to Flight Commander

Interesting despatches of incidents
in the lives of flying men in England
are given in letters to friends written
by Acting Flight Commander Graham
Waters Curtis, formerly Industrial
Agent of the Canadian Pacific Rail-
way in Montreal, who is now a flying
instructor in England. The school,
which he teaches is a vast expanse of
country close to a beautiful sea-side



Acting Flight Commander G. W. Curtis and his machine just after a "crash" at a training camp in England.

resort. He writes: "The view from
the air is superb, and we often fly
over the sea, and dive down near the
British warships and wave to the sail-
ors. When diving we only travel at
the rate of about 175 miles an hour!
I am kept very busy instructing and
am turning out a lot of expert pilots.
The school I am connected with is one
in which flyers finish their course of
training. A lot of chaps from Borden
come to us to get final lessons, and
15th, 1916.



WAR AND FOOD SERIES. ARTICLE No. 9—MAPLE SUGAR

The term "made in Canada" applies
to maple sugar, if it does to anything,
and there should be a splendid field
for this industry during the next few
years.

Sugar is one of the commodities
that we are asked to save. The
Allies are calling upon this continent
for a considerable portion of their
normal domestic sugar supply. East
India sugar is practically unavail-
able, the last crop having been lost
owing to the fact that enormous car-
goes of raw sugar were sunk by
enemy submarines.

The sugar that we take from Cuba
is lessening the amount that the little
island can supply to the Allies. There-
fore, it behooves us to import as lit-
tle sugar as possible and to make
use of the abundant supply of nat-
ural sugar which is available. In
England the allowance of sugar per
head of population has been reduced
to 2 pounds per month. In Italy
it is only 1 pound per month. Cana-
dians, however, are still con-
suming between 7 and 8 pounds per
capita each month.

If the maple sugar resources were
fully organized Eastern Canada alone
could produce enough maple sugar to
supply the total sugar requirements
of the Dominion.

This is too much to expect at this
stage and yet much can be done to
increase production this spring.
There are great numbers of trees
available and as the sap runs before
the farmer's busy season commences
he should be able to go in for tapping
on an extensive scale. It will be
good business. In the past the de-
mand has far exceeded the supply
and this year it will be even greater
owing to the scarcity of beet and
cane sugar.

Many farmers have gone out of
maple sugar-making in recent years
owing to the low scale of prices aris-
ing from the competition of adulter-
ated maple products. The Pure
Maple Sugar law now protects the
manufacturers of the genuine article,
while the scarcity of cane and beet
sugar makes it less profitable for
manufacturers to mix cane and beet
sugar with maple extracts.

With an abundant supply available
and with a certain demand there is no
reason why men and women, too,
should not go into the bush this
spring and tap the trees for their nat-
ural riches. It is a responsibility,
a duty. All available kettles, pans
and buckets should be routed out and
cleaned now. In parts of Ontario
tapping begins early in March so that
there is no time to be lost.

Maple sugar and maple syrup will
be universally found in the homes
of Canada, as the finest of substitutes
for the sugar to which we are accus-
tomed. Let Europe have the white
sugar while we have our own delicious
"made in Canada" maple sugar.

Dates as a War Food.
One food that we frequently should
give our families is the date. There
are many delightful ways of serving



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Stuffed Dates.—Serve these instead
of candy. Select plump dates. Wash
thoroughly. Open on one side to re-
move pit. Fill cavity with an almond
or walnut meat or chopped nuts and
raisins. Close. Roll in white of egg
and then in crushed nut meats. These
are better if made one day before
they are needed.

A healthy hen will lay from 300 to
500 eggs during lifetime. Her best
laying capacity is during her second
year.

Yiddish Date Pudding.—1 pound
dates, juice of one orange, 1/2 pint
cream, 1 cupful boiled rice, 1 tea-
spoonful vanilla, 1/2 box gelatine, 2-3
cupful water, 1 cupful sugar. Soften
gelatine in cold water, dissolve over
hot water. Chop dates, cover with
orange juice. Add sugar, rice, vanil-
la. Add dissolved gelatine. Fold
in whipped cream. Pour into cold
wet mold. Set in cold place to harden.
Date Cheese Salad.—6 dates, 3 figs,
1/2 cupful blanched chopped almonds,
1 scant cupful cream cheese, 1 tea-
spoonful lemon juice, pinch salt. Mix
the ingredients to a paste and make
into balls. Serve four to each per-
son on a nest of lettuce leaves with a
mayonnaise dressing to which an
equal quantity of whipped cream has
been added.

Date Cookies.—2 cupfuls flour, 2
cupfuls oatmeal, 1 cupful brown sug-
ar, 1 cupful shortening, 1/2 cupful
milk 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder.
Mix as oatmeal cookies, spread half
of the sheet with date paste, fold other
half over, press edges together and
cut into squares or circles. Bake
in a quick oven.

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It's no exaggeration to call this book—
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reads it and who acts on the advice and instructions it contains. How does it
save money? Simply by telling how to build farm improvement of Concrete.

The farmer nowadays realizes that he is under a
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enable the farmer to construct all sorts of improve-
ments of Concrete, in odd times—with the help of
his man. Send for this remarkably useful, money-
saving book. Mark on the coupon the subjects
which are of immediate interest to you.

By building Roads of Concrete we can reduce the
cost of living, and at the same time increase the farmer's
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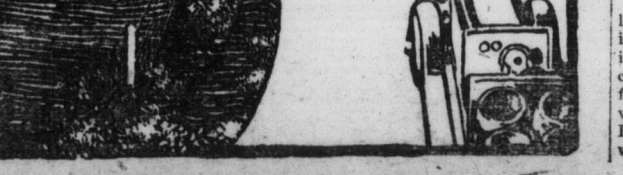
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crete is, in fact, as necessary to success-
ful road building as it is for successful
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Food Control Corner

The campaign for increasing con-
sumption of fish in Canada is being
seriously hampered in many places
by the indifference or lack of enter-
prise on the part of dealers. The
Food Controller says that under the
arrangements made by his Office to
assist in prompt distribution of At-
lantic fish to markets in Eastern and
Central Canada, the public should be
able to secure an ample supply at
reasonable prices, if the retail deal-
ers were doing their part. He added
that fish merchants would have no
difficulty in obtaining moderately-
priced Atlantic fish if they would take
the trouble to order supplies from
licensed wholesale dealers.

Mr. Thomson advises consumers to
demand from their dealers cod, had-
dock, herring, skate, hake, pollock
and other moderately-priced fish and
to insist upon the merchants order-
ing supplies. With the co-operation
of the public and the trade, he said,
the per capita consumption of fish in
Canada would easily be doubled thus
increasing considerably the supply of
Canadian meat available for shipment
to the soldiers.

The very great difficulties in the
way of compulsory rationing in
Canada puts an additional responsi-
bility for voluntary food service upon
every Canadian, no matter what his
rank or circumstances may be. With
a tremendous stretch of country
sparsely settled, except in a compara-
tively few districts, the enforcement
of compulsory food economy on any
general scale presents serious obsta-
cles. It is hoped that the Greater
Production campaign, which is now
being started, will make unnecessary
any resort to compulsory rationing in
this country. At the same time our
people must realize that efforts must
not be relaxed to conserve food, for
the need is very great.

The following figures indicate how
great is the demand from overseas
to meet their shortage:

In addition to Canada's total ex-
portable surplus and the 75,000,000
more bushels which is absolutely the
minimum that the Allies must have
from the United States, 15,000,000
bushels must be found for Belgian re-
lief and 10,000,000 bushels for Cuba
and other neutrals upon whom the
Allies are dependent for other foods
in return.

Before the war the American ex-
ports of beef averaged 1,000,000
pounds a month; for the next three
months British ships are being sent
to American and Canadian ports for
over 70,000,000 pounds a month. In
pork products, the Allies took 50,000,
000 a month before the war. They
now ask for 150,000,000 pounds. This
sharp reduction of rations among
every one of the Allies—for Great
Britain has had to cut down her com-
pulsory ration already from against
the voluntary ration which Sir Arthur
Yapp proposed as late as November
last—is proof of the need.

The responsibility for saving food,
so that the national total of eating
shall be less, lies largely with the
housewife. In fact, the immediate
work of helping the Allies by food
service falls to her. The growing
of a larger supply for the Allies next
year is more especially the Canadian
man's work and preparations for it
should not be delayed until Spring.
Sheer hard work in the home, and
then in the field, is the only solution
of the difficulties of those who are
fighting uncomplainingly for us.
"Food will win the war," Mr. Hoover
has said. Whose food shall win—
German or Canadian?

WAR DEVELOPS ODD FREAKS.

Many "False Prophets" Have Risen
in the British Isles.

Fortune tellers, crystal gazers,
soothsayers and many others who lay
claim to the power to look into the fu-
ture are making large sums in Eng-
land despite the vigilance of the police.
Persons with relatives at the front
are the principal victims. "Prophets"
have risen all over the British Isles
who foretell everything from the date
of the ending of the war to the small-
est details of the reconstruction pe-
riod, both in Great Britain and on the
Continent. Some dire predictions at-
tracted the attention of the secret
service and it was found that German
gold had been prompting the sayings.

Old Moore, who can point to a long
list of "predictions that came true,"
says in his Almanac of 1918 that the
peace treaty will be signed in Berlin
this year and adds: "As regards the
future of Germany, I anticipate a re-
volution, an entire break up of the
empire, the end of the Hohenzollern
dynasty and the ignominious flight of
the kaiser to find death in obscurity."

Never, if you can help it, hang pic-
tures so that the wires will show, and
do let the pictures hang against the
wall as if they were really and truly
decorations.

Date Marmalade.—Remove stones
from dates, steam over hot water un-
til tender and then press through a
colander. This is a good spread on
bread or makes a delicious filling for
sandwiches.

Date Salad.—Wash dates thorow-
ly, then with a sharp knife make an
incision and remove the stone; put
in its place a bit of cream cheese and
close the opening. Dispose three or
four dates on lettuce leaves. Garnish
with a slice of green pepper. Pass a
dish of mayonnaise dressing with the
salad.

Soils and Crops

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

Growing Carrots, Beets, and Spinach.

For some unexplained reason the carrot does not seem to be as much of a home garden vegetable as some others which have not so much food value and are not as toothsome or enjoyable in as many ways. I have noticed this to be the case in many parts of the country, and yet it is very extensively grown by market gardeners and must be eaten by many in the cities.

To get a well-grown carrot special attention must be given to the soil, which should be light in texture, very fertile, deep and warm.

The carrot has a long growing season. The early ones may be sown now and others successively through the months of May, June and the first half of July in such quantities as will give a summer supply from the first plantings, and from the later ones what is desired for winter.

Cover the seeds thinly with fine soil, and to make sure of a good contact between it and the seeds tread along the row to make it firm, especially when planting the late ones, when the soil may be somewhat dry. Keep watered enough to maintain an even moisture, which will hasten germination and insure a more even crop. The carrot should be grown quickly to insure freedom from toughness of the centre.

Culture of the Beet

The beet should have a soil made of fibrous loam, well drained and well enriched with good rotted manure. It is one of the crops which should have a quick and uninterrupted growth to insure tenderness, and this can best be had in such a soil.

An ordinary garden soil which may have a clay base may be made better for beets by being dug deeply, chopped fine, worked into condition with the rake, and have a heavy dressing of rotted manure dug into the trench. If feasible to do so, heavy soils may be lightened by the addition of sharp sand applied when the soil has been dug and worked in with the rake.

The first early beets are raised from plants grown under glass and set out at this time. These plants are not expensive, and several dozens will be sufficient for the ordinary home garden. When buying them be sure that the slender taproot is not broken off, which is sometimes the case when they are not carefully lifted from the flats, or indoor seed bed.

The main-crop early beets sown outdoors should be planted where they are to mature. It is customary to set them around the edges of the beds, as well as in the beds themselves. They make a good edging for the beds of almost all vegetables, and this makes for economy of space. The practice of making a hole with a stick and dropping in the seeds is not a good one, as it is difficult to provide close contact between the seed and the soil, something which is very necessary.

The best plan is to sow the seeds in drills one inch deep. These can be made with the hoe, which is better than the back of the rake, as it does not pack the soil in the bottom of the drill. Set the seeds an inch apart, in order to get a good stand, as some may not germinate, and when they have gained their third leaf they may be thinned out to two inches apart in the row.

These plants are allowed to remain at this distance until the leaves touch,

when alternate ones may be removed and used as beet greens, or sauce, tops and all. This is a great delicacy when properly cooked and dressed with butter and seasoning.

From the time the beets come through the soil (sooner if the weeds get the start of them) give thorough and clean cultivation. Break the crust which forms after all rains and keep up the dust mulch.

The best stimulant for the early beet is nitrate of soda, at the rate of 100 pounds an acre, which works out for the small garden in the proportion of one-third of an ounce to a yard square of soil. It is applied by dissolving in water to an ounce of the nitrate of soda, and watering along the rows and not all over the beds.

Some Edible Greens

Foremost among edible greens is the spinach. This is one of the most important crops of both the commercial and home gardeners, yet it is not always as choice as it can be made to be by proper culture. By some it is regarded almost as a spring medicine, having a diuretic effect. When properly cooked and served it is both nourishing and appetizing.

Spinach is an early summer and fall vegetable, being not up to quality in midsummer, as it will not stand the excessive heat and dryness of our northern climate.

For spinach the ground cannot be too rich. It will give best results when light and porous. The richer the soil is, the more delicate and succulent the leaves will be and the finer the flavor.

It is best when planting spinach to drop the seeds rather thickly to insure a good stand, the surplus to be afterward thinned out to six to eight inches apart, according to the maturing size of the variety grown.

Another good green and salad plant is the upland cress, which is also a stranger to most gardens than it should be, as it makes a most appetizing salad and greens, when used as spinach is. Should be sown in rich moist soil and have free cultivation. Sow it thickly in drills, six inches apart to force leaf growth. Frequently small sowings are best, as it soon runs to seed if left stand.

The Wholesome Endive

For a fall and winter salad and greens plant there are few the equal of the endive, and it is one of the most wholesome of them all. For late use make sowings in June in the seed bed or out of the way place, and when three inches high transplant into the garden beds (where some early crop has been removed) a foot apart every way. Keep growing all summer by regular watering and continuous cultivation, and when mature in the fall blanch by tying up heads in waterproof small paper bags, when they are dry. If done when they are wet the heads will rot. They can be taken up, root and all, and stored in a dry, cool cellar and kept several months.

It would seem hardly worth while to advise persons to plant dandelion, as this so-called weed is so widely distributed as a pest. Yet few persons have any idea as to the great superiority of the cultivated sorts over the common wild dandelion when used either as a cold salad or as boiled greens with a sour dressing.

Heat is the best medicine for weak lambs. If the shed is cold, warm woollen cloths wrapped around the yearlings will put heat into their bodies. The cloths need to be changed as soon as they lose their heat. It may be necessary to feed weak lambs by hand, giving a spoonful of the mother's milk every few hours. The ewe and her lamb should be kept in a pen by themselves for a few days until the lamb becomes strong.

