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Volume 48 --No. 17.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919.

Whole No. 2463.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS
The undersigned will receive tenders up till Thursday, the first day of May, for the reconstruction of a portion of the Brown Drain in the Township of Metcalfe. Plans and specifications can be seen at my residence. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.—C. C. HENRY, Commissioner. 62-2

NOTICE
The Glencoe Post Office opens and closes on railway time, which is one hour faster than standard time. Banks, business-men and the public will please govern themselves accordingly until further notice.
R. CLANAHAN, P. M.

FARM FOR SALE
South half of lot 16, con. 3, Ekfrid, containing about 50 acres more or less, with a good house, barn 60 x 36 ft. on foundation, pig pen 45 x 20 ft., and drive shed 40 x 22 ft.; extra good spring well, never known to go dry; situated close to village, church and railway station. For particulars apply to James Hawkins, R. R. 4, Glencoe. 54tt

BY-LAW REGARDING CHICKENS
This year in particular the Government is urging that every foot of garden ground in the village be utilized for production. Garden seeds are nearly, and in some cases more than double, their former value. It is therefore necessary that every garden must be well protected and the by-law regarding chickens running at large will be strictly enforced in the village.
By order of the council of the Village of Glencoe.
CHARLES GEORGE, Clerk.

DR. L. W. M. FREELE, at present on the staff of the Canadian Special Hospital, Witley, England, has bought the business and property belonging to Dr. Walker, and is expected shortly to begin practice in Glencoe.

LORNE LODGE No. 282
A. F. & A. M.
Glencoe Ontario
A regular communication of the above Lodge will be held in the Masonic Hall, Glencoe, on the evening of Thursday, May 8, at 7:30 o'clock precisely. General business. Conferring degrees. All Masonic brethren welcome.

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

WESTERN
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

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, 30r2. Store, 89.

Chantry Farm
Do you want to increase your egg yield? Try a few utility Black Leghorn eggs. Only \$1.50 per 15; special rates on 100 or more. Handsome, hardy, and regular egg machines. An ideal farm fowl. Or are you aiming at a good table fowl and winter layer? Try the Silver Grey Dorking. Cockers nine to ten pence each at six months of age. Can spare a few settings only. ED. DE GEX.

McALPINE HOUSE
Licensed Standard Hotel
Opened for the accommodation of the travelling public.
MEAL HOURS
Per Week
Breakfast 6 to 9 a. m.
Dinner 11.45 to 2 p. m.
Supper 5.30 to 7.30 p. m.
SUNDAY SPECIAL
Breakfast 8.30 to 9.30 a. m.
Dinner 1 to 2 p. m.
Supper 5 to 8 p. m.
Rates: \$2 per day, Special rates to steady boarders.
NICHOL & SON, Props.

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

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

RED ROSE TEA

is good tea

Sold only in sealed packages

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Princes St., E. C. 68 William St.

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With our chain of 500 Branches throughout Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, Central and South America, we offer a complete banking service to exporters, importers, manufacturers and others wishing to extend their business in these countries. Trade enquiries are solicited. Consult our local Manager or write direct to our Foreign Department, Montreal, Can.

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Total Assets Over \$420,000,000

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GALBRAITH BROS.
APPIN ONTARIO

FOR YOUR SPRING REQUIREMENTS
IN
HARNESS REPAIRS, COLLARS, SWEAT PADS,
ROYAL PURPLE CALF FEED AND CHICK FEED,
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS AND VARNISHES,
NEW PERFECTION COAL-OIL STOVES, FROST
WIRE FENCING AND AUTO SUPPLIES.

PHONE 172-20
Local Selling Agents for De Laval Cream Separators.

GENUINE D. L. & W.
SCRANTON COAL

We are pleased to state that this season we will be able to give our customers the same quality of Coal as before the war and the same prompt service. All sizes in stock. Cement and Posts in stock.

McPHERSON & CLARKE
PLANING MILL LUMBER DEALERS
GLENCOE, ONT.

NEW GROCERY

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

All Standard Lines of Soap sold at three bars for 25c on Mondays only.

Cash for Good Table Butter and Eggs.

W. A. CURRIE
TELEPHONE 25 MAIN ST., W.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS
Order your next lot of these at The Transcript office

BY-LAW NO. 254
A By-law to Authorize the Municipal Council of the Village to Pull Down the Old Buildings of the Village of Glencoe Which Are Deemed in an Unsafe Condition as Regards Danger From Fire or Risk of Accident.

Whereas there are a number of old dilapidated buildings in the village of Glencoe which detract greatly from the general appearance of the village and are in an unsafe condition as regards danger from fire and risk of accident. And whereas it is deemed expedient and advisable to have these old buildings pulled down.
Be it therefore enacted by the municipal council of the village of Glencoe that pursuant to chapter 192, section 400, sub-section 21, Revised Statutes of Ontario, the municipal council of the village of Glencoe be and they are hereby authorized to pull down or repair at the expense of the owner or owners thereof any building, fence or structure which by reason of its run-down or dilapidated condition, faulty structure or otherwise is in an unsafe condition as regards danger from fire or risk of accident.
Passed its third reading and finally passed this seventh day of April, 1919.
CHAS. GEORGE, A. J. WRIGHT, Clerk

WE SELL
The Famous NEWCOMBE PIANO
Phonola and other TALKING MACHINES (for \$25 up, on cash or monthly payment plan) and the SINGER SEWING MACHINE as well as all lines of Farm Implements and Machinery.