Insecticides will surely be needed by gardeners and fruit growers. Dealers should obtain ample supplies and have them on hand ready to meet the demand so growers will not be kept waiting until a good part of their crops have been destroyed and growers should place their orders immediately, having the goods delivered as early as possible. Plant lice should be counted on again this year. Be fully prepared.

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Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

Horse Sense

Constipation causes much suffering and loss among horses fed principally on timothy hay and corn. A little oilmeal, some alfalfa or a little clean silage daily, or a tablespoonful of Epsom salts every day or two in the

feed, will regulate the workings of the intestines.

The tendency of mares to fatten as pregnancy advances during the winter must be guarded, else the mares may become so fat as to interfere with the development of the foal. Abortion may result from failure to guard against this condition.

Good grain rations for colts the first winter are: Two parts corn, five parts oats, three parts bran, and one part oilmeal; or four parts oats, one part corn and one part bran.

The cheapest animal to raise is the sheep.

NUTRITIOUS SCHOOL LUNCHES

By Caroline L. Hunt

The lunch at school has long been considered by thoughtful people a good opportunity to teach the composition of foods, the principles of nutrition and the best and safest ways of handling and preparing foods. Now that everyone is interested in food conservation and is ready and willing to do his bit in the way of saving, the educational opportunities of the school lunch are increased many fold.

This is particularly true in cases where part of the lunch is prepared at school either in connection with the course in Home Economics or otherwise.

To begin with the school lunch can be made a means of teaching one of the simplest and least complicated facts about foods—their fuel values. Every child knows the difference between a good fuel and a poor fuel. He knows that green wood does not burn well because it contains much water which must be driven off before the combustible parts of the wood can be used.

He knows that a piece of hard coal of given size gives off more heat when it burns than a piece of soft wood of the same size even when the wood is dry. If burned in an engine the coal will produce more power and do more work. It may be said, therefore, to have more energy or more power stored up within it. As a rule, however, even in times of peace, it is thought much more economical to use wood near the place where it is grown and to carry coal which is far less bulky to distant places where fuel is needed.

Foods of various kinds, milk, meat, eggs, wheat, potatoes, apples, and others, are the fuels of the human machine. They burn within it and provide it with the power to walk, run, or to take long trips as soldiers often have to. Some are bulky and some are concentrated fuels and it is the concentrated fuels that we are trying to save for transportation as far as possible.

An interesting class exercise can be made by asking pupils to pick out from lists of foods those which provide the greatest amount of fuel or energy per pound.

There are many ways in which potatoes can be used in the school lunch—potato salad can be carried in the lunch basket. This is easy to prepare, for salad dressing can always be kept on hand and extra potatoes can be cooked when dinner is prepared.

Great variety can be secured in potato salad by varying the flavoring material. Almost any vegetable can be combined with the potatoes. The egg-yolk and skim milk dressing mentioned here offers a very good way to use egg yolks which are good food for children.

Egg Yolk and Skim Milk Salad Dressing
1/2 tablespoonful salt, 1 tablespoonful sugar, 1/4 cup vinegar, 1/2 teaspoonful mustard, 1 1/2 cups of egg yolks and skim milk (4 to 8 yolks, the rest milk). Rub together the dry ingredients so as to get the lumps out of the mustard. Add the other ingredients and cook in a double boiler till the mixture thickens.

A good dish to prepare in school is creamed potatoes, for it requires few utensils. If stove-room and time are limited, the pupils can bring cold boiled potatoes in their lunch boxes and the white sauce can be prepared at school.

This dish offers a good means of bringing a little milk into the school lunch and gives the teacher a chance to show that other fats than butter can be used in cooking. Any whole-some fat—beef drippings, chicken or bacon fat, can be dripped and skim milk can be used in place of whole milk.

Like potato salad, creamed potatoes can be varied by combining the potatoes with other vegetables—peas, beans, carrots, turnips, and so forth. Curry powder gives variety and is not unwholesome if used in very small amounts.

Curried Vegetables

3 cups cold boiled potatoes cut into dice, 1 cup peas, carrots, turnips, or other cooked vegetables, 1 sliced onion, 1/4 cup fat, 1/4 cup flour, 2 cups milk, whole or skim, 1/2 level teaspoon curry powder, 1/2 level teaspoon salt. Cook the onion in the fat, being careful not to brown it. Take out the onion and add the flour. Cook two or three minutes. Add the milk and cook till the mixture thickens. Add the vegetables and the seasonings and reheat.

Savory stews in which the flavor of a little carefully browned meat and of onion or other highly flavored vegetables is extended through a large amount of potatoes are too well known to be described here. They are acceptable dishes on cold days at school.

So far we have spoken of the use of potatoes as a means of saving wheat. The intelligent child will be likely to ask why wheat should be conserved rather than other cereals, oats, corn, rice, and so forth. One answer is that wheat can more conveniently be made into bread than the others and most people feel aggrieved unless they can have part at least of their cereal food in this form of bread. They are willing to eat some in the form of breakfast foods but not all. The time has come, unfortunately, when if everybody everywhere is to have bread every day, we in Canada, must economize on this great breadmaking cereal, wheat.

The reason why wheat can be made into bread more easily than other cereals is because it contains gluten. A good class exercise consists in mashing the gluten out of wheat flour. Directions for doing this can be found in any good text book on foods. This might be followed by an effort to find gluten in rice, corn flour or in flour made from other cereals. It will be a failure of course but it will be enlightening.

Many ways of using other cereals so as to reduce the amount of wheat bread needed will occur to mother and teacher. Boiled rice can easily be carried in the lunch basket or prepared at school. When eaten with milk, syrup, honey or stewed dried fruits, it makes a good war-time dish. The rice saves wheat, the milk saves meat, and the honey or fruits save cane sugar.

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GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

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

Varicose Veins

When a bunch of veins which have been inflamed and swollen break down and become a running sore, it is a varicose ulcer.

Varicose veins are simply enlarged, dilated and sometimes thickened veins.

They may not cause very much trouble or they may become inflamed and give rise to all the symptoms which attend the disease known as phlebitis.

They may be superficial or deep, or both, and when they are deep it is not easy to make the diagnosis.

A number of veins or only a single one may be varicose, appearing as dilated, knotted, bluish cords, sometimes hard and sometimes soft.

They are usually on the lower extremities, but may extend to the abdomen, especially when the circulation in the veins of the abdomen is impeded, for example, by the pressure of an abdominal tumor or a deformed child in the later months of pregnancy.

Veins are poorly supported by the tissues surrounding them, their walls are thinner and less resilient than those of the arteries, and the venous circulation always has to work up hill, against gravity.

For a partial safeguard they have valves at short intervals to prevent back-flow of the blood, this tendency being great in those having weak hearts, weak or flabby tissues and who stand all day at their work.

There are people the veins gradually get dilated, the valves knotted. Sometimes these veins get hard and thick, and the circulation makes new paths for itself, like a brook whose channel is obstructed. Or the pressure of the struggling blood-current forces the blood serum into the surrounding tissues, making them thick and hard until a slight injury or even continued pressure results in the sluggish sores which may not heal.

There may also be eczema or other skin eruption around the ulcer and there may be hemorrhage from time to time.

Sufferers from varicose veins tire easily, and may be unable to do hard work.

Among them are clerks, bookkeepers, house-servants and others who have little active, muscular work.

Women who wear tight garters or lift heavy burdens often get varicose veins, also sufferers from obstructed circulation in any internal organs.

Bear in mind also that inflammation or abscess of the veins is always a possible consequence and the result may be painful, serious, or even dangerous to life.

In the minor degrees of this disease there may be only moderate annoyance with a feeling of inability to bear the customary task.

But even such cases must receive attention or they will rebel and be troublesome.

The external support of a rubber bandage, carefully wound from toes to knee is most comforting to these sufferers.

It should be removed and cleansed with an antiseptic solution at night and re-applied the next morning.

If the veins are enlarged and painful, rest for a week or two, lying on a couch by day, with the foot elevated at least six inches.

Should actual inflammation occur, rest in bed is imperative with elevation of the foot and the constant use of antiseptic lotions.

Should suppuration occur, the abscess must be freely opened and drained.

The disease is a surgical one and it is very important that it should be treated by one who understands its underlying principles.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

W. K. Jr.—Is there any cure or relief that you know of for asthma?

Answer—There are many ways of relieving this annoying trouble, though the only way that I know of to cure it is to change one's residence to an elevation of at least 2,000 feet. Cigarettes of cubebs, rolled in nitrate of potash paper, are often used with relief when one has an attack of asthma. Also, relief may be attained by inhaling the smoke from burning stramonium leaves. Even inhaling simple steam will sometimes bring relief and break the spasm. But the most effectual relief is found in a change of residence.

Hogs

Hogs as usual, only more so. Meat is needed, and it is not yet too late to breed sows for spring pigs. Sows that are bred now will farrow toward the last of June, in time for the pigs to get the benefit of rape, soy-beans or other pasture. Late June pigs can be made to weigh 200 pounds before Christmas, if they are kept growing all the time.

Satisfactory prices for hogs are certain. Should the war cease immediately there would still be a great demand for swine, because the countries abroad whose herds have been depleted will need foundation stock with which to start again.

Because of their prolificacy, hogs furnish the best means of relieving the present meat shortage. Two litters can be produced in a year under most conditions. In four years the possible increase from one sow is 1,092 hogs. This is based on the assumption that the sow produces two litters of six pigs each in a year, and that each gilt should farrow when one year old and every six months thereafter.

PREPAREDNESS

"What kind of man are you going to marry?" asked earnest, dark-haired Margaret Ellis.

Her friend, Vivian, raised her golden head. "I want the man I marry to be entertaining, to be high in his profession, to have money, or the hope of getting it—the kind of man that everyone is anxious to know. That kind could make me happy. Just any man wouldn't do. I couldn't marry just any man."

Grandmother Ellis looked up from her crochet. A quizzical look crept into her eyes as they rested on Vivian's attractive face. Then she folded her capable hands in her lap and said:

"Can you cook, Vivian?"

"Why, yes, a little. I can make mayonnaise, cake, and—oh, fudge," she answered, looking puzzled over the seeming irrelevancy of the question.

"Can you sew?"

"No, but I can embroider."

"I see. Of course you can keep house?"

"No, Mrs. Ellis, I cannot. The maid does that at our house."

"I see, I see," mused grandmother. She gazed out of the window for a minute, and when she looked back her eyes were very kind.

"Yet, my dear, you expect to marry some one who has used his time well in making a successful man of himself. He must be so well-trained that he will make no mistakes that might cause you discomfort or unhappiness. He must stand the strain of the long days, and the responsibility, not only of his work, but of his own family—and then be entertaining. I wonder often whether women realize just what that means. You, on the contrary, know nothing of your business of being a wife. You enter on the biggest job in life without training. You will learn in time, perhaps; but at the expense of his comfort and of your own. The petted-doll way of home-making is marked with tears and regret. Do you think it is quite fair to ask so much and give so little?"

As Grandmother Ellis talked, a flush had risen to Vivian's face; but plenty of sense lay behind her beauty. She drew a long breath.

"Thank you, Mrs. Ellis," she said sincerely. "I have never thought the thing out before. You have given me something that I shall profit by."

The Topsy-Turvy Concert

The mother who suddenly finds herself the centre of a group of boys and girls who importunately ask that old question, "What shall we do now?" who do well to propose a topsy-turvy concert. It is always full of fun for the children who take part in it for the first time.

Stretch a curtain across one end of the room, low enough so that it comes just below the chin of the smallest child who is to sing in the concert. Behind the curtain the children put shoes and stockings on their hands and arms. Then, with hands at their sides, they stand and sing the first verse of whatever song is chosen. When they begin the chorus the children drop from sight, and at the same instant all lift their hands above their heads while they continue to sing the chorus. It looks to the audience as if the young musicians were standing on their heads, and is always a laughable performance.

Perhaps some child will forget to drop down with the others and will stand during the chorus, apparently with both feet beside his smiling face. That is even funnier than doing what was expected of him. If there are enough children, you can divide them into two companies and let each group have an opportunity to be now audience and now singers.

English Hedges To Go.

One of the pretty features of the English landscape will undergo drastic changes as a result of the great agricultural programme this year. Hedges in many places will have to go down and thousands of trees which have wide spreading roots must be removed to allow ploughing. It is believed by many that the result after the war will be the adoption of the Canadian style of landscape, with lawns minus fences and hedges surrounding homes.

Early cabbage, lettuce and radishes may be sown as soon as hot beds are ready.

Sponge the foliage of all broad leaved plants, such as palms, camellias, aspidistras, rubbers, etc.

Trays which are about two or three inches deep and similar to the shallow wooden boxes used by Canadian gardeners, called flats, are filled with early potatoes by English gardeners, with the seed or eye end up. These are kept in full light without heat. Immediately before planting all the sprouts except one are removed. The tubers are then planted from one to three in a pot, according to the size of the pot. At first the pot is only about half filled with earth and is gradually filled up as growth progresses. Finally holes are made in well-prepared soil in the garden, to which the potatoes in the pots are transferred without disturbing the roots. The object is to obtain an early crop of potatoes.

Free to Girls

We will give this beautiful Bracelet free of all charge to any girl or young lady who will sell 40 sets of Easter Postcards at 10 cents a set.

The Extension Bracelet is of rolled gold plate and fits any arm. Send us your name and we will send you the cards. When sold, send us the money and we will send you the bracelet. Address: HOMER-WARREN CO., DEPT. 40, TORONTO, ONT.

Sheep Notes

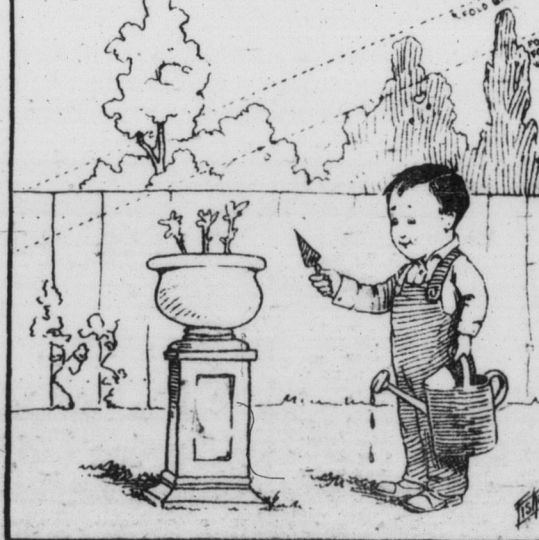
Lessen the Lambing Losses.

Several weeks before lambing time, ewes are best divided into lots according to the time their lambs are due. Crowding around feed boxes, jumping over ditches, pushing through narrow gates and rough handling when trimming the feet are likely to cause ewes to cast their lambs.