W. A. HAGERTY
Phone 57-r12 Glencoe

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

LANBTON CREAMERY CO.
ALEX. MCNEIL, Local Manager.

ROY SIDDALL
Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds, 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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS
In the matter of the estate of Duncan Congdon, late of the Township of Ekfrid in the County of Middlesex, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims or demands against the late Duncan Congdon, who died on or about the first day of January, A. D. 1919, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned, solicitors for Lucy Congdon, administratrix of the estate of the said Duncan Congdon, deceased, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their claims and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.
And take notice that after the fifteenth day of May, A. D. 1919, the said Lucy Congdon will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have had notice, and that the said Lucy Congdon will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim she shall not then have received notice.
Dated at Glencoe the sixteenth day of April, A. D. 1919.
Elliott & Moss, Solicitors for the said Lucy Congdon.

A. B. McDONALD
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 74. 470

The Transcript office receives and forwards subscriptions to all newspapers and magazines. Save bother and money by renewing with us.

DISTRICT AND GENERAL
Watford's population is 1,100. Organangemen are preparing for a big demonstration at Strathroy on July 12 next.

Low-lying lands in the vicinity of Essex were flooded as much as two feet in places last week.
Adelaide township council has decided to abolish the system of statute labor for the present year.
Ontario physicians have prescribed 1,000,000 quarts of whiskey to suffering humanity since 1916, at \$1 per prescrip.

W. R. Davies has sold the Thamesville Herald to Ross McGuire of Tillsonburg and has bought the Renfrew Mercury.
Alvinston council has passed a grant of \$600 towards a soldiers' monument to be erected in that village in conjunction with the township of Brooke.

Forty acres of spring wheat sown as an experiment last January on the farm of Robert McGivern, near Prairieiding, west of Chatham, is said to be doing remarkably well.
Rev. A. M. Boyd, D. D., has resigned his pastoral charge of the Presbyterian church at Thamesville to take up "New Era" work in the United States, which is similar to the Forward Movement in Canada.

The Ontario Legislature considered in committee the vital statistics act, and one clause was amended to give physicians 48 hours in which to report births. Only 24 hours was allowed in the original bill.
In the Canadian House of Commons it was stated that a number of Canadian deserters had been executed during the war, both in England and at the front, while others had received sentences up to 30 years.

John Miller of concession 14, Aldborough, died last week from the effects of an injury received about six weeks ago when he fell from the haymow of his barn and alighted astride a door. He was a son of the late Jacob Miller and was 37 years of age.

Ontario's total population for the year 1918 was 2,574,177, an increase of 17,724 over the year 1917, but a falling off of 4,975 from the total of 1916. In townships, towns and villages there was a decrease in population during 1918, but in cities the increase is 39,374.

The Elgin-Middlesex Farmers, Limited, has been organized with a capital of \$50,000. The association consists of 150 farmers of Yarmouth, North and South Westons and Westminister. The head office will be at Belmont and will deal in all kinds of merchandise and feed.

Col. O. L. Macklem of Tilbury was fined five hundred dollars and costs on a charge of raising money for a war chest without the charity being registered. The colonel had an office in Toronto and employed a number of girls selling picture post cards for the benefit of war widows.

Farmers in the vicinity of Wingham are becoming alarmed over what appears to be a severe epidemic that has broken out among cattle and hogs. Large numbers of farmers are losing who broods of young pigs, and in a number of instances the mother with them. Many cattle are also dying.

Flying at an average speed of 106.35 miles an hour for six hours and fifty minutes, Capt. E. F. White, an army aviator, completed the first non-stop flight between Chicago and New York Saturday afternoon. The distance covered was 727 miles. Most of the flight was made at an altitude of 12,000 feet.

West Huron teachers have started a crusade to beautify the county and will grant \$10 to the school section which, after a certain time, can show the greatest amount of improvement in the way of leveling and seeding the sides of the road, planting shade trees, improving orchards, farm buildings, fences, and in any other way that will add to the beauty of the section.
Nursing Sister Lizzie McEachern, who recently returned from overseas, was pleasantly surprised at her home near Campbellton a few evenings ago, when eighty friends and neighbors gathered to welcome her. An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation to Miss McEachern of a lady's dressing case, necklace set with pearls and diamonds, medal and purse.

It is said there are thousands of unemployed men in Canadian cities and towns, thousands more men are yet to return from the war, and yet there are hundreds of employers wanting skillful labor and thousands of farmers wanting help and unable to obtain it. Good wages are offered, but it seems as if many men prefer to hang around without working, so long as they have the wherewithal to buy a meal.

MAJOR STUART ARRIVES
Major Duncan Stuart, a former Glencoe barrister, has arrived at London from overseas. He left Glencoe with the 135th Battalion as junior major, and afterwards transferred to the 38th, with which unit he served for over two years. Since the signing of the armistice he has been in Belgium with the 4th Division.

RAISES LEGAL SPEED RATE
Motorists are to be allowed to drive their cars at 20 miles an hour in the cities and 25 miles an hour in the country. The municipal committee of the Legislature so voted after a warm fight between rural and urban members. Mr. Elliott, member for West Middlesex, opposed the bill.

MAY SPEAK IN GLENCOE
Major-General McRae, Canadian Club Lecturer, Coming Here in May.

The Soldiers' Aid Commission of Glencoe at a meeting on Thursday evening unanimously decided to invite Major-General A. D. McRae, who has been appointed by the Canadian Club to give a series of lectures throughout Canada and the United States on problems arising out of the war, to address a public meeting in Glencoe at an early date. Major-General McRae is now in South America, but expects to arrive in Minneapolis early in May. He will then go east to some of the Canadian cities and will drop off at Glencoe en route to see his mother. It is hoped that while on this trip he will be able to speak at a gathering in his home town.

Recently, on arriving home from overseas, General McRae addressed the Canadian Club in Vancouver and was reported verbatim in The Daily News of that city, which referred to the address as one of vital importance in the many matters of absorbing interest dealt with.

Summarized, his address at Vancouver put forward the confident claim that the soldiers returning would be found even better citizens than when they left Canada and would prove the bulwark of the country; that the sedition mongers and enemy aliens should be returned to the fatherlands they professed to love so well; that as the country would undoubtedly have provided the money for another year of war, it could be depended upon to provide a similar sum for necessary public improvements and remove, as much as possible, the spectres of unemployment and discontent.

Major-General McRae pointed to the vastness of Great Britain's demobilization problems as compared with those of Canada, the plans for dealing with which would prove Britain as great in peace as she had been in war, and in which no nation had put forward equal sacrifices or accomplished such results, he said. In restoring the vast industrial machinery of Canada to its normal state, the great constructive power of the government should be freely employed. He urged an immigration policy in which the heroic women of Britain should play an important part, and he declared it required no prophet to forecast the result this female immigration would have on the continuance of British sentiment in the Dominion and more particularly in Western Canada.
Trade with the Empire was another strong feature of the address, and the speaker emphasized that Great Britain, through her control of shipping, could show such preference to the dominions as would give them the first call on the requirements of British trade as a whole. In dealing with these great matters the mere political gladiator would be out of place, but if a strong, courageous, business administration were maintained, he was confident Canada would look to the future with confidence.

A FREAK OF LIGHTNING
During the storm on Wednesday night of last week, a straw stack belonging to Sidney Lee was struck by lightning and burned up. The stack was about 12 feet from a 60x40 ft. barn and only 10 feet from an 85-ft. shed, but these buildings were saved by the heroic work of about thirty neighbors who worked all night carrying water and drawing out the burning straw. It is a very unusual occurrence for lightning to strike a straw stack with buildings so close by.—Rodney Mercury.

TALENT TEA
The ladies of St. John's church will hold a Talent Tea next Saturday, April 26, at 3 o'clock in the school room. Homemade cooking will be on sale. All welcome. Cup of tea and cake, 15c.

A COUPLE OF HIGH FLIERS
An America aviator and his wife, making a flight from Toronto to Indiana, passed over this section on Tuesday. Their coming was heralded by telephone and many eyes were turned upwards, hoping to get a glimpse of the aeroplane, which was reported to be following the C. P. R. right-of-way. The aviators, however, changed their course somewhat to the south and took the air line route which was most direct from London to Windsor, passing over Stratburn and Wardsville, thus setting a good example for McDiarmid with his provincial highway.

JIGGER JUMPS THE TRACK
George, son of Wm. Gates of Ekfrid, was badly cut about the head and face and one hand was injured severely on Monday when a gasoline driven jigger on which he was riding jumped the track on the Wabash railway near his home. He was sitting at the front end of the car, and when it left the rails he was thrown forward and the car passed over him. Dr. McLachlan, who is attending him, reports that he is getting along nicely. Other section men riding on the car at the time escaped with slight injuries.

Getting together in any walk or circle of life means rubbing off the sharp corners and making life more worth living. Man is at best a suspicious individual, but this feeling wears off when in the company of his fellow-men. Get together—in church, in the lodge, society or civic life. It will have a good effect.

FARM LABOR
An urgent demand for farm labor is reported from all sides, but it is interesting to note that of all those who come under the observation of the agencies for finding employment scarcely any volunteer for farm work. That indicates that industrial unemployment is not great, or that the industrial laborers have unexhausted savings and are encouraged to stick to the towns by the promises of governments to provide employment at undiminished wages. It is nevertheless probable that the testimony of the employment agencies is not wholly to be relied on, and that there is beginning an appreciable return to the land, which will steadily increase as the interference of government in business affairs is withdrawn.—Farmers' Sun.

SCHOOL REPORTS
Report of Wardsville high school. Class I, over 75 per cent.; Class II, over 60 per cent.; Class III, over 40 per cent.
Form I.—Class I.—E. Seaton; Class II.—V. Murphy, D. Glennie, I. Puris, G. Brinson, H. Armstrong and L. Squire equal; Class III.—A. Burr, E. Linden, W. Miller, R. Holman, H. Willis.
Form II.—Class I.—W. Hammett, A. O'Malley; Class II.—B. Blain, L. Sawyer, D. McRae, L. Simpson; Class III.—F. Simpson, W. Martin, H. Bobier, A. Bayne, M. McIntosh.
Junior Matriculation.—Class I.—H. Fennell, M. Bayne; Class II.—C. Geary, A. O'Malley; Class III.—M. Murphy, J. McRae, F. Randies; Class IV.—E. Martin, F. Patterson.
Senior Matriculation.—Class I.—H. Fennell; Class II.—M. Bayne; Class III.—M. Willis, M. Murphy, J. McRae, M. C. Farrington, Principal.