Immediately before and during lambing time, the herdsman needs to be on the job night and day to prevent the loss of lambs from chilling and from other preventable causes. As soon as a lamb is born the herdsman will clean the mucus from its mouth and nostrils. If the lamb is brought to the ewe she will clean and dry it. If she refuses, a pinch of salt sprinkled on the lamb will help to overcome her backwardness. In an hour or two, if the lamb is too weak to suck, it should be helped.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES

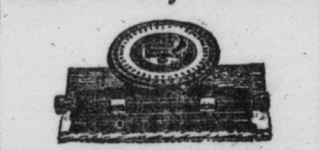


Each day, with sprinkling can and hose, Into the garden Willie goes; It's thoughtful care like this you know, That makes the lovely flowers grow.

To preserve the color in black stockings, wash them with soap that is free from soda, and add a teaspoonful of vinegar to the last rinsing water.

Tomato seeds may be started in the house the middle to the last of February for early plants. Keep the plants growing slowly to make them low and stocky. Too much heat will develop tall, spindling, undesirable plants.

FREE to Boys or Girls



Has all letters, figures, period and comma. Rubber type, strong and durable from body, and a perfect feed roller. Can be used for writing letters, addressing envelopes, bill-heads, tags, etc. Send us your name and address and we will send you 300 35 packages of our lovely embossed Easter postcards to sell at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package). When sold send us the money (three dollars) and we will send you the typewriter, all charges prepaid. HOMER-WARREN, Dept. 39, TORONTO

SHREWD BUYERS

are taking advantage of first chance at Spring
and Summer Goods.

Purchasing well ahead gives this store advantages of

Early Delivery---
Choice of Goods---
Lower Prices---

Our stock of Wash Fabrics shows great variety of choicest materials
splendid colorings, guaranteed dyes.
We are selling today many lines at less than today's mill prices, simply
because we bought early before recent sharp advances.

Thrifty People Buy Spring Goods Now

and have all sewing done before spring housework starts.

The Help Problem

can be largely overcome by foresight, doing everything in advance
that can be done.

Make closest comparison of values and you will find this store's prices
most favorable, quality considered.

Heavy Stocks

of Cottons, Sheetings, Longcloths, Lawns, Shirtings, Drills, Ducks,
Flannelettes, Table Linens, Towellings, Napkins.

In Wash Fabrics—

Desirable Dress Ginghams, Zephyrs, Chambrays, Dimities, Galateas,
Ducks, Best Prints, Nurses' Cloth—15c to 30c per yard.

Reliable Long Rubber Boots

Best quality guaranteed. Boots, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Lots of Rubbers for all makes of shoes.
Clearing of Overshoes and Felt Shoes.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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able in advance.

ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and
constantly growing circulation. A limited
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superior equipment for turning out promptly
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tances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918

The Efficient Training.

After a long period of com-
mercialism and striving for money, we
are slowly learning the lesson that,
after all, these things matter very
little. One lesson the war has
taught, a very necessary lesson,
that efficiency, in whatever sphere
our work lies, is the great test.
When the war first broke out it
was the one cry, "skilled work-
men." Gradually we are growing
to realize that the days when boys
trained as apprentices by master
craftsmen produced the best re-
sults; that good work, not cheap
stuff just made to sell, is the real
object and real art.

"Life will be different after the
war; it can never be the same
again," a woman remarked sadly.
"Yes," came the answer, "let us
hope it will be simpler, less of dis-
play and more reality, less of the
false and more of the true. We
are sending our children back to
the land. We are training them
to produce food. Some of them
will learn lessons taught by mother
nature herself which no school or
college would ever teach. The fu-
ture generations will be all the
better for what these learn."

Already boys and girls are them-
selves undertaking responsibilities
that a year or two ago they never
would have dreamed of. We do
not wish to rob them of any of
the real joys of youth, but they
are finding out for themselves
what we have not been wise
enough to teach them, the joy of
service. The appeal that will be
made to the High School students
again this summer to go out and
pick fruit or work on vegetable
farms will meet with a large re-
sponse. National service will be
done in Canada by boys and girls
as it has never been done before.
Everywhere the children are being
educated to this great idea that
they have a part to play, that
they must play it well, to the very
best of their ability.

When the war ends and pos-
sibly their efforts will not be

needed in the same direction, the
training will not be wasted.

In England at the present time
there are craft guilds, that is, as-
sociations of craftsmen, experts in
every necessary craft, such as car-
penters, iron-workers, plasterers,
etc., in every community, where
the best work is done, and where
people may send for a craftsman
to do a piece of work and be sure
that it will be done as well as it
possibly can be. The men are ar-
tists along their own particular
lines. Individuality and efficiency
is their motto, and though they
work for a fair wage, their object
is not commercial money-making
or trade.

Something of that kind is slowly
evolving in the minds of us all.
Mothers are giving up the idea
that "a good time" is the one aim
and object of her girl's life. Fath-
ers want their sons to attain a
higher standard than mere money-
making. Good work, skilled
workmen—that is the cry of to-
day.

An exchange says:—The arm-
chair farmers of the cities who are
handing out such fatherly advice
to the practical farmers of our
country, may be prompted by the
best of motives but they seem to
have lost sight of the fact that
theoretical farming and practical
farming are two entirely different
methods of producing foodstuffs—
that foodstuffs cannot be produced
with pen or typewriter. Produc-
tion depends upon brains, brawn
and muscle.

Men who won't work will pos-
sibly not find life so full of roses
from now on. Instead of being al-
lowed to hang about the poolrooms
and walk the streets regardless of
the country's call for workers, they
are likely to be proceeded against
under the terms and conditions of
the criminal code, for it will be an
offense to be idle. A recommenda-
tion along that line has, at any
rate, been made by the interpro-
vincial conference that met in
Ottawa last week to deal with the
farm labor situation. The official
report of that conference, which
has just been received at the office
of the department of agriculture,
indicates that things are moving
toward a general tightening of the
screws on the habitual loafers. An
amendment to the criminal code
of Canada that will make the in-
dolence of able-bodied men a legal
offense is recommended, and it is
believed that the temper of the
country would be in favor of such
a step.

It is some job these days to
keep the home fires burning.

Cash and Carry.

The cash and carry plan is being
adopted in the retail stores of some
of the centres in the province. A
saving of ten to fifteen per cent. is
made by buyers, and a compara-
tive profit on his sales ensures to
the retailer. There are no bad
debts and the self-service assists
the customers in the selection of his
goods. He sees what he is getting
from his grocer, butcher and baker.
Orders are filled in the customer's
presence. Both benefit and the re-
tailer can sell goods without pro-
viding for the cost of delivery, his
discounts at the bank, and the bad
debts of others. The advertis-
ments in the nearby American
papers puzzle most of us how they
can undersell the local dealers in
many articles and pay a higher
price for rent, labor and other over-
head expenses. The answer is the
cash and carry service. Some of
the merchants would lose a cus-
tomer or two, but this loss would
be rectified by a possible sequence
of no bad debts, an expensive li-
ability removed and a question
whether it would be the more pre-
ferable to have a dozen customers
who would buy, charge and have
delivered their purchases and for
whom you are paying interest at
the bank, or half a dozen of cash
and carry people for whom you are
assuming no responsibility.

Mr. Whalen, who went to the
county house of refuge in Leam-
ington to live, and who was sup-
posed to be indigent, died recently
at Staples, and much to the sur-
prise of everyone left a will be-
queathing enough money to build
a Roman Catholic church at that
place.

The majority of people would
pay their debts, if other people
would only pay them. Frequently
when a man starts to pay his debts
he puts in motion a row of men
half a mile long, each one of whom
is doing the same thing. It may
be that you are the man who has
stopped the motion. If you owe
anyone, pay your debt, and thus
keep up the circulation. Don't be
the one to hold up this most im-
portant circulation.

When the Day is Done.

I have eaten a bale
Of spinach and kale,
And I've never raised a row.
I have swallowed a can
Of moistened bran
And I feel like a bridled cow.

I am taking a snack
From the old haystack.
In the evening shadows gray,
And I'm glad, you bet,
At last to get
To the end of a meatless day.

BIRDS IN THE ROCKIES.

Facts Noted by Tourist Who Has
Love of Nature.

"Most visitors to the Canadian
Rockies who give any thought to the
subject, leave them, I think, with the
impression that they are deficient in
bird life," writes Frank M. Chap-
man in *Camps and Cruises*. "The
harrying tourist is kept in a state of
intense enthusiasm by what is prob-
ably the most impressive scenery
he has ever beheld, and from the
time he enters the mountains until
he leaves them, his outlook never
lacks a view which is not worthy all
the homage his nature is fitted to
render. Small wonder, then, that he
has no time to look for birds, and if
he does not look for them he will not
find them.

"So far as bird-life is concerned,
conditions here are essentially primi-
tive. There is a settlement at Banff,
but beyond this the Canadian Pacific
Railway buildings and hotels are al-
most the only evidences of man's oc-
cupation. . . . There are, there-
fore, no orchards or stubble fields,
or other artificial conditions favor-
able to the increase of those birds
which readily adapt themselves to
the ways of man and thrive upon his
bounty. Nevertheless, many birds
inhabit these great coniferous woods,
but the height of the trees and den-
sity of the undergrowth afford them
opportunities of concealment. They
are consequently more often heard
than seen, and if one's ear is not at-
tuned to their voices, they will pass
unnoticed, and one will have missed
hearing some of our best songsters
under conditions which would make
the experience memorable.

"Burroughs long ago wrote of the
'serene exaltation of spirit' occa-
sioned by the song of the Hermit
Thrush, and when one is already
thrilled by the majesty of the snow-
crowned mountains and awed by the
grandeur of the forests, the calm,
pure, heavenly hymn of the Hermit
reaches chords in one's nature un-
touched before.

"Throughout this region, the Her-
mit is a common bird, its song sea-
son lasting until the end of July,
while the Olive-backed Thrush,
which, as a songster is not far behind
him, is even more common. The
Western Robin, which differs from
its eastern representative only in the
absence of white on the tips of the
outer tail-feathers, a third member
of the Thrush family, is also gener-
ally distributed and shows a ready
disposition to abandon its forest
ways for a home about the haunts of
men. At Glacier, to this trio of
thrushes is added the Varied Thrush,
a bird of striking appearance and re-
markable voice. As large as the
Robin, the back is gray, the under-
parts rich brown, with a broad black
band crossing the breast.

"The song of the Varied Thrush
cannot be compared to that of any
other bird whose song is known to
me. It is the song of the wind sung
by a bird; a single long-drawn,
double-toned, wonderfully vibrant
whistle of one note. When the sing-
er is near, it rises with swelling re-
sonance until the woods echo with its
singular timbre, then dies away with-
out once conveying a definite idea of
the bird's whereabouts. In a mo-
ment it is repeated in a different
key, but always with the indescrib-
ably ringing quality which makes it
unique among the songs of American
birds. He who sees the bird in the
act of singing may count himself for-
tunate. Indeed, in the forests about
Glacier, the bird is at all times diffi-
cult to discover. Here from July 18
to 20, 1907, we heard at least fifty
Varied Thrushes, but did not see one.
On a former visit, later in the month,
they frequented the lawn in front of
the hotel to gather food for their
unfedged young; a striking response
by this elusive forest dweller to the
advance of civilization."

Boost Canadian Timber.

The Executive Council of the Im-
perial Institute has constituted an
Advisory Committee for Canada
consisting of Sir George Perley,
chairman; Sir Robert Kindersley, K.
B.E., Governor of Hudson's Bay
Company; J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.,
formerly Secretary High Commis-
sioner's Office in London; J. H.
Plummer, Dominion Steel Corpora-
tion; and Sir Keith Prince, of the
Ministry of Munitions.

One of the most important matters
on which action is being taken by
the committee is that of the more ex-
tensive utilization of Canadian tim-
bers in the United Kingdom. Ar-
rangements have been made for a
series of practical trials of selected
British Columbia timbers to be car-
ried out by the Office of Works with
a view to the inclusion of these tim-
bers in official specifications.

There will probably be a con-
siderable demand by tanners in the
Dominion for Indian cowhides (kips)
which before the war were mostly
taken by Germany and Austria. The
outbreak of war caused a very large
increase in the demand in England
for special steels containing molyb-
denum and other comparatively rare
metals. The Munitions Board at Ot-
tawa was commissioned to purchase
Canadian ore on their behalf. Con-
siderable quantities of molybdenite
ore are now being produced in Can-
ada.

The Gnat.

The gnat is only one of the many
species of mosquito known to dipter-
ists. Altogether there are no fewer
than thirty-five described as natives
of Europe, whilst as many as one
hundred and thirty different varie-
ties are found scattered over the
rest of the world. Of this large num-
ber, some are known by the Spanish
name of mosquito—that is, "little
fly"—while others are content with
the title of "gnat"; but from a scien-
tific point of view there is no differ-
ence between the insect known under
these different popular names.

The Highest Falls.

The Grand Falls of Labrador are
the highest in the world—they have
a sheer drop of 2,000 feet. The falls
of Niagara drop 164 feet.

THE DUST OF THE EARTH

A Drama in 4 acts, will be played by the Newbury
Dramatic Club in the

NEWBURY TOWN HALL

on Friday Evening

March 1, 1918

under the auspices of the Newbury Women's Institute

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

DAVID MOORE—R. H. Moore; SUSAN MOORE—Mrs. Moore; ELIZABETH
MOORE, their daughter—Jean Fletcher; JERRY, their son—W. H. Hammett;
REV. DR. TEMPLETON, Elizabeth's suitor—Calvert Reycraft; NELL, David
Moore's niece, "The Dust of the Earth," (heroine of the play)—Anna Fennell;
JACK RYDER, Nell's rich suitor—John Brennan; MISS ARABELLA, the town
gossip—Ella Jeffrey; OLE MOSES, a darkey—H. D. McNaughton; THOMAS
OSBOURNE, of The Maples—James Haggitt.

Rural drama, plays two hours. Each character fur-
nishes a good part. Interesting plot wound into every line
of the play. Two charming love stories. The heroine and
her story win the audience from the moment the curtain
rises. Full of mystery, romance, pathos and fun.

Music will be furnished by the Imperial Orchestra of Wards-
ville and the Masonic Quartette of Glencoe

Admission: Adults 35c, Children 25c

Proceeds for patriotic use

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At D. LAMONT'S

ON SATURDAY AND MONDAY

February 23rd and 25th

You can save from \$10.00 to \$12.00 by buy-
ing at this sale.

Horse Collars, reg. \$5.00, sale price \$3.75.

The best one-inch Team Lines, reg. \$7.00, sale
price \$5.75.

Buy now and save money. There is another
big advance in leather.

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

will be located opposite Royal Bank Building
after February 1st.

Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs

Phone 25

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Main Line.

Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 8:27 a. m.; No. 14, express, local points to London, 10:10 a. m.; No. 16, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:25 p. m.; No. 18, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.

Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 15, Detroit express, 12:40 p. m.; No. 17, local mail and express, 6:25 p. m.; No. 19, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 8:55 p. m.

Nos. 13, 15, 17 and 19, Sundays included.

Wabash and Air Line.

Eastbound—No. 302, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; Westbound—No. 303, mixed, local points to St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.

No. 2 Sundays included.

King's Highway Branch.

Leave Glencoe for Alton, St. Paul, etc., connecting for St. Paul and points west—No. 304, mixed, 7:30 a. m.; No. 283, passenger, 8:30 p. m.

Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 304, mixed, 1:30 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 634, daily, 12:30 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 4:30 p. m.

Westbound—No. 633, for Windsor, daily, 4:40 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 9:26 a. m.; No. 633, daily, 8:15 p. m.

GLENCOE POST-OFFICE

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

Close connections for all points east and west and ocean steamships. For information of steamship sailings, apply to

R. CLANAHAN,
Ticket Agent, Glencoe

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Coal, Wood and Cement

All kinds of Grain bought
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge
for credit.

Patronize Home Industry

by buying

McLACHLAN'S

BREAD

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

J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

Just Splendid

We doubt whether there is any one
little thing on earth that will afford an
elderly person so much pleasure as to find
a glass that will give them GOOD vision
after their eyes once begin to fail; some-
thing that will "make them see like they
used to." Those on the shady side of
life are always and eternally "TRYING"
glasses to see if they can't find a combina-
tion that will restore lost vision.

Let us once get a pair of our glasses on
anyone and we invite them to try others
to their heart's content—such comparisons
only bring out the superiority of our
glasses and the excellence of our work.

C. E. Davidson
Jeweler Graduate Optician
Marriage Licenses Issued

BORN.

BROWN.—In Ekfrid, on Saturday,
February 9th, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs.
Thomas A. Brown a son.

SINGLETON.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry
Singleton, 379 Ontario street, London,
announce the birth of a daughter
(Helen Bernice), on Sunday, February
17th, 1918, at Victoria Hospital.

LOCAL.

Old winter has still got considerable
backbone.

A patriotic dance was held at Magis-
trate D. C. McKenzie's Thursday even-
ing.

Several from here attended the On-
tario Corn show at Chatham last
week.

On the fuel problem next winter it
would be well to say little but saw
wood.

Royal Bank inspectors paid their
annual visit to the Glencoe branch
last week.

The Government will be asked to fix
the maximum speed of autos outside
cities at 30 miles an hour.

Success in life depends on chewing
the right kind of gum, if current ad-
vertisements are believable.

The Battle Hill Relief Society will
meet Friday, Feb. 22nd, instead of
Thursday, at Mrs. D. C. McKenzie's.

W. R. S. McCracken, who recently
sold his farm, purposes having his
auction sale the second week in March.

The day of the long stride is here.
The fewer steps a man takes the
longer his shoes last. Conservation in
everything.

Now is the time to begin to plan
and get your favorite brand of seeds
sprouting in that little box on the
window sill.

Owners of maple groves are starting
to get their sap buckets and spiles in
shape for the big run of sap which is
anticipated this spring.

Rev. R. Fulton Irwin's subject of
sermon in the Methodist church next
Sunday evening will be "If the Bible
is Not of God, How Explain It?"

Mrs. Wm. McRae has received word
that her brother, Sapper A. C. Arm-
strong, who was dangerously ill with
spinal meningitis, is now out of dan-
ger.

"Fight or Farm" is the motto sug-
gested in the Canadian Food Bulletin
as an appropriate one to be taken up
in the scheme for greater food produc-
tion.

The barns of Wm. Walker of Met-
calfe were destroyed by fire on Febru-
ary 9th. The stock was saved. The fire
is supposed to have started from
ashes put out for the hens.

Miss Wright of Strathroy and Mrs.
J. A. McKellar of Glencoe will sing at
the Red Cross play in the opera house
on Tuesday evening. Miss Ethel Cop-
eland and Miss Jean Sutherland will
give piano duets.

The Tilbury Times says:—Private
Albert Judd of this place was last
week married in London to Miss Mc-
Kenzie of Glencoe, and arrived here
with his mother, who was seriously ill,
but is now much improved.

A local sportsman says the severe
winter has been hard on the quail and
he fears that few birds will survive.
Up to the present there is no evidence
of a single quail living, surviving the
fierce blizzards and extreme cold of
the winter in Ontario.

Don't fail to sift the ashes from your
furnace. A save-the-cinders campaign
started in New York has resulted in
the discovery that three per cent. of
the city ashes on the dumps is prac-
tically untouched coal, and thirteen
per cent. good live coal.

It is stated in London, England,
that Brig-General McRae (who, by the
way, is a former Glencoe boy) is
relinquishing his position to take up
duties forthwith as assistant to Lord
Beaverbrook, who has just been ap-
pointed Minister of Propaganda.

Rev. J. H. Stuart, pastor of Largie
and Tal's Corners congregations, has
received a call to the Maxwell Pres-
byterian church in the Presbytery of
Glengarry. The stipend is \$1,400 with
the usual holidays. The call will be
considered by the London Presbytery
on March 5.

During the mild spell last week
Postmaster Clanshaw saw a robin.
Miss Stella Smith found a live cat-
pillar on the lawn, a Tilbury man
caught three large and lively frogs on
the highway, and there was thunder
and lightning. Now, what does all
this presage?

A number of Glencoe young people
attended a box social at Appin on
Thursday night and report having
been well entertained. Some of the
young bachelors partook so heartily
of the tempting viands provided by
the Appin ladies as to be almost over-
come next day.

"Mr. Rich From Richmond" will be
presented at the Opera House on Tues-
day evening by the Kilmartin Dramat-
ic Club for the benefit of the Red
Cross. The play has been given with
splendid success on several occasions
recently and is said to be one of the
best things ever staged by amateur
performers.

At London, Feb. 14, Marlin M.,
youngest child of Mitchell Innes,
passed away. The remains were
taken to the home of his father's
sister, Mrs. and Mrs. George Innes,
and on the 16th Rev. G. S. Lloyd de-
livered an impressive sermon to a
number of relatives and neighbors
who gathered in evidence of their
sympathy for the bereaved. Inter-
ment in Oakland cemetery.

The following lettergram to J. N.
Currie from Simpson & Co., Ltd.,
Lethbridge, Alberta, is set in type in
the Glencoe edition of "The Transcript."
The deceased Alar. Willey was held by
the people of that city: "Please get
four or five wreaths and have cards
put on with 'From friends in Leth-
bridge who knew him, and knowing
him, loved him.'"

The death occurred at Chatham on
Thursday evening of Mrs. W. F.
Somerville, youngest daughter of
James McDougall, who formerly lived
at St. Catharines. Mrs. Somerville
(Mrs. McDougall) was a grandchild
of Mrs. Wm. Sutherland of Glencoe and
visited here on several occasions. Her
bright and cheerful disposition made
her many friends.

"The Suburban Motor Car" was the
title of a playlet presented by the
Walkers Amateur Dramatic Club at
the Opera House on Saturday evening
for the benefit of the Red Cross. There
was a large audience and a good sum
was realized and added to the Glencoe
and Walkers societies. The play
brought out some good talent, most
of the parts being creditably delineated.
The stage settings were good, also, and
the makeup of the characters could not
be surpassed. Violin solos by Messrs.
Patterson and McGill and songs by
Corporal Hartley were very much ap-
preciated. Rev. T. J. Charlton gave an
opening address and in humorous vein
introduced the various numbers inter-
spersing the play. Miss Winnie Eddie
and Miss Mae Graham were accompa-
nists for the evening.

The Oil of Power.—It is not claimed
for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it
will cure every ill, but its uses are so
various that it may be looked upon as
a general pain killer. It has achieved
that greatest of things for itself and all
attempts to surpass it have failed. Its
excellence is known to all who have
tested its virtues and learned by ex-
perience.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Horse collars, reg. \$5, for \$3.75, at
Lamont's sale.

Pigs for sale, weight about 60 lbs.
Apply to Chas. Nixon.

The best one-inch team lines, now
\$7, for \$5.75, at Lamont's sale.

100-acre farm for sale or rent, near
Strathroy, on L. W. R.—N. Currie.

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

String of sleighbells found. Apply
to Lawrence Squire, Route 3, Glencoe.

Young man wants work on farm.
Apply to R. R. Thody, Route 3, Ko-
moka.

Good second-hand baseburner, with
oven, for sale. Enquire at Transcript
office.

You can save from \$10 to \$12 on a
set of team harness by buying at La-
mont's sale.

Ladies bring a box to the social at
No. 5, Ekfrid, Feb. 22nd. Gents come
and buy one.

Special bargains in shoes, rubbers
and men's socks. Repairing a special-
ty.—Sexsmith & Co.

Choice whole wheat flour for sale;
clover seed wanted; chopping on Sat-
urdays.—Frank I. Abbott.

Tree pruning done at reasonable
prices.—Squire Bros., 414 House south
of public school, Main street.

The party known that took a rug off
a horse at No. 17 concert Friday night,
15th, return at once to this office and
save further trouble.

Maps of Mosa township, showing
location of mining and giving other
accurate, up-to-date information, for
sale at The Transcript office.

For sale—new 8 room house, hard-
wood interior finish, nicely situated
on corner lot in village of Appin. Ap-
ply to W. R. Stephenson, Appin.

Flour and feed for sale at store cor-
ner of Main and McKellar streets.
Still buying grain at North Glencoe.—
J. D. McKellar, Chas. Mawhinney, 981.

Will party who was seen taking
kodak out of an overcoat pocket in the
Methodist church Sunday evening re-
turn same to Box 174, Glencoe, at once
and avoid trouble.

There will be a sale of team harness
and harness parts at D. Lamont's on
Saturday and Monday, Feb. 23rd and
24th. Buy now and save money. An-
other big advance in leather.

The well-known play, "The Sweet
Girl Graduate," will be put on in the
opera house, Glencoe, Easter Tuesday,
April 2nd, under the auspices of the A.
Y. P. A. St. John's. All local talent.

The No. 5, Ekfrid, literary society
will hold a box social on Friday, Feb.
22nd. A good program will be given,
consisting of quartettes, duets, solos,
readings, instrumentals, and music by
the Strathroy orchestra.

Quantity of wall paper at 5c to 15c a
double roll; old lines of shoes clearing
at \$1 to \$1.75 a pair; odd lines of dry
goods to clear at reduced prices; car
of best Illinois seed corn, hard and
firm, \$2 a bushel.—W. R. McDonald,
Ekfrid Station.

"Mr. Rich From Richmond," a com-
edy in three acts, will be presented by
the Kilmartin Dramatic Club in the
Glencoe Opera House on Tuesday even-
ing, Feb. 20th, under the auspices of
the Red Cross Society. High-class
specialties between acts. Admission,
35 cents. A few seats at 25 cents.

Strenuous times buying now in ad-
vance. Stocks bought are being de-
pleted rapidly and quotations for new
goods are advancing daily. We would
advise our customers to make all pur-
chases of necessary goods early. Sales
for spring already have kept our staff
busier than ever before.—J. N. Currie
& Co.

Do It Now.—Disorders of the diges-
tive apparatus should be dealt with at
once before complications arise that
may be difficult to cope with. The
surest remedy to this end and one that
is within reach of all is Parnele's
Vegetable Pills. The best laxative and
cathartic on the market. Do not delay,
but try them now. One trial will con-
vince anyone that they are the best
stomach regulator that can be got.

Use the "Special Notices" column in
this paper if you have anything to buy
or sell. It is the quickest and most
convenient way of reaching many
hundreds of people throughout the
district.

Corns cripple the feet and make
walking a torture, yet sore relief is
within reach of all.

A Matter of Drainage.

To the Editor of The Transcript:

Dear Sir,—As a resident of the
south side of the village, I would
like to call attention to a state of
affairs that exists with regard to
the equalization of the drainage
tax, which is without doubt a
gross injustice.

Some 31 years ago the south
side had been neglected in the
matter of drainage, and as the
situation was desperate, a petition
from the ratepayers of the south
side was presented to the council,
asking for the desired drainage.
So pressing was the need that the
petitioners entered into an ar-
rangement by which the south
side agreed to bear the cost of the
said drainage themselves. Now,
as I understand the matter, the
arrangement then made was a
temporary one and applied only
to certain specific drainage mat-
ters. By some strange process of
reasoning, that agreement has
been accepted as perpetuating the
willingness of the south side to
bear the entire cost of the drain-
age on the south side, in addition
to paying 50 per cent. of the
drainage on the north side.

The matter works out in this
wise: If the council should de-
sire to deepen the Currie drain,
which drains the north side, the
south side would have to pay 50
per cent. of its cost, as the amount
would be assessed against the vil-
lage as a whole. If the council
should desire to deepen the drain
on the south then the ratepayers
on the south side would have to
bear the entire cost themselves, a
state of affairs that is manifestly
unfair and illegal. As a matter of
fact the north side have only been
assessed for one-fourth of the
drainage of the whole village for
the past 30 years.

The claim I make is that the
cost of all drainage should be
borne by the village as a whole,
or if the south side must bear the
cost of their drainage themselves,
then the north should do the same
with regard to theirs.

If paying 50 per cent. of the
drainage on the north side, in ad-
dition to our own, ranks as an in-
justice, it is simply adding thereto
by conducting their flood water to
the south to be taken care of.
The water from the north passes
through the Currie drain to the
south of the railroad and when, as
is generally the case, it fails to find
an outlet it backs up through the
cut-off and adds to an already
aggravated situation.

It is largely through the neglect
of the council that we have this
state of affairs every few years.
If even a semblance of precaution
was used the flood situation might
be minimized to a great extent.
If, on the first appearance of a
thaw, men were sent along the
drain and instructed to dig a
trench through the snowbanks,
the water would soon make a
channel for itself, as it is claimed
there is eight feet of a fall between
the village and the outlet. It is
simply useless to send men to re-
lieve the situation once the land
is flooded.

If patience is a virtue it ceases
to be such when you have eight-
een inches of water to wade
through to get into your home.
The matter has been canvassed
among the flood sufferers, and the
possibility of their pooling their
interests with a view to a suit for
damages is not as remote as might
be supposed by the members of
the council.

Believe me to be,
Very sincerely yours,
P. J. MORRISON.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Miss Florence Keith is visiting in
London.

—Rev. Dr. Ford has returned from a
visit to friends in Chicago.

—Miss Margaret Muxworthy of Ex-
eter is visiting at J. A. McLachlan's.

—D. Henderson, V. S., of Toronto
was in town for a short time last
week.

—Miss Gladys McAlpine is attending
the millinery openings in Toronto this
week.

—Fred Ruble of East Otto, N. Y., is
visiting his uncles, J. D. and Isaac
Smith.

—Malcolm McAlpine of Craik, Sask.,
is on a visit to friends in Glencoe
and vicinity.

—Mrs. Janet Thompson of London
visited her aunt, Mrs. Mary Leitch,
last week.

—Miss Mary Johnston of Bothwell
spent a few days with Mrs. Wm. Mc-
Rae last week.