Report of Easter examinations in U. S. S. No. 17, Mosca:
Sr. IV.—Emerson Little 73 per cent., Lillian Campbell 60, Mae Moore 50.
Sr. III.—Alexander Munro 66, Jean McIntyre 56.
Sr. II.—Hugh McKeffer 65.
Sr. I.—Albert Moore 66, Lloyd Little 60.
Pt. II.—Zelda Munro 68, Dougall McIntyre 66, Mary McKellar 64, Hugh Leitch 38.
Primer.—Viola Munro 77.
M. Munro, Teacher.

The following is the report of the Easter examination at U. S. S. No. 14, Metcalfe. The names are arranged in order of merit:
Sr. IV.—Archie Williams, Helen Carruthers, Olive McIntyre, Dorothy Auty.
Sr. III.—Myra Carruthers, Ruby Munson, Marguerite Munro.
Sr. II.—Lorne Towers.
Sr. I.—Archie Carruthers, Florence Moore, Christopher Carruthers, Melvin Moore, Charlie Towers.
I.—Orville Towers, Lloyd Munro, Bruce Moore.

Primary—Anna McDougall, Joseph Auty, Ernest Moore.
Edna Patterson, Teacher.
Report of Wardsville public school for March and April. * means absent for one or more examinations:
Sr. IV.—Honors—Janet Elliott; pass—Edith Thompson, *Mina O'Malley, Jr. IV.—Honors—Jean Randies, Flossie Palmer; pass—Francis Murphy.
Sr. III.—Honors—Malcolm Elliott, *Fred Squire; pass—Margaret Mahon.
Sr. II.—Honors—Florence Willis, *Jack Walker; pass—*Donald Smith, *Beattie Jeffery, Theresa Horton, *Jean Morrison, *Harold Fisher; below pass—Ina Brammer, Roy Harold.
Sr. I.—Honors—Lorine Henderson, Henry Constant, Margaret Harold; pass—*Morley Faulds; below pass—Florence Linden, Glenn Smith, Carlyle Bilton.
Primer—*Norma Willis; pass—Robert Willis.
I.—Honors—Ida Wilson, Nora Henderson; pass—Selby Jefferson, *John O'Son.

Primer, III.—Pass—Madeline Fisher, Ben Senior, Arthur Brammer, Glenn Walker, Alice Walker; below pass—Gordon Jeffery, Gerald Bilton.
Primer, II.—Pass—Audrey Willis; below pass—Lynn Henderson, Pearl Wilson, Emerson Faulds (absent).
M. G. Bayne and M. McRae, Teachers.

KILMARTIN
Mrs. Joseph Moore was a holiday visitor in Walkerville.
Misses Margaret and Christina Little spent the week-end with friends at Thamesville and Blenheim.
The Young People's Society of Burns' church will entertain the returned soldiers of this district at the manse on Thursday evening of this week.

*Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
Rub it in for Lame Back—A brisk rubbing with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil will cure lame back. The skin will immediately absorb the oil and it will penetrate the tissues and bring speedy relief. Try it and be convinced. As the liniment sinks in the pain comes out and there are ample grounds for saying that its touch is magical, as it is.

FARM FOR SALE
Lot 16, con. 14, Metcalfe; 25 acres of first-class soil, fair house and small barn and stable. For further particulars apply to Letitia Hicks, Route 4, Glencoe.

Positive Definite Knowledge—
of its Matchless Quality and Value has been the forceful power that has created a sale of 25 million packets Annually.

"SALADA"

TRY IT - a Tea-Pot Test is better than a Volume of Arguments.



Vitamins.

What are vitamins? No one knows exactly, though we are hearing a great deal about them lately, and how necessary they are to perfect health and development. Seems queer, that an unidentified, chemical substance of which the lay woman never heard until a few months ago should work such havoc to her system if she doesn't get it, does it not? Yet we are told that if we do not get vitamin A, which is a fat soluble, in sufficient amounts we will have serious eye trouble, and that the absence of vitamin B, water soluble, will give us beriberi. The cold chills caused by this dire threat are somewhat mitigated, however, when we are at once assured that Canadians as a whole are pretty safe because of their wide and varied diets.

Vitamins, however, we are assured, are absolutely essential to the child's proper development. The fat solubles are found in butter-fat, whole milk, cheese made of whole milk, cream, of course, egg yolks, beefy vegetables, and beef suet. The water solubles are to be found in all whole cereals. Note the word just before cereal "whole." This means in breakfast foods and flours which give you the whole grain.

The greatest danger comes from the proneness in these days of high prices to omit the fat solubles. How many people are eating butter substitutes and going without milk at all or at best giving skim-milk? The cream contains most of the vitamins and whole milk should be given each growing child. If butter substitutes are fed to children those made of beef fat should be used. Vegetable fats and pork fats do not contain vitamins. Too, children should be fed daily some sort of leafy vegetable—lettuce, spinach, celery, endive, any of the salad vegetables.

Economize all we must. But do not economize on the children's food for their whole future depends upon their being fed correctly now. You are deciding today whether your child shall be strong, vigorous and healthy when mature, or a physical weakling. Do with fewer clothes, sell the auto, and get along without the drapes you want for the "parlor." But don't cut out the cream, fresh fruit and vegetables from the kiddies' bill-of-fare.

Bringing the Old House Up-to-Date.