—Mrs. Keith and Miss McLean at-
tended the spring millinery opening
this week in London.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears
the
Signature of *Chas. H. Watson*

Blank oil leases for sale at the Trac-
script office.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.

Arithmetic

Senior Fourth Class—
R. D. McDonald 100
Jean Irwin 80
Frances Sutherland 80
Lloyd Farrell 80
Jean McEachren 80
Marion Copeland 60
Sarah Mitchell 40

Junior Fourth Class—

Sadie Young 60
Gladys Bechill 60
Cecil McAlpine 40
Clifford Ewing 40

Senior Third Class—

John Simpson 100
Florence McEachren 80
Margaret McDonald 80
Willie Quick 60
Arlie Parrott 40
Nash Stewart 40
Clarence Leitch 40
Ethel George 40
Gladys Eddie 40
Grace Dalgety 40

Reading

Junior Third Class—
Mable Wright 93
Jessie Wilson 88
William Moss 88
Mariner McCracken 85
Sherman McAlpine 85
Joe Grant 80
Willa Diamond 78
Emma Reycraft 75
Charlie Strachan 70
Willetta Wehlann 70
Mary Quick 65
Vivie Sultis 60
Alexander Sutherland 58
May McIntosh 57
Pat Curry 50
Harry Knox 40

Senior Second Class—

Evelyn Simpson 95
Daisy Dorman 77
Grey Doull 75
Clifford Strinson 73
Isabel McCracken 70
Willie Anderson 70
Charlie Davenport 68
Wilfred Haggith 63
Martin Abbott 60
Jim Donaldson 60
Thelma McCaffrey 45
George Minns 40

Arithmetic

Junior Second Class—
Fred McRae 75
Ida Irwin 69
Margaret Smith 68
Ivan Ramsay 64
Miriam Orley 58
Delbert Hicks 48
Mildred Anderson 42
Winnifred Snelgrove 41
Billie Doull 40
Glen Abbott 40
Florence McCracken 40

First Class—

Nelson McCracken 77
Charles George 54
Tom Hillman 47
Freddie George 44
Vera McCaffrey 40

Primary Room.—Arithmetic

Senior First—
Kathleen Wilson 100
Gordon Ramsey 100
George McEachren 76
Stanley Abbott 70
Harold Wilson 66

Junior First—

Helen Clark 70
Florence Hills 70
Carrie Smith 70
Alvin Hagerty 70
Nelson Reycraft 70
Bet Diamond 68
Willie Ramsay 66
Mervia Stewart 65
Albert Squire 60
Lou Reycraft 50
Irene Squire 50
Angus Ramsay 44

AUCTION SALES

Clearing sale of farm stock, on lot 14,
con. 1, Ekfrid, on Monday, Feb. 25th,
at one o'clock—I span general purpose
mares rising 6 and 8 years old, 3 cows
due to calve in March, 1 three-year-old
heifer due to calve in April, 1 two-year-old
heifer due to calve in April; 2 three-year-old
steers, fat; 1 two-year-old heifer, fat; 2 one-year-old steers,
3 one-year-old heifers, 15 two-year-old
heifers, 6 two-year-old steers; 1 Dur-
ham bull, 2 years old; 3 shoats, 1 sow
due to farrow April 1st, 2 sows due to
farrow May 1st. No reserve, as pro-
prietor is short of feed. Valley Case,
proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auction-
eer.

Marriage licenses issued by D. H.
McRae, Strathburn. 541f

Executor's Sale

OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned executor of the estate of
John L. McEachren, late of the township of
Ekfrid in the county of Middlesex, farmer, de-
ceased, will offer for sale by public auction
the McEachren farm, in the Village of Glencoe,
Ekfrid Station, the twenty-third day of February,
A. D. 1918, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the
following Real Estate, namely:—The south half
of lot number twenty-three in the second range
north of the Longwoods Road in the said town-
ship of Ekfrid, containing one hundred acres
more or less.

This is an improved farm, all clear, soil
loam, frame barn and house and other im-
provements, well located, 14 miles from the village
of Glencoe, good gravel road. Terms of sale:—
The property will be sold subject to a reserve

CANADIANS RAID ENEMY TRENCHES AND INFLICT CONSIDERABLE LOSSES

Prisoners and Machine Guns Captured, Trench Mortars Destroyed and Many Germans Killed.

A despatch from London says: Canadian troops have carried out two successful raids in which they captured prisoners and inflicted losses upon the enemy, the official statement from British headquarters in France and Belgium says:

"In an attack Wednesday morning, northwest of Passchendaele, in the Ypres sector, German troops temporarily occupied two British posts. The British later drove the Germans out in a counter-attack."

The statement reads:

"In a successful raid south-east of Hargicourt reported Wednesday morning, carried out by the Canadians, in addition to 13 prisoners, two machine-guns were brought back to our lines. Many Germans were killed in fighting above ground and four trench mortars were destroyed. Seventeen dugouts in the enemy's first line and others in his support line whose occupants refused to come when summoned, were bombed. The

casualties incurred by the raiding party were slight and all were brought in. Another successful raid was carried out Tuesday night by Canadians in the neighborhood of Hill 70, north of Lens. Considerable opposition was encountered, in spite of which six prisoners and a machine gun were captured. Our casualties again were small."

A later despatch says: The following official statement was issued by the War Office Thursday evening:

"Early Thursday morning the enemy's trenches at Lens again were raided successfully by the Canadian troops. A number of Germans were killed and a few prisoners and two machine-guns were captured. The raiding party returned to our lines without loss."

"Several other prisoners were brought in during the day by our patrols. On the southern portion of our front there was some hostile artillery activity to-day in the neighborhood of the Souchez River."

FARM LABOR NOT CONSCRIPTED

But Inventory of Man-Power of Dominion Will Be Taken At Once.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Subsequent to a sitting of the Cabinet Council the Government gave out an announcement as to its immediate policy in regard to labor. The Government will not conscript men for farm labor under the Military Service Act, but will take immediate steps to secure a registration and inventory of the classification of the industries of man-power of the Dominion. There will be no importation of coolie labor at present, to which exception is taken by the labor men, but this matter may be given further consideration at a later date. No decision has been reached in regard to the conscription of alien labor.

CANADA'S ARMY STRONGER IN MEN AND MATERIALS.

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters says: After three and a half years of war Canada in the field is to march on to victory stronger than ever before.

The Dominion's fighting strength, both in men and in guns, is constantly increasing. Canada is entering upon the Spring campaign stronger in men, material and guns than at any time since the mobilization at Valcartier marked the creation of the historic First Division, and is holding a larger front than ever before.

NORWAY HAS LOST 714 SHIPS DURING WAR.

A despatch from London says: The Norwegian Legation in London announces that from the outbreak of the war to the end of January, 1918, Norway has lost 714 vessels of 1,050,583 gross tons. Seamen to the number of 883 lost their lives through the sinking of these vessels.

During the same period 53 Norwegian vessels, with more than 700 crew, were posted as missing. About two-thirds of these are war losses.

GERMAN RAIDERS SINK 8 SMALL BRITISH CRAFT IN STRAITS OF DOVER

When Occupied in Hunting a Submarine British Vessels Were Sunk by Enemy Destroyers.

A despatch from London says: Eight British craft which were hunting submarines have been sunk by a raiding flotilla of enemy destroyers, it is announced officially. The text of the Admiralty statement reads:

"A swift raid was made by a flotilla of large enemy torpedo-boat destroyers at 1 a.m. on Thursday on our patrol forces in Dover Straits."

"The following craft, which were occupied in hunting a submarine, which had been sighted by the patrol, were sunk:

"Traveller James Pond, Drifters Jamie Murray, Cloverbank, Wellott, Cosmos, Silver Queen, Veracity and Christina Craig."

"After having sunk these vessels, the enemy destroyers returned rapidly to the north before any of our forces could engage them."

Wounded men injured in the raid were taken to Dover and are housed in the market place, which was converted into a temporary hospital. The firing lasted for 45 minutes and was plainly heard on shore.



What the British Found on Way to Jerusalem.

As the British advanced in Palestine they found that the wells had been destroyed. Since such an outrage is forbidden by the religion of the Orthodox Turks, the presumption is that the well shown in the above photograph was destroyed by the Germans who were with the Turkish army. This well was at Bersheba and was blown up with a high explosive.

Markets of the World

Wheat
Toronto, Feb. 19.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.23; No. 2, do., \$2.20; No. 3, do., \$2.17; No. 4, do., \$2.14; No. 5, do., \$2.11; No. 6, do., \$2.08; No. 7, do., \$2.05; No. 8, do., \$2.02; No. 9, do., \$1.99; No. 10, do., \$1.96; No. 11, do., \$1.93; No. 12, do., \$1.90; No. 13, do., \$1.87; No. 14, do., \$1.84; No. 15, do., \$1.81; No. 16, do., \$1.78; No. 17, do., \$1.75; No. 18, do., \$1.72; No. 19, do., \$1.69; No. 20, do., \$1.66; No. 21, do., \$1.63; No. 22, do., \$1.60; No. 23, do., \$1.57; No. 24, do., \$1.54; No. 25, do., \$1.51; No. 26, do., \$1.48; No. 27, do., \$1.45; No. 28, do., \$1.42; No. 29, do., \$1.39; No. 30, do., \$1.36; No. 31, do., \$1.33; No. 32, do., \$1.30; No. 33, do., \$1.27; No. 34, do., \$1.24; No. 35, do., \$1.21; No. 36, do., \$1.18; No. 37, do., \$1.15; No. 38, do., \$1.12; No. 39, do., \$1.09; No. 40, do., \$1.06; No. 41, do., \$1.03; No. 42, do., \$1.00; No. 43, do., \$0.97; No. 44, do., \$0.94; No. 45, do., \$0.91; No. 46, do., \$0.88; No. 47, do., \$0.85; No. 48, do., \$0.82; No. 49, do., \$0.79; No. 50, do., \$0.76; No. 51, do., \$0.73; No. 52, do., \$0.70; No. 53, do., \$0.67; No. 54, do., \$0.64; No. 55, do., \$0.61; No. 56, do., \$0.58; No. 57, do., \$0.55; No. 58, do., \$0.52; No. 59, do., \$0.49; No. 60, do., \$0.46; No. 61, do., \$0.43; No. 62, do., \$0.40; No. 63, do., \$0.37; No. 64, do., \$0.34; No. 65, do., \$0.31; No. 66, do., \$0.28; No. 67, do., \$0.25; No. 68, do., \$0.22; No. 69, do., \$0.19; No. 70, do., \$0.16; No. 71, do., \$0.13; No. 72, do., \$0.10; No. 73, do., \$0.07; No. 74, do., \$0.04; No. 75, do., \$0.01; No. 76, do., \$0.00; No. 77, do., \$0.00; No. 78, do., \$0.00; No. 79, do., \$0.00; No. 80, do., \$0.00; No. 81, do., \$0.00; No. 82, do., \$0.00; No. 83, do., \$0.00; No. 84, do., \$0.00; No. 85, do., \$0.00; No. 86, do., \$0.00; No. 87, do., \$0.00; No. 88, do., \$0.00; No. 89, do., \$0.00; No. 90, do., \$0.00; No. 91, do., \$0.00; No. 92, do., \$0.00; No. 93, do., \$0.00; No. 94, do., \$0.00; No. 95, do., \$0.00; No. 96, do., \$0.00; No. 97, do., \$0.00; No. 98, do., \$0.00; No. 99, do., \$0.00; No. 100, do., \$0.00.

Barley
Toronto, Feb. 19.—Manitoba barley—No. 1 Northern, \$1.15; No. 2, do., \$1.12; No. 3, do., \$1.09; No. 4, do., \$1.06; No. 5, do., \$1.03; No. 6, do., \$1.00; No. 7, do., \$0.97; No. 8, do., \$0.94; No. 9, do., \$0.91; No. 10, do., \$0.88; No. 11, do., \$0.85; No. 12, do., \$0.82; No. 13, do., \$0.79; No. 14, do., \$0.76; No. 15, do., \$0.73; No. 16, do., \$0.70; No. 17, do., \$0.67; No. 18, do., \$0.64; No. 19, do., \$0.61; No. 20, do., \$0.58; No. 21, do., \$0.55; No. 22, do., \$0.52; No. 23, do., \$0.49; No. 24, do., \$0.46; No. 25, do., \$0.43; No. 26, do., \$0.40; No. 27, do., \$0.37; No. 28, do., \$0.34; No. 29, do., \$0.31; No. 30, do., \$0.28; No. 31, do., \$0.25; No. 32, do., \$0.22; No. 33, do., \$0.19; No. 34, do., \$0.16; No. 35, do., \$0.13; No. 36, do., \$0.10; No. 37, do., \$0.07; No. 38, do., \$0.04; No. 39, do., \$0.01; No. 40, do., \$0.00; No. 41, do., \$0.00; No. 42, do., \$0.00; No. 43, do., \$0.00; No. 44, do., \$0.00; No. 45, do., \$0.00; No. 46, do., \$0.00; No. 47, do., \$0.00; No. 48, do., \$0.00; No. 49, do., \$0.00; No. 50, do., \$0.00; No. 51, do., \$0.00; No. 52, do., \$0.00; No. 53, do., \$0.00; No. 54, do., \$0.00; No. 55, do., \$0.00; No. 56, do., \$0.00; No. 57, do., \$0.00; No. 58, do., \$0.00; No. 59, do., \$0.00; No. 60, do., \$0.00; No. 61, do., \$0.00; No. 62, do., \$0.00; No. 63, do., \$0.00; No. 64, do., \$0.00; No. 65, do., \$0.00; No. 66, do., \$0.00; No. 67, do., \$0.00; No. 68, do., \$0.00; No. 69, do., \$0.00; No. 70, do., \$0.00; No. 71, do., \$0.00; No. 72, do., \$0.00; No. 73, do., \$0.00; No. 74, do., \$0.00; No. 75, do., \$0.00; No. 76, do., \$0.00; No. 77, do., \$0.00; No. 78, do., \$0.00; No. 79, do., \$0.00; No. 80, do., \$0.00; No. 81, do., \$0.00; No. 82, do., \$0.00; No. 83, do., \$0.00; No. 84, do., \$0.00; No. 85, do., \$0.00; No. 86, do., \$0.00; No. 87, do., \$0.00; No. 88, do., \$0.00; No. 89, do., \$0.00; No. 90, do., \$0.00; No. 91, do., \$0.00; No. 92, do., \$0.00; No. 93, do., \$0.00; No. 94, do., \$0.00; No. 95, do., \$0.00; No. 96, do., \$0.00; No. 97, do., \$0.00; No. 98, do., \$0.00; No. 99, do., \$0.00; No. 100, do., \$0.00.

BRITISH AND FRENCH DELIVER BLOWS AT GERMAN LINE

Canadians Keep Up Raiding Operations at Lens—French Bomb Metz and Other German Cities.