Do you remember the condition of that old farm when you first took it years ago—poor, sterile and down at the heels? And would anyone recognize those fertile, well-kept acres today as the same place?

Precisely; you have farmed well. Every year you made it just a little better than it was before, for no real farmer is satisfied to let his lands or his stock stand still. But, has your old farmhouse kept step with the other improvements? It's not difficult to bring this old house up-to-date.

For instance, my father's home was just an average frame farmhouse, entirely bereft of all modern improvements. After I studied architecture I helped him turn this house into the most comfortable and convenient of modern homes.

The bathroom came first—and quite rightly so. We couldn't spare any of the old rooms, so a bay window was built out from a second story back passage, conveniently close to the kitchen. A hot water radiator, connected to a water-back in the kitchen range, kept the bathroom warm. The house was heated by stoves at that time. A windmill and overhead tank supplied the fixtures with water. That was before the days of gasoline engines and pressure tanks. I remember that my father was careful to provide not only bathtub and washstand, but water-closet. "My family shall not suffer disease and discomfort in winter time by going to that old outdoor privy!" he said bluntly. "I wish and mean to see my boys and girls living to-day, he would not doubt have added stationary wash-tubs, too.

A year or two passed and he consulted me about some better heating system. I advised hot-water; it was the best thing known at that time, and also the most expensive. "No matter; I want to do it right!" he said. So, calling in a reliable master plumber, he ordered the work done

The Road to Understanding

—BY—
Eleanor H. Porter
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Houghton Mifflin Co.
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The Toronto
Toronto

CHAPTER VI.

Burke Denby had never given any thought as to whether he was going to be a perfect husband or not. He had wanted to marry Helen, and he had married her. That was all there was to it, except, of course, that they had got to show his father that they could make good.

So far as being a husband—good, bad, or indifferent—was concerned, Burke had not given any more thought to it now than he had given before his marriage. He was a little too busy giving thought to other matters—many other matters.

There was first his work. He hated it. He hated the noise, the smell, the grime, the overall, the men he worked with, the smug superciliousness of his especial "boss." He felt abused and indignant that he had to endure it all. As if it were necessary to put him through such a course of sprouts as this! As if, when the time came, he could not run the business successfully without all these years of dirt and torture. Was an engineer, then, made to build an engine before he could be taught to handle the throttle? Was a child made to set the type of a primer before he could be taught his letters? Of course not! But they were making him not only set the type, but go down into the mines and dig the stuff the type was made of before they would teach him his letters. Yet they pretended it all must be done if he would ever learn to read—that is, to run the Denby Iron Works. Bah! He had a mind to chuck it all. He would if it weren't for dad. Dad hated quitters. And dad was looking wretched enough, as it was.

And that was another thing—dad. Undeniably Burke was very unhappy over his father. He did not like to think of him, yet his face was always before him, pale and drawn, as he had seen it at that first interview after his return. As the days passed, Burke, in spite of his wish not to see his father, found himself continually seizing every opportunity that might enable him to see him. Daily he found himself haunting doorways and corridors, quite out of his way, when there was a chance that his father might pass.

He told himself that it was just that he wanted to convince himself that his father did not look quite so bad, after all. But he knew in his heart that it was because he hoped his father would speak to him in the old way, and that it might lead to the tearing down of this horrible high wall of indifference and formality that had risen between them. Burke hated that wall.

The wall was there, however, always. Nothing ever came of these it were during working hours (a terse hint from the foreman, perhaps, to get back on his job. How Burke hated that foreman!

And that was another thing—his position among his fellow workmen. It was always before him, but not of him. His being among them at all was plainly a huge joke—and when one is acting a tragedy in all seriousness, one does not like to hear chuckles at a comical matter. But, for that matter, Burke found the comical element everywhere present, wherever he went. The entire town took himself, his work, and his marriage as a huge joke—a subject for gay banter, for jest, for "Well, Denby, how goes it? How doth the happy bridegroom?"

And Burke hated that, too. It seemed to Burke, at times, sometimes, that he hated everything but Helen. Helen, of course, was a dear—the sweetest little wife in the world. As if anyone could help loving Helen! And however disagreeable the day, there was always Helen to go home to at night.

Oh, of course, he had to take that abominable flat along with Helen—naturally, as long as he could not afford to live in a more expensive place. But that would soon be remedied—just as soon as he got a little ahead.

This "going home to Helen" had been one of Burke's happiest anticipations ever since his marriage. It would be so entrancing to find Helen and Helen's kiss waiting for him each night! Often had such thoughts been in his mind during his honeymoon trip; but never had they been so poignantly promising of joy as they were on that first day at the Works, after his disheartening interview with his father. All the rest of that miserable day it seemed to Burke that the only thing he was living for was the going home to Helen that night.

"Home," to Burke, had always meant a place of peace and rest, of luxurious ease and noiseless servants, of orderly rooms and well-served meals, of mellow lights and softly blended colors. Unconsciously his home still meant the same, with the addition of Helen—Helen, the center of it all. It was this dear vision, therefore, that he treasured all through his honeymoon trip, that he hugged to himself all that wretched first day of work, and that was still his star of hope as he hurried that night toward the Dale Street flat.

If he had stopped to think, he would have realized at once that this new home of a day was not the old home of years. But he did not stop to think of anything except that for the first time in his life he was going home from work to Helen, his wife.

Burke Denby never forgot the shock of that first home-going. He opened the door of his apartment—and confronted chaos: a surly janitor struggling with a curtain pole, a

confusion of trunks, chairs, a step-ladder, and a floor-pail, a disorder of dishes on a coverless table, a smell of burned milk, and a cross, tired, untidy wife who flung herself into his arms with a storm of sobs.

"Home," after that, meant quite something new to Burke Denby. It meant Helen, of course, but—Still it would be only for a little while, after all, he consoled himself each day. Just as soon as he got ahead a little, it would be different. He could sell the stuff, then; and the very first thing to go would be that hideous purple pillow on the red plush sofa—for that matter, the sofa itself. And the chairs, too. They were a little worse to sit on than to look at—which was unnecessary. As for the rugs—when it came to those, it would be his turn to stomp next time. At all events, he would not be obliged to have one that, the minute you opened the door, bounced into your face and screamed "Hello! I'm here. See me! How he hated that rug! And the pictures and those cheap gilt vases—everything, of course, would be different in the new home.

Nor did Burke stop to think that this constant shifting in one's mind, of things that are, to things that may some time be, scarcely makes for content.

Still, Burke could not have forgotten his house furnishings, even if he had tried to do so, for he had to make payments on them "every few minutes," as he termed it. Indeed, one of the unsolved riddles of his life these days was as to why there were so many more Mondays (the day he paid his installments) than there were Saturdays (the day the Works paid him) in a week. For that matter, after all was said and done, perhaps for what he wanted. True, he sometimes overdid his account a trifle; but there was always his allowance coming the first of the month; and neither he nor the bank worried.

Now it was quite different. There was no allowance, and no bank—save his pocket, and there was only fifteen dollars a week coming into that. He would not have believed that fifteen dollars would buy so quickly, and buy so little. Very early in the first month of housekeeping all that remained of his allowance was gone. What did not go at once to make payments on the furniture was paid over to Helen to satisfy some of her many requests for money.

And that was another of Burke's riddles—why Helen needed so much money for what he considered so little. True, she had not asked for it so frequently. She had not, indeed, asked for any for some time now—for which he was devoutly thankful. He would never like to refuse her; and he certainly was giving her all that he could afford to give, without her asking. A fellow must smoke some—though Heaven knew he would never do so, he had to refuse her; and he certainly was giving her all that he could afford to give, without her asking. A fellow must smoke some—though Heaven knew he would never do so, he had to refuse her; and he certainly was giving her all that he could afford to give, without her asking.

Still he was glad to do it for Helen. Helen was a little bric. How pretty she looked when she was holding forth on his "making good," and her not "dragging" him "down"! Bless her heart! As if she could be guilty of such a thing as that! Why, she was going to drag him up—Helen was!

And she was doing pretty well, too, running the little home, for a girl who did not know a thing about it, and who had never done a whole lot better than at first. Breakfast had not been late for two weeks, nor dinner, either. And she was almost always at the door to kiss him now, too, while at the first he had to hunt her up, only to find her crying in the kitchen, probably—something wrong somewhere.

Oh, to be sure, he was getting a little tired of pots to salad, and he always had abhorred those potato-chip-py things; and he himself did not care much for cold meat. But, of course, after she got a little more used to things she wouldn't serve that sort of trash quite so often. He would be getting real things to eat, pretty soon—good, juicy beefsteaks and roasts, and nice fresh vegetables and fruit shortcakes, with muffins and griddle-cakes for breakfast. But Helen was a little bric—Helen was. And she was doing splendidly!

(To be continued.)

Don't "Amuse" Baby.
Don't try to make baby "take notice." He is noticing all his brain is able to assimilate without any help. Everything round him is new to him, and everything is making some impression on him; the sunshine and wind, the waving trees, people and animals round him, the falling leaves, these and a hundred other impressions are surely enough for him, without having a rattle shaken in his ear, or a bright ball dangled before his eyes. It is a temptation to call up that little laugh or smile, but remember that it cannot be done without overstimulating his brain. He will smile when he wants to, without being encouraged, so let him alone, let him about him to sleep and grow strong. There will be plenty of time for laughter later on.

In a few years the "air-filters" will be getting in the way of the aerololimousine.



WAGE WAR ON RATS.

This Very Destructive Animal Should be Exterminated.

Rats are traditional enemies of mankind. They are the chief carriers for cholera, plague and other epidemic diseases which have at various times in history, wiped out millions of human beings. Fortunately, man's knowledge of science, coupled with his superior cunning, has made it possible to control these scourges. But ceaseless vigilance on the part of the health officials at all ocean ports will always be necessary—at least until rats are exterminated.

Man has another heavy score against these pests. They destroy enormous quantities of agricultural products. It was estimated, before the war, that rats destroyed \$75,000,000 worth of such products annually in Great Britain alone. A recent estimate based on war-time prices, places the loss at \$200,000,000. The latter figure is practically the same as the pre-war estimate of loss in the United States from the same cause. These animals possess remarkable fecundity, which, when coupled with their natural cunning, enables them to thrive and even increase in numbers in a great variety of environments. Every good citizen, particularly agriculturists and grain and food dealers, should wage a ruthless war on these noxious pests.

Acquire Personality.

There are tremendous possibilities of influence and power in the cultivation of a magnetic, attractive personality. Whether a man or a woman, such a personality is in demand everywhere, in the home, in society, in every line of business.