A despatch from London says: Both the British and French armies delivered on Friday at widely-separated points on the western front attacks at the German line. These attacks, although they were merely in the nature of raids were successfully carried out and resulted in the capture of prisoners and in the infliction of casualties on the enemy.

The Canadians on the famous Lens sector kept up their raiding operations against the Germans, again entering the trenches and bringing back prisoners. Near Courcy the French undertook successfully a similar manoeuvre which bore fruit in the bagging of a number of German prisoners.

In the Butte Du Mesnil, region of Champagne, a lively artillery duel was in progress at last accounts. Likewise near Verdun and in the Woëvre reciprocal bombardments of a violent character are in progress.

Over the entire front the aerial activity by both sides continues intense, with both the Entente and German airmen endeavoring to locate opposing positions or to spy out troop concentrations.

French aviators again have carried out a brilliant foray into Germany, attacking with bombs numerous towns of military importance, notably Metz. Large quantities of explosives were dropped and conflagrations were observed.

NEARLY \$300,000,000 FOR AEROPLANE BOMBS.

A despatch from Washington says: The principal items for the army in the billion-dollar urgent deficiency appropriation bill favorably reported to the House on Thursday include \$277,732,000 for bombs for aeroplanes, \$100,000,000 for quartermaster storage plants on the sea coast and at interior points, and \$81,000,000 for mountain, field, siege and other artillery, in addition to the billion dollars already spent for ordnance and contract authorizations for \$779,000,000 additional.

6,000,000 TONNAGE LOST IN 1917

Destruction Was Three Times Greater Than Production by Britain and United States.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says: Ship tonnage sunk by submarines in 1917 was nearly three times as great as the total of production in the United States and Great Britain during the year.

This was disclosed by the announcement of Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the British House of Commons, that Great Britain produced only 1,653,474 tons of shipping last year. The output in the United States was 901,223 tons, making a total combined tonnage of 2,554,697, while sinkings by submarines last year generally are reckoned at 6,000,000 tons.

While complete figures on construction in Japan, Italy, France, and other nations in 1917 are not yet available, officials here do not believe their aggregate equaled the total of the United States. If that is the case submarine sinkings more than doubled all new tonnage produced.

Both American and British officials expect a very different story in 1918, however. The United States and Great Britain are speeding up their building programmes, and naval officials in both countries have confidently predicted that the submarine will be curbed this Summer. Secretary Daniels believes that effectual results will be obtained in the early Summer.

LAST BIG TOWN IN GALICIA TURNED OVER TO AUSTRIANS.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: By virtue of the treaty with the Ukraine by which the status quo ante of the frontiers between Austria-Hungary and Russia was established Austro-Hungarian troops Wednesday entered Brody and took peaceful possession of the town, says a despatch from Vienna.

Thus the last big town in East Galicia was returned to Austria-Hungary.

FIRST CONTINGENT TROOPS GET FURLOUGH.

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters in France says: Early this week the first batch of married men and women of the First Expeditionary Force left the front on a three months' furlough to Canada. Altogether, nearly 700 married men have applied for this special veterans' leave which Canada has made possible by the striking support of its forces in the field.

RETURNED SOLDIERS FOR CANADIAN FARMS.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Returned soldiers who have had experience as farmers in Canada will contribute their share to increased production during the coming Summer. A transport which arrived at a Canadian port several days ago brought home a large party of soldiers who are classified as "experienced farmers." The majority belong to Western Canada. Other large batches of returned farmers are expected to arrive later on.

TROTSKY DECLARES RUSSIA HAS WITHDRAWN FROM CONFLICT

German Foreign Secretary Announces Central Powers Are Still At War With Northern Russia.

A despatch from London says: Russia's withdrawal from the war was a real withdrawal, and the throwing away of all agreements with her former allies, said Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, in reporting to the All-Russian Workers' and Soldiers' Council on the result of the Brest-Litovsk conference, according to a Russian wireless despatch received here.

expressed by Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, the German Foreign Secretary, at the concluding session of the recent peace conference at Brest-Litovsk after Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, had made his final statement that Russia was out of the war and her armies would be demobilized, but that she would resist from signing a formal peace treaty.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: That Germany and Austria were still at war with Russia was the belief

expressed by Dr. von Kuehlmann said, ended when Russia and the Teutonic allies signed the armistice, but when the armistice ended the warfare must be revived. He added that because one or two of the contracting parties had demobilized their armies this fact would in no wise alter the situation.

FROM SUNSET COAST

WHAT THE WESTERN PEOPLE ARE DOING.

Progress of the Great West Told in a Few Pointed Paragraphs.

The first short course of Agronomy and animal husbandry at the University of British Columbia is now in full progress.

James Johnstone, of Nelson, one of the best-known agriculturists in the province, was seized with a serious stroke.

A modern plant for the canning of whale meats is being opened on Kyequot with the opening of the 1918 whaling season.

Dr. W. H. Lang was unanimously elected chairman of the Vancouver School Board.

The War Nootka, a motorship, was launched at Vancouver recently. Mrs. Mann breaking the traditional bottle of champagne against the bow.

Andrew Hart, Klondiker, former Dawson fire chief, the first of four hundred men who left Dawson to go to war, returned to a great civic reception.

The twenty-eighth annual poultry show held at Victoria proved to be very successful this year.

Injured by the fall of a large quantity of rock from the roof of one of the tunnels in the Britannia Mines, Samuel Cawker, employed as an electrician by the company, has sued the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company for \$15,000 damages.

Thousands of people witnessed the launching of the big steel ship, Alaska, at Vancouver.

Penticton is to be the place of meeting of the next annual convention of the B. C. Fruit Growers' Association.

Thirty-five million feet of British Columbia lumber were used in the Toronto harbor works. About another eleven million feet were supplied to various eastern industries last year.

An important phase of British Columbia's immense timber resources is the large amount of pulpwood contained in the forest areas, putting B. C. in the lead in the pulp industry.

The industrial development in British Columbia has been so great of late that the shipbuilding and mining demands for metal work have increased beyond all former capacities and equipments for such work.

Command of the 30th Regiment (British Columbia Horse), Victoria, is to be taken over, as from February 1, by Captain T. J. Leduc, who has recently returned to Canada after having recovered from severe wounds.

Alfred B. Clark, of Ymir, B.C., has won a medal for bravery in the field. By a vote of 504 to 401 Nelson electors have decided to return to the Wednesday half-holiday, Saturday afternoon having proved unsatisfactory.

Lumber production in the coast district of British Columbia during the year 1917 was more than 800,000,000 feet.

During the past year 67,000 tons of freight have been exported from the port of Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian-Australasian Royal Mail Line and Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, and about 60,000 tons were imported.

WORLD'S STRANGEST CITY.

Consists of Wooden Huts on Wheels—Is Moved to Huron's Ice.

The most curious of cities consists of wooden huts on wheels, to the number of about one hundred and thirty, which, when the season arrives, are rolled on to the ice on Saginaw Bay, Lake Huron. The population of this city without a name is about five hundred. Each hut is fitted with cooking utensils, hammocks, and a stove, and is occupied by three men, whose business on the ice is to follow a peculiar method of fishing.

In the centre of each hut a hole, about a yard square, is dug to the water. One of the fishermen then takes a live fish of the herring tribe, and after fastening it to a piece of pack-thread drops it into the water. The fish dashes away as swift as an arrow until it is pulled up by the thread when it returns towards the hole followed by a host of pike and other fish desirous of feasting on the dainty morsel. Beside the hole stand the fishermen, harpoon in hand, waiting the arrival of the pursuers, who are received with thrusts of the four or five-pronged instrument, which rarely fails to bring up some writhing victims.

Some huts can show two hundred or more of fine fish at the end of the day's work. The most weird appearance of this city is at night, when the fishermen prosecute the work by the light of torches, which, as is well known, attract fish without the aid of the herring bait. The flaming torches and the shadows of the men leaning over the holes make a strange spectacle. If fish are not abundant in the spot first chosen the hut is wheeled to another site.

HAIG PRAISES CANADIANS ON THEIR SUCCESSFUL RAID.

A despatch from London says: Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British armies in France, has sent a message of congratulation to the Canadians who took part in the successful raid near Hargicourt, on February 12.

The Doings of the Duffs.



THE "KANGAROO" SUBMARINE FREAK

THE INVENTION OF A SPANISH GENIUS.

Baby Submersible, Carried by Mother Vessel, To Be Used in Shallow Waters.

The first submarine on record, built by an enterprising subject of King James I. of England, was constructed of wood and propelled by oars extending through holes in the sides of the craft. These oar holes were made water tight by goat skins. Just what finally became of this original submarine is not known. After that the world heard nothing of such craft for about 100 years, and then another inventor, a man named Day, developed the next underwater craft. Day claimed that he could remain submerged in his submarine for twenty-four hours. Once he made ready for this test and apparently was successful, because up to the present moment no one has heard of his coming up.

The next submarine was invented by Dr. David Bushnell, a New Englander who lived at Saybrook, during the Revolutionary war. He called his submarine the "American Turtle." He built this vessel with the idea of destroying the British fleet which was anchored off New York. The Turtle was provided with a torpedo which was attached to the bottom of the ship and the interior by means of a screw in the top of the vessel.

A Pronounced Failure.

One day he set forth with the idea of sinking the frigate Eagle, a vessel of sixty-four guns. The torpedo failed to work because when the Turtle got beneath the Eagle the screw caught in some scrap iron. The torpedo floated away, and as it was operated by a clockwork mechanism it exploded at the time set. The explosion threw the harbor into an uproar. Frightened skippers weighed anchor and sailed away to Sandy Hook for safety.

For a time nothing was heard of submarines until Robert Fulton, interested Napoleon Bonaparte in the subject. Through the emperor's assistance he built his Nautilus. During the civil war submarines came to the fore again. At that time they were called "Davids." The United States steamer Housatonic was sunk by one in Charleston harbor in 1864.

The Fernandez Submarine.

But the United States was not the only country to produce submarine inventors. Zede, Goubet and Drzewiecki bent their energies to produce underwater craft in Europe, while Baker and Holland worked on the same problem in the United States. Holland's plans were accepted by the United States in 1900. In 1904 Simon Lake built a successful submarine.

Since the world war began the submarine has come into its own in receiving the attention of inventors. When Alphonse Fernandez of Spain undertook to make his improvement on the submarine he must have had a kangaroo in mind. Mr. Fernandez has invented a submarine which carries another small submarine in a pouch or compartment, just as the kangaroo carries its young. His idea was to provide means for carrying on submarine warfare in shallow water. For example, a large submarine cannot navigate a river.

The Fernandez submarine would anchor a short distance from the river and proceed about the business of releasing a small submarine. The "baby" carries torpedoes just as does the mother ship. The torpedoes are loaded on the miniature craft while it is still in the compartment. When the explosives have been loaded on the baby ship and the crew is aboard the large submarine opens the compartment in which the small vessel is kept and releases it so that it can proceed to wreck havoc in waters where the big one could not navigate.

A Remarkable Invention.

Her errand of destruction accomplished, the baby submarine returns to her mother. By a series of signals the mother ship is notified of her approach and makes preparations to admit her to the compartment. If there is a strong current it is not always an easy matter for the small ship to enter, because the rushing water forces it to one side and prevents it from proceeding in a straight line. Mr. Fernandez has foreseen this difficulty and has provided the "baby" with a water-tight opening through which one of the crew may pass his arm and by pushing against the side of the compartment straighten a path for her.

As remarkable as is this conception of Mr. Fernandez, it has not exhausted his resources. He has also designed a submarine which cannot be injured if it is hit by shells. In the event of this submarine being attacked by a merchantman or a man-of-war and the upper section being hit it would not be all up with the Fernandez submarine, as it would be with others. The wounded upper section may be discarded. The submarine is hardly inconvenienced.

To discard the upper section it is only necessary to turn a shaft. If all works well it ought not to take more than the proverbial "three shakes of a lamb's tail" to release the wounded upper section.

THE AFTER EFFECTS OF LAGRIPPE

Often Worse Than the Disease Itself—Victims Left Weak, Nervous and Worn Out.

La Grippe—the name by which influenza is most generally known—is a disease prevalent throughout Canada during the winter and spring months. Anyone who has felt its pangs is not likely to forget the trouble. La grippe starts with a slight cold—and ends with a complication of troubles. It tortures him with fevers and chills, headaches and backaches. It leaves him a prey to pneumonia, bronchitis, consumption and other deadly diseases. In fact its after effects are more serious than the trouble itself. You can avoid la grippe and winter colds by keeping your blood rich and red by the occasional use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If you have not done this and the disease lays you low, you can banish all its evil after effects by this same great blood-building, nerve restoring medicine. This has been proved in thousands of cases through out Canada by la grippe victims who have been made well and strong through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Among the cured is Miss Irene Bootes, Portsmouth, Ont., who writes: "I take much pleasure in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, because I have proved their worth in my own case. Last winter I had a severe attack of la grippe and it left me weak and all run down. I had severe pains in the chest and under the arms, palpitation of the heart and attacks of neuralgia which left me with the feeling that life was scarcely worth living. I was taking doctor's medicine, but it did not help me and I was much discouraged. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and began their use only on the principle that I would try anything that might better my condition. I had only been using the pills a couple of weeks when the pains began to leave me. Gradually my strength returned, my appetite improved, and in a little more than a month I felt all my old time vigor had returned. I am sincerely glad I was persuaded to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I shall always have a good word to say for them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only cure the disastrous after effects of la grippe, but are also a specific for all these troubles due to poor blood, such as anaemia, rheumatism, indigestion, women's ailments, and the generally worn out feeling that affects so many people. You can get these pills through any dealer in medicine, or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

BRITISH USE HORSE FLESH.

Horse steaks are in demand in Great Britain. The effect of the meat shortage is to break down the insular prejudice of the Britisher against foods to which he has not been accustomed. In a number of districts horse meat shops have been established. Quite a number have sprung up in the Soho district, but until lately their patrons have been Belgians or the proprietors of the cheaper little French restaurants.

During the past few weeks, however, there has been quite a rush of Englishwomen for horse steak and chops, and in consequence the prices have risen enormously, and people have been paying up to 60 cents a pound for horse steak.

Horseflesh does not come under the meat price order of the Food Ministry at present, but if the English people continue to add it to their menu it will shortly.

In the provinces the prices are far lower than they are in the London districts. A story is told of a woman who failing to receive from the family butcher the supply of meat for her household dog visited a Liverpool horsemeat butcher and obtained for a small sum more than one appetizing meal for her collic.

One day, so attractive was her purchase—it could hardly be distinguished from a fillet steak—that she was tempted to cook it, but after it was served her insular prejudice proved the stronger. Still she remarked, "One might do worse in these hard times."

Retain All Breeding Sows.

The demand for overseas for bacon and other pork products is such as to ensure a profitable market for many months and farmers are urged to retain all breeding sows. The keep-a-pig campaign is meeting with a large measure of success. The response indicates not only that the farmers are preparing to keep more pigs but that many people living in suburban areas are also planning to buy one or more and feed them on household garbage. It is certain, therefore, that young pigs will be in strong demand in the spring. To kill sows under present conditions, is, therefore, not only unpatriotic but is likely to prove distinctly unprofitable.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

TENNYSON'S KNOWLEDGE.