Because the quality of magnetism is not born in them, many girls think they cannot acquire it; so they never make the effort, and they go through life as sticks, unattractive, unmagnetic, instead of the magnificent girls they might be if they chose to cultivate the character qualities and social graces that distinguish the woman of charm.

The invention of pins is ascribed to the French in 1643, during the reign of Francis I. Small skewers of wood, bone and ivory were previously used.

For Muddy Boots.

The old broom has apparently outlived its usefulness, but six off the handle eight inches from the broom, bore a hole in one of the back steps and insert the eight-inch stub; then trim the broom off square and you have an exceedingly satisfactory scraper for muddy boots and shoes.

Times Are Different.

"Why is Wombat hustling so strenuously? I thought he retired with enough to live on?"
"It looked like enough to live on—ten years ago."

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Comfort Lye is good for making soap. It's powdered, perfumed and 100% pure.

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THE CHILDREN'S GENERAL.

A True and Most Affecting Story of Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby.

The children of France, during the great war, have won the hearts of many soldiers, English and American, privates and officers. But they have had no more tender friend than Gen. Allenby, the conqueror of Jerusalem, who, before he left France for the East, was affectionately known in many French villages as "le bon General." One who served with him has recently related the pretty story of some of his many friendships with French and Belgian children. Now that the war is over, says the writer, they are waiting for him eagerly. In the little villages of northern France and Belgium, Marghe and Siodate, Aline, Irene (with her bad arm) and many others are waiting for him on the chance that he will come their way again one day—as he promised.

Their hearts have not forgotten "Allenby, le bon General." It is impossible to estimate how much they will miss him! Irene (who can read the papers) is a little wistful about it, and, oh! so jealous! She is afraid that, perhaps, during his triumphant progress, her big friend may have taken some little Arab (or even Turkish) children under his wing—and she thought hurts. And what a friend he was! Neither Irene nor her mother will ever forget that dreadful day in September, 1918, when the enemy rained death and destruction among the inhabitants of Saint-Pol. Madame remembers that the general himself walked round the town, comforting the wounded and superintending the arrangements for their care. Irene only remembers the burning, stinging pain in her arm, the finest face she had ever seen, and then nothing more until she woke up in a comfortable bed in a British military hospital, to find the kind-faced matron smiling down on her. That evening the general sent up his A. D. C. with some flowers. Every day that week the general called at the hospital and sat on her bed (strictly against hospital regulations!); and every day he called at the little house in Saint-Pol and reported Irene's progress to her anxious mother. After a bit Irene was cured and went home, proud, and very much in love!

Then came the winter. Irene will never forget that winter and the visit of the general. Sometimes he would come alone on foot, tap on the door and walk in for a homely chat; at other times he would ride past with his A. D. C. and flag bearer and stop outside. And after that the excitement of going to Paris, where the general was arranging for her instruction at a school where children who are deprived, temporarily or otherwise, of the use of a limb, are taught some useful trade.

The blow fell suddenly. The general was going to Egypt, and Irene could not ride her horse. A few months later Jerusalem was taken, and Irene was the proudest girl in France. Yet perhaps, if she had but understood it,—as some day she will,—the little girl had greater cause for pride on the first day of the battle of Arras in 1917. For on that day Gen. Sir Edmund Allenby, in the very middle and crisis of the conflict, walked out of his office, at a moment when he knew that for at least half an hour he could get no more helpful information as to the progress of the battle, went into a local patisserie and bought a bag of buns, which he then took round himself to his little maimed girl friend. Then he walked quietly back. In a few minutes his chief of staff brought him the information he required, and he calmly telephoned his orders for the cavalry to advance.

As an example of calm, that incident—which is perfectly true—is hard to beat. And one day Irene will know the real point about those buns.

April.

What form in yonder fields—a frolic child?

So changing is her mood! In such surprise.

Fair April comes, sweet summer in her eyes.

And glad content. Around the air is mild.

Green hills are vocal to the robin's wild.

Impassioned lay; a tenant of fair skies.

Arrived to-day, his song the bluebird tries.

Though with the prospect scarcely reconciled.

Her skies are fickle; she may change her mind.

Her sudden tears may blur the bluebird's wing;

To faults like these her beauty makes me blind.

And through such moods her praises I shall sing;

Shall follow where she leads, sure there to find

Sweet odors and the freshness of the spring!

Just Like United States.

The American in England affords cause for much perplexity and astonishment to his English kinsmen.

A Yankee soldier was being shown over an old church wherein hundreds of people were buried.

"A great many people sleep between these walls," said the guide, indicating the inscription covered floor with a sweep of his hand.

"So?" said the Yankee. "Same way over in our country. Why don't you get a more interesting preacher?"

Soils and Crops

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert in 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.

When to Spray and What For.

All the spray mixtures it is possible to use on a tree will not do much good unless the right applications are made at the right time. These directions will tell just when to spray and what for.

Spraying Apples.—Four or five sprayings are necessary, depending on the season and how badly the orchard is infested with insects and disease.

First spray: Apply just after leaf buds burst but before blossoms open. Use either Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50, or commercial lime-sulphur testing 32 deg. or 33 deg. Baume diluted 1 to 40. (See next article for directions for making Bordeaux mixture.) Add two pounds of lead-arsenate to each fifty gallons of the spray mixture. This is for control of scab, curculio and canker-worm.