The Gifted Poet Possessed a Store of Scientific Learning.

Of the poet Tennyson's wide knowledge in scientific matters Sir Norman Lockyer speaks entertainingly in Tennyson and His Friends.

About the year 1866, he says, we used to devote Monday evenings to our friends who came informally to talk and to smoke. One night it happened that many travellers—Bates, Baines and Winwood Reade among them—were present, and the question of a certain kind of dust storm came up. Tennyson listened for some time, and then remarked how difficult it was for a student to gain certain knowledge on such subjects, and mentioned the company by giving the names of eight authors, four of whom had declared that they had seen such dust storms, although the other four insisted that they simply could not be produced under any known meteorological conditions.

In many of our talks I came upon similar evidences of minute knowledge in various fields; nothing in the natural world was trivial to him, or to be neglected. This great grasp was associated with a minute accuracy, and it was his double habit of mind that made Tennyson such a splendid observer, and therefore such a poet; for the whole field of nature from which to cull the most appropriate epithets was always present to his mind.

WORTHLESS DOGS.

A Menace to the Sheep-Growing Industry of Canada.

Everyone loves a useful, gentlemanly dog. Such a dog is invaluable. But one dog eats as much as a man and more than a sheep. Two dogs will eat as much as a hog on alfalfa and more than a dozen chickens. And there are thousands of dogs in the country, one for eight sheep. Sheep furnish wool and mutton, hogs make pork, and chickens produce meat and eggs.

More than 5,000,000 hogs are needed to relieve the present meat shortage, and many sheep furnish wool and mutton. Hill farms are ideal for sheep raising, and almost every prairie farm is adapted for keeping a small flock without much extra expense for buildings or added use of grain.

No single thing has done more to throttle the sheep industry in this country than the curs which are allowed to run at large. Besides killing and worrying sheep, they kill poultry, attack cattle and carry hog cholera.

Fences will not solve the problem, for that added expense will keep many farmers who already have hog-tight fences from starting a farm flock. Keeping the dogs chained at night will not do, for dogs often attack sheep in daylight. Paying for the animals killed helps some, but it does not encourage those whose flocks have been destroyed to start again.

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS

To guard the baby against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are a mild laxative that will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that where the stomach and bowels are in good order that colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good and that he will thrive and be happy and good-natured. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Home Letters.

Write a sunny, funny letter To the boy somewhere in France, Happier it is the better, Make it cheer him at first glance. Tell him of the latest winning Of the team from Homeville High, All the little home jokes spinning Leave out every doleful sigh.

We must keep the home fires burning. Bright within each khaki breast, If we drown our fears and yearnings His courage will do the rest. His to fight the nation's battle Ours to work and wean and pray Then when guns have ceased to rattle Freedom shall have come to stay.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

Girls! Make this cheap beauty lotion to clear and whiten your skin.

Squeeze the juice of two lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white, shake well, and you have a quarter pint of the best freckle and tan lotion, and complexion beautifier, at very, very small cost.

Your grocer has the lemons and any drug store or toilet counter will supply three ounces of orchard white for a few cents. Massage this sweetly fragrant lotion into the face, neck, arms, and hands each day and see how freckles and blemishes disappear and how clear, soft and white the skin becomes. Yes! It is harmless.

A good cooking fat may be made by taking two pounds of kidney suet, running it through the meat grinder and rendering out the fat. This is strained, and just before it hardens one cup of vegetable oil is added. This keeps the suet from hardening and gives it a delightful flavor so that it may be used in any kind of cooking.

She Often Had to Lay Off For a Day

Mrs. Mantle Tells Why She Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Results, She States, Were So Good That She Recommends Them to All Sufferers From Kidney Disease.

St. John, N.B., Feb'y 18th (Special).—Mrs. Mantle, an estimable lady living at 117 King St. East, this city, is always ready to tell of the benefit she has received from using Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Yes, Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me a wonderful lot of good," Mrs. Mantle told an interviewer. "For three years I was in a worn-out condition, often having to lay off for a day or two."

"I suffered from drowsiness and sharp pains across my back. I had headaches, and was subject to neuralgia and rheumatism."

"Dodd's Kidney Pills helped me so much that I can highly recommend them to anyone suffering from kidney disease."

Dodd's Kidney Pills are purely a kidney remedy. Making the kidneys healthy enables them to strain all the impurities out of the blood. That means pure blood and good health. Dodd's Kidney Pills are recommended by thousands of women who were once run down and worn out.

GENERAL PETAIN.

Some Characteristics of the Noted French Commander.

A war correspondent recently saw Gen. Petain, the French generalissimo, bestowing war crosses upon some of his soldiers.

My first impression, he says, was tinged with a little disappointment. He might be a business man, a lawyer or a village doctor. I could name half a dozen men who would look the part more acceptably. He has a good, wholesome face. I think it must have been there that I suffered the disappointment. I had pictured him as thin-visaged and frowning, with a downward look. The prominent nose seemed not unlike Gen. Pershing's, but there the resemblance ended. Gen. Petain's chin gave no indication of his character, as chins are supposed to do, and his head seemed of average size and shape. His cheeks have color and his eyes are kindly and brownish.

He means well to you, but no liberties must be taken—a glance tells you that. He wore brown chamois gloves on his hands, which were frequently in action, but there was neither extravagance nor affectation in his gestures.

Gen. Petain does not play to the galleries. You are sure that he is not thinking of himself, even glimmeringly; he gives the impression of being sincere in what he is doing. He is "on his job" every minute. If he is pinning on a medal, he is looking at it and thinking of that particular thing.

Gen. Petain has not a certain mystery and magnetism that characterize Gen. Joffre, nor has he the stature. No one else can speak in that soft monotone of Gen. Joffre's—a tone in which one might read a psalm. But Gen. Petain has fixed his place as a soldier. He took over the command under most extraordinary circumstances of difficulty, and has met the test splendidly.

THERE IS A DIFFERENCE!

Can anyone who has not seen them imagine what it is like to be a prisoner in this present war? Someone, who saw the first French, English, Russian and Canadian prisoners either returned or escaped, writes of them: "They have an expression of their own, a concentrated, unuttered suffering in their eyes, an unending patience in their voices. There is all the difference in the world between them and the soldiers returned from the front." The latter, even when severely wounded, have a proud, almost satisfied look, as if in making their supreme effort, something of the glory and exaltation of those fearful moments still clung to them. They are warriors hurt in the great game, brought gladly and triumphantly home, where they know well what welcome awaits them.

"How different is the lot of the allied prisoners? The sight of them, of any nation, is an unforgettable recurring nightmare. A voice, weak, but insistent, rings in your ears: 'Won't you help us?'"

"They know what it is to do valiantly, without praise, to suffer—silently without sympathy, to ache with homesickness, surrounded by the enemy. They are the unseen heroes and we cannot guess at half their pain."

There are at present more than a million and a half Allied prisoners of war in German hands. The Prisoners of War Society, of which Principal Hutton of University College, Toronto, is president, is appealing through the churches of Ontario for money to help provide the bare necessities of life to these unfortunate heroes. Congregations who have not yet contributed may send their donations to the treasurer of the society, Hugh Fletcher, Esq., 532 Huron St., Toronto.

"Might is right, so it is—the right to bear the burdens of the weak, to cheer the faint, to uplift the fallen."—Napier.

Mineard's Liment Cures Distemper.

February Gardens.

The days of catalogues have come, the best of all the year. When every mail its quota brings of books from far and near, With gorgeous blossoms on their fronts and cabbage on their backs, Their insides filled with fruits and flowers all tabled neat as wax. We reckless grow, extravagant—no cost too high we find For this February garden we are planting in our mind. But, mercy me! while we have dreamed, there is no sign of doubt, That miserable coal stove has gone completely out!

Mineard's Liment Cures Distemper.

Weight For Gold.

The weight used by goldsmiths in gauging the quality of gold apart from the alloy, i.e., carat, is derived from that of the seed of an Abyssinian carat flower, which, being exceedingly uniform in size, was employed in weighing gold and precious stones.

Mansonsville, June 27, '13. Mineard's Liment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen:—It affords me great pleasure and must be gratifying to you to know that after using 36 bottles of your Liment of a case of paralysis which my father was afflicted with I was able to restore him to normal condition. Hoping other sufferers may be benefited by the use of your Liment, I am,

Sincerely yours,

GEO. H. HOLMES.

Sugar Situation in Europe.

Before the war England received approximately 1,400,000 long tons of sugar per annum from Germany and neighboring sources. France produced about 750,000 long tons of beet sugar and exported 50,000 tons. The French production in 1911 fell to 210,000 long tons. Before the war Italy produced about 210,000 long tons and imported almost none.

PAINT? NOT A BIT!

LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLOSES OFF

No humbug! Apply few drops then just lift them away with fingers.

This new drug is an ether compound discovered by a Cincinnati chemist. It is called frezone, and can now be obtained in tiny bottles as here shown at very little cost from any drug store. Just ask for frezone. Apply a drop or two directly upon a tender corn or callus and instantly the soreness disappears. Shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can lift it off, root and all, with the fingers.

Not a twinge of pain, soreness or irritation; not even the slightest smarting, either when applying frezone or afterwards.

This drug doesn't eat up the corn or callus, but shrivels them so they loosen and come right out. It is no humbug! It works like a charm. For a few cents you can get rid of every hard corn, soft corn or corn between the toes, as well as painful calluses on bottom of your feet. It never disappoints and never burns, bites or inflames. If your drugstore hasn't any frezone yet, tell him to get a little bottle for you from his wholesale house.

Dangerous Gas and Acids That Hurt The Stomach—Sour The Food Cause Dyspepsia, Indigestion

Recommends a Safe Way to Treat Stomach Trouble At Home

Many stomach sufferers who are always full of gas and whose stomachs burn with acid after nearly every meal think these things are the result of indigestion when in reality they are the CAUSE. It is just as foolish to give artificial digestants such as papain, etc., to a stomach full of gas and acid as it would be for a man who had stepped on a tack to rub liniment on his foot without removing the tack. Some stomachs generate too much gas and acid. Gas distends the stomach walls, causing a full, bloated oppressive feeling while the acid irritates and inflames the lining of the stomach. Naturally the food ferments and sours, digestion is often delayed and stomach misery is the result. Artificial digestants will push this

sour, fermenting mass into the intestines and so relieve the stomach pain but the acid still remains in the stomach to generate more gas and produce more trouble at the next meal.

If you are using digestive aids after meals drop them for a while and instead get a few 5-grain tablets of pure bisulphated magnesia from any drugstore and take them with meals. Bisulphated Magnesia does not neutralize the acid in your stomach, keep the food sweet and will drive the gas and bloated right out of your body. As magnesia is prepared in various forms be sure to get Bisulphated Magnesia for this purpose as it is not a laxative and in this refined form will not injure the stomach in any way.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 515 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Bisulphate and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

1 WHEELLOCK ENGINE, 18x42. New Automatic Valve Type. Complete with supply and exhaust piping, flywheel, etc. Will accept \$1,200 cash for immediate sale.

1 ELECTRIC GENERATOR, 30 K.W., 110-120 Volts D.C. Will accept \$425 cash for immediate sale.

FULLY, Large size, 12x36-380; 12x48-512; 12x60-64.

1 BLOWER OR FAN, Buffalo Make. 14 inch discharge—\$30.

REAL ESTATES CORPORATION, LTD. 90 Front St. West, Toronto

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Magic Baking Powder costs no more than the ordinary kinds. For economy, buy the one pound tin.

W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED

Cleaning Wringer.

When rubber rolls on your wringer become dirty so that they streak the clothes try cleaning them with a cloth moistened with kerosene. Rub briskly and rinse with clean water several times. Dry with a clean cloth.

MONEY ORDERS.

Send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

"A Nasty Thing Called Famine."

"The food wanted by mankind does not exist. The word 'shortage' is not strong enough for the situation. To put the matter bluntly, the whole world is up against a nasty thing, familiar to the people of India, called 'famine'."—Lord Rhonda.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.

Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it in your Eyes and Baby's Eyes. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

"S.O.S." Has New Meaning To-day.

There is a new meaning for the familiar "S.O.S." signal. The letters now stand for another imperative command, "Save or Starve."

Mineard's Liment Cures Colds, Etc.

Grated cheese and chili sauce make a good sandwich filling.

When buying your Piano insist on having an

"OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION

EAGLE MOTOR CYCLES

Write to-day for our big FREE CATALOGUE

showing our full lines of Bicycles for Men and Women, Boys and Girls.

MOTOR CYCLES

Tires, Coaster Brakes, Wheels, Inner Tubes, Lamps, Bells, Cyclometers, Saddles, Equipment and Parts of Bicycles. You can buy your supplies from us at wholesale prices.

T. W. BOYD & SON, 27 Notre Dame Street West, Montreal.

ABSORBINE

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Soreness from Bruises or Strains, Stopped Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle at drug stores delivered. Booklet free.

ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.00 a bottle at drug stores or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 515 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

CUTICURA HEALS TERRIBLE ITCHING

On Hands From Salt Rheum At Very Small Cost for Soap and Ointment.

"I was a great sufferer from salt rheum on my hands. It came in small blisters between my thumb and finger and it itched terribly and kept spreading. I could not use my hands at all and the skin would crack and bleed so that I could not bend my fingers. I cannot describe what I have suffered and the sleepless nights I had."

"Then I got the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I only used one cake of Cuticura Soap and one box of Ointment when my hands were healed and kept spreading. Mrs. M. L. Aiken, Highwater, Que."

Keep your skin clear by daily use of Cuticura Soap, with touches of Ointment now and then.

For Free Sample Each by Mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. A, Boston, U. S. A." Sold everywhere.

MOTHERS TO BE

Should Read Mrs. Monahan's Letter Published by Her Permission.

Mitchell, Ind.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound helped me so much during the time I was looking forward to the coming of my little one that I am recommending it to other expectant mothers. Before taking it, sometimes I suffered with neuralgia so badly that I thought I could not live, but after taking three bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was entirely relieved of neuralgia, I had gained in strength and was able to go around and do all my housework. My baby when seven months old weighed 19 pounds and I feel better than I have for a long time. I never had any medicine do me much good."—Mrs. PEARL MONTAGNA, Mitchell, Ind.

Good health during maternity is a most important factor to both mother and child, and many letters have been received by the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., telling of health restored during this trying period by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

ED. 7. ISSUE 2-13.

E. MAYHEW & SON

Glencoe's Favorite Shopping Place

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT, as a war measure to conserve fuel, this store was closed February 9th and 11th.

On our own initiative, with the "good of the cause" as an incentive, E. Mayhew & Son will exert every effort to make up for the two days lost, and to that end we offer these extraordinary economy inducements.

HERE ARE ECONOMIES EVERY HOUSEHOLDER'S EYES SHOULD SEE!

The E. Mayhew & Son store now sets itself energetically to the task of accomplishing this double aim. Special buying inducements, which are hereby offered, present most pronounced economies. To conserve newspaper space we have made them very brief, but every one is a big leader.



Our big after-stocktaking Remnant Sale is still going full swing. Hundreds of women are saving every day by keeping in touch with our remnant table. Are you?

Attention, Men!

Our new Spring Clothing has arrived. Cloths bought many months ago are now made up in the very latest style. Call and inspect.

House Dresses, 98c

Here's a special for early comers only. Very limited, not more than sixty house-dresses in the lot, sizes 36 to 44. Extra special, 98c.

Worth While Things For Men

Men's Cashmere Socks, specially worth while—double toes and heels—per pair, 35c.

Men's Flannellette Nightshirts at 80c. Worth while getting a pair tomorrow. Clearing lines in Men's Underwear—worth while.

You'll be pleased to read of our big Linoleum Sale

Such Linoleum values have not been seen in many a day, and you shoppers who know values will take quick advantage of the bargains. Bring your room measure with you. Use our store as your warehouse. Buy now for spring, and save \$ \$ \$

One Week Specials

Roller Towelling, reg. 20c yard—5 yards for 75c.
30 in. Striped (pink) Flannellette, reg. 25c yard—5 yards for 10c.
Heavy Blue Kimono Cloth, reg. 45c yard—38c yard.

Peck's CLOTHING

Did you ever stop and figure up how much you could save by taking advantage of such opportunities as these.

E. MAYHEW & SON

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1918

Newbury

Assessor C. A. Blain has commenced his work.
Lorne Heatherington of Windsor was in town Sunday.

The play, "The Dust of the Earth," will be put on March 1st.

Mrs. John Burr left on Saturday for a visit with her son in Detroit.
Mrs. Kerrigan and baby Bobby of Detroit are visiting her grandmother, Mrs. Crim.

The Red Cross Circle shipped a bale on Monday containing 67 flannel shirts and 35 pairs of socks.

Friends here were shocked on Monday to hear of the death of Daniel Hagerly. Sympathy is extended to the bereaved family.

Friends here are pleased to learn that Miss Minnie McLean, who underwent an operation in Victoria Hospital, London, last week, is making a good recovery.

Some from here attended the funeral of the late John Cox at Bothwell on Saturday. Sympathy is extended to the relatives. Mrs. Robert Campbell is one of the sisters of the deceased.

The pupils of the junior room in the public school had a pleasant change on Valentine Day. In the afternoon Miss Fennell had a concert and served a dainty lunch. The cute and heart-shaped cookies quite delighted the children.

John Telfer received a message on Monday of the death of his brother, William, of London township. Deceased frequently visited here, being wonderfully smart for his extreme age. He made many friends who will be sorry to learn of his death.

Joseph Armstrong received a cablegram on Tuesday in answer to one sent regarding his son Clayton's illness. The message says: "He is improving, with complete recovery looked for." This good news will be gladly received by their many friends.

Mrs. J. P. McVicar met with a very serious accident on Thursday evening as she was returning from the post office and from doing some shopping. Owing to the sidewalk being so slippery and covered with water opposite Knox church, she went out on the road. The night was dark and with the thunder she failed to hear a rig till it struck her. Edgar Armstrong, who was driving, having his horse under good control, stopped at once, but when Joe Gillett, who was in the rig too, picked her up she was unconscious. He carried her into Mrs. Grant's, nearest the place of the accident. Dr. McVicar, her husband, and Dr. Owens were hastily called and Mrs. McVicar was carried home, where examination showed a broken collarbone, a bad bruise on one side of the head and both limbs scratched. For a time she was quite ill, but at time of writing we are pleased to report Mrs. McVicar resting comfortably and hope for her complete restoration.

Crinan

Quite a number from here attended the ball Friday night in Wardsville. W. W. Welch and John W. Welch were in London one day last week on a business trip.

G. L. Markham gave a dance last Monday night. About sixty young people were there.

Elijah Sutton, sr., of Crinan has sold his team of mares to A. J. McMillan of West Lorne for a handsome figure.

Melbourne.

Miss Jennie Campbell has returned from a visit with her sister, Mrs. McLachlin of St. Thomas.

Mrs. Robert Parr has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Muckle of Blenheim.

Miss B. C. Buchanan is attending the millinery openings this week.

Arthur Leeman, station agent, is taking his vacation.

Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. R. Vance is visiting her mother, Mrs. Carruthers of Strathroy.

Miss Boles spent the week-end at her home in West Lorne.

Mrs. (Dr.) Howell is the guest of her brother in Port Huron.

Miss Lizzie Black of Ekfrid is the guest of her sister, Miss Annie Black.

The social committee in connection with the Epworth League held a Valentine social on Thursday evening.

Although a heavy storm came up in the evening and the roads were almost impassable, there was a splendid social gathering. A program consisting of games, piano solos, vocal solos, piano and vocal duets, and a dialogue, "The New Minister's Wife," was given by ten of the Epworth Leaguers.

Those taking part in the program were Gilbert and Margaret Stevenson, Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. R. Vance, Gladys Gleadall, Annabell Parr, Gladys Pickett and Mr. Lewis. After all expenses were paid the League cleared \$10.25.

The Young People's Society in connection with the Presbyterian church held their regular meeting on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hill of Rosetown, Sask., formerly of this village, are the guests of the latter's mother, Mrs. Harvey.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Cairo.

On Thursday of last week G. W. Young received a phone message from Walkerville that his daughter, Mrs. W. Fraser, was very ill. Mr. and Mrs. Young left on first train, and on arriving at the home of Mr. Fraser were glad to learn that their daughter was gradually improving.

Miss Myrtle Annett of London arrived at her former home here on Saturday night for a brief visit.

Gangs of men were busily engaged removing snow blockades on the mail routes from Bothwell and Cairo.

The council met on Saturday, when the township auditors presented their report, which was accepted.

Mr. Osbourne, a student from Toronto University, officiated in the Presbyterian church on Sunday in the absence of Jas. H. Miers.

Miss Mona McKeown of North Bothwell was called to her former home here owing to the illness of her mother, Mrs. W. H. McKeown, who we are pleased to say is rapidly improving.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and all at once, while future attacks are ward off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Kilmartin.

Mrs. D. A. McAlpine is spending a week with her parents in Detroit.

Sacrament will be dispensed in Burns' church on Sunday, Feb. 24th, at 11 a. m. Preparatory services on Friday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Jas. K. McAlpine has successfully passed his examination for Master of Steamships on the Great Lakes. Captain McAlpine is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan R. McAlpine.

The Red Cross shipped to Hyman Hall last week 18 grey flannel shirts, value \$30; 12 pairs socks, \$12; 2 pillows, \$4.50; total value, \$52.50. The next meeting of the society will be held at Mrs. Alex. Dewar's on March 6, at 2 o'clock.

One of the best entertainments ever given in the school house at S. S. No. 17, Mosca, was on Friday last when the dramatic club of that section presented their musical comedy, "Mr. Rich from Richmond." Every player is to be congratulated on the manner in which they played their part. The house was packed to the door and everyone was kept in continuous laughter throughout the entire evening.

Between the acts Fred McGill, Corp. Hartley, Garfield Munroe and J. D. McAlpine gave several instrumental and vocal selections. Also addresses from Rev. D. Robertson and the chairman, George F. Munroe, were well received. Door receipts were \$17.80, which after a small expense is paid, will be donated to the Red Cross. The dramatic club expect to present their play in other places for the Red Cross. If you want a good laugh watch for bills and be sure to see it.

Oakdale.

Nelson McLennan attended the corn show held at Chatham last week.

Miss Mary Leeson spent the week-end with Miss Florence Mole of Lovelock.

Chas. Leeson and Harry Edwards spent Sunday at Croton with Fred. Leeson.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. George Bell of Petrolia, a son. Mr. Bell was formerly here.

Walkers.

The Walker's Patriotic Society shipped at its last meeting, on Feb. 13th, the following: 11 flannel shirts, 8 pairs pyjamas and 31 pairs socks. Proceeds from ladies' lunch counter after the play in Walkers, Feb. 8th, \$10.10 for the society.

The play, "The Stubborn Motor Car," put on in the school house at Walkers Feb. 8th by the Walkers Dramatic Club was a great success. Proceeds at door, \$80.90. This play has also been successfully given in Napier and Glencoe in spite of unfavorable weather.

Ekfrid Station

F. J. Eaton is visiting his son Clarence in Toledo.

Miss Anna McCallum left this week for Detroit to resume her duties as nurse.

School re-opened here on Monday. The fewer patients are all able to be out again.

Phil. Eaton returned to his home in Toledo after spending some time with friends here.

Several carloads of cinders have arrived here and are being used by the farmers in place of gravel for lanes, etc.

HOW TO GET RID OF RHEUMATISM

"Fruit-a-lives" Point the Way to Quick Relief

VERONA, ONT.
"I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in my Side and Back, caused by strains and heavy lifting.

When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended 'Fruit-a-lives' to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them; and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your wonderful fruit medicine."

W. M. LAMPSON.
"Fruit-a-lives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.—or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.

Appin

J. C. Lane has disposed of his farm, having sold to Victor Jernyn.

Very sorry to hear that Mrs. (Rev.) Parnaby is confined to her home through illness.

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. J. A. McTaggart on Thursday, Feb. 28th, at 2:30 p. m. The hostesses are Mrs. J. A. McTaggart, Mrs. Jas. Lotan and Mrs. H. Galbraith. The ladies are requested to bring thimbles.

A very successful box social was held in the town hall here last Thursday evening under the auspices of the organized young people's class of the Methodist Sunday School. The hall was filled, although the weather and roads were very bad. An excellent program was given by very choice talent. The selections by the Glencoe Ladies' Quartette were beautifully rendered and very much appreciated.

Miss Hazel Strachan sang two solos very sweetly, and the instrumental duets played by Miss Muriel Precious and Miss Annie George, also by Mrs. L. D. Galbraith and Miss Mary Galbraith, were splendid. Special mention must be made of the excellent vocal duets by Miss Olive Black and Master Earl Edwards, the numbers, both patriotic and comic, being rendered to perfection by these young artists. The selections by the Glencoe Ladies' Quartette were beautifully rendered and very much appreciated.

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Broken Soldiers Become Citizens

ALTHOUGH the details of the United States plan for re-educating disabled soldiers and sailors have yet to be worked out, it is likely they will follow in many respects the example of Canada, which has been a pioneer in this work.

Particulars of the Canadian plan are given rather fully by Douglas C. McMurtrie, a Red Cross official, in the Survey.

Disabled Canadian soldiers are received at Quebec and classified medically. Those whose military usefulness has been ended are distributed to their home districts and receive at once a furlough of one to two weeks to visit their families.

At the end of his furlough the soldier returns to the convalescent centre of his home district. This is a hospital, hotel, recreation house, and school rolled into one. There are facilities for all kinds of medical treatment; there is a general dining-room for those able to go actively about. There are bowling alleys, a library, and provisions for games. The discipline is military but not exacting.

Medical treatment and military routine are of minor importance. The great feature of the convalescent centre is the shops and the classes. These the men attend voluntarily and eagerly. Some of them take a six-months' commercial course including bookkeeping, shorthand, and typewriting, and they may continue this course if they desire beyond the half year. The object is not to train experts or specialists but to fit men to keep the books and accounts of a retail store or other small business.

There is a class to teach English to foreigners who enlisted in the Canadian forces. Men of all nationalities are there. English is taught by the "objective" method. The instructor, who need not know the pupils' native tongue, teaches English names of objects first, proceeding then to the formulation of sentences expressive of simple wants.

Many men of another group study for civil service examinations that will lead to jobs in the postal and revenue services. They will be preferred in appointments to such places.

Woodworking, both carpentry and furniture making; draughtsmanship, gardening, poultry raising are some of the other things taught. Outdoor work especially benefits many of the men. And occupation has a healing quality for body and mind in itself.

After a time men are discharged from the convalescent centre and from the army. But those whose disabilities debar them from resuming their former employments may have further training, and this is where re-education really begins.

Each man has to choose his new vocation for himself, but he has the advantage of excellent advice and the opportunity to correct a choice which he decides to have been mistaken. He is no longer in the army, but his further training is without cost to himself, and he and his family continue to receive compensation payments from the Government.

Often the occupational work at the convalescent centre dovetails with the later training. So far as possible the men are steered into the study of the trade in which wage standards are high, employment steady, and the demand for labor constantly increasing. These considerations are taken into account for the future, and the temporary conditions occasioned by the war are discounted.

Machine shop practice, gasoline engine operation (stationary or tractor), automobile mechanics (operation and repair), electric power station practice, railroad or commercial telegraphy, surveying, architectural draughting, some forms of manufacturing, the work of sanitary inspectors, chemistry, motion picture projection, public school teaching and farming are some of the trades for which Canadian soldiers are fitted by re-education. They are sent to schools, factories, and fields to get their training.

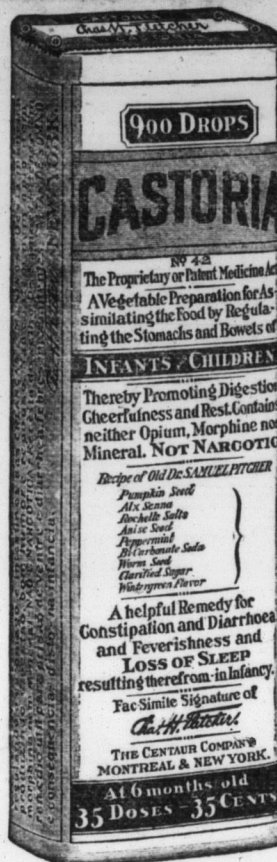
Those who have their direction seek and gain their friendship. The disabled man is not "Jackson," but "Mr. Jackson," with the vocational officer addresses him, "A small point," as Mr. McMurtrie allows, but typical of an effort, generally successful, to strengthen the ex-soldier's courage in the task of beginning life anew.

Beginning afresh! But some of us would give a great deal to be able to! It is conceivable that in the case of many disabled men re-education will give them the training they have always wanted but never had been able to get, the great chance to do at last the thing they can do best, and the thing they have longed to do.

Elk Teeth.

Those who are in a position to know, tell us that three dollars is a fair average price for an elk tooth, such as are sold to jewelers and to members of the Order of Elks. Much higher prices are paid for very good specimens. A curio dealer in Stenboville, Ohio, has a coat covered with 3,300 of these teeth, which he values at \$10,000, and does not wish to sell it at that or any other price. The coat proper was made by an Indian in Manitoba, Canada, and is snow-sewed. It weighs twenty-eight pounds. There are two rows of antelope teeth, one hundred and fifty-nine in all, down the front. The owner of the coat is a prominent member of the Order of Elks, and wears the coat at all conventions. With the coat the owner wears an ornate peckle made of the largest of the elk teeth in his collection.

Light is known to have an injurious effect on bacteria; hence it is an important hygienic factor.



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