Second spray: Just after the blossoms fall use same materials as for first spray. This is for control of the codling-moth, and must be applied with a great deal of force. A power sprayer is best.

Third spray: Two or three weeks later than second spray. Same materials as for first spray. If blotch is bad in the orchard, use Bordeaux mixture 4-6-50 instead of lime-sulphur: add two pounds of lead-arsenate to fifty gallons of spray material.

Fourth spray: Nine weeks after the third spray. Use same material as for first spray. This is for control of scab, brown rot and second brood of codling-moth.

Fifth spray: This is necessary only where blotch, black rot, bitter rot and other fungus diseases are troublesome. Use same materials as for third spray and apply two weeks after fourth spray.

Pears and Quinces need the same general treatment as apples, except that when lime-sulphur is used it should not be quite so strong.

Spraying Plums.—A dormant spray of lime-sulphur is applied for San Jose scale any time during the dormant season. During the growing season several sprays are necessary.

First spray: Just before blossoms open apply Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50. Add two pounds of lead-arsenate to each fifty gallons of spray material. This is for control of brown rot and curculio.

Second spray: Just after blossoms fall use same materials as for first spray.

Third spray: Same materials as second spray, three weeks after petals fall.

Cherries need the same general treatment as plums.

How to Make Spray Mixtures.

To make Bordeaux mixture take four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of quicklime fifty gallons of water. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a coarse cloth bag and suspending the bag in a barrel partly filled with water.

Slake the lime in a tub and strain the milk of lime into another tub or barrel. Pour the dissolved copper sulphate and the milk of lime into the sprayer tank, or into a supply tank, at the same time. Add enough water to make fifty gallons.

For Bordeaux 4-6-50 use six pounds of lime instead of four.

To make self-billed lime-sulphur 8-8-50 referred to in the first article, use eight pounds of unslaked lime, eight pounds of flowers of sulphur,

fifty gallons of water. Place the lime in a barrel and add almost enough water to cover the lime. When the lime begins to slake add the sulphur, which should be made into a paste by mixing it with water. Stir the cooking mixture and add water as needed to keep it in the form of a thick paste, which should become thinner as the mixture cooks. In ten or fifteen minutes the heat from the slaking lime will cook the mixture and enough cold water should be added to make fifty gallons. This is the standard summer spray for peaches.

How To Get a Stand of Alfalfa.

Getting a stand of alfalfa is mostly a question of soil. If the soil is right your efforts will be crowned with success. Generally the problem is to make alfalfa succeed after you get the stand. Alfalfa requires a moderately dry soil, well drained even during rainy weather.

If the soil becomes water-logged for many days the alfalfa will become yellow and unthrifty. It needs moisture, but it likes to have the moisture in the air and soil at the same time. This is the reason alfalfa does better in well-drained soils.

Although drainage is a big essential in successful alfalfa growing, an occasional overflow of a creek or river will do no harm if it comes during the winter, or if the water is moving in summer.

Alfalfa will not thrive, nor even live long, without bacteria helping it. It has become used to them and depends upon them. Alfalfa-promoting bacteria will not live in all soils. Carbonate of lime makes the alfalfa or nitrifying bacteria thrive. They do not seem to be able to live without it.

While it is not known definitely why carbonate of lime makes the nitrifying bacteria do so well, many alfalfa growers advance the theory that alfalfa plants give off certain substances which are poisonous to the plant. That is, the alfalfa roots give off a poison that is injurious to itself and to other alfalfa roots. When there is much carbonate of lime in the soil this poison is in some way neutralized and the alfalfa is kept in health and vigor.

In addition to making the soil a healthful home for good and useful bacteria, carbonate of lime conserves humus and stops a waste of nitrogen. When plants decay in the soil nitric acid is formed. This is soluble and, unless taken up by the plants, soon leaches away. If there is a supply of lime present, the nitric acid unites with the lime to form calcium nitrate. This locks up the nitrogen and holds it.

Since the lime naturally sinks in the soil, it is best to put it near the surface. It ought to be mixed as perfectly as possible with the soil, as it is not effective when left in lumps. This is because the lime is not in contact with enough of the soil particles.

As ground limestone is harmless, a person may use as much of it as he wishes. It is pleasant to work with and doesn't burn like caustic lime when it gets on the skin, nor does it cake together if it happens to get wet. One may put it on the soil at any time. It may be put on with manure, as it does not burn out the humus. Soil acids attack the particles of limestone and are neutralized, but the lime itself does no harm, no matter how much is used.

Hogs

The person who feeds swine for the purpose of producing pork should know the indications of an animal that will gain weight rapidly and thereby pay a profit to its owner. If the hog raiser is feeding the lard type of hog he should seek in animals the characteristics of the fat hog type which are a short and broad face, wide head, ears well apart, full jaw, short legs, wide and deep body with good full spring of rib. If the farmer is feeding bacon hogs he should look for a little less width about the head and face and for good length and depth of body at the same time avoiding coarseness.

Whether a hog raiser should feed lard or bacon hogs will depend largely on the location of his farm. Whenever possible home grown feedstuffs should be used, because feeding purchased feeds is not always conducive to profit. If the farm grows an abundance of corn and clover or alfalfa it will be more profitable to grow the lard type, while on the other hand, if the main feeds grown are barley, peas, oats, etc., having a narrower nutritive value, bacon hogs can often be raised to a better advantage.

By far the greatest number of hogs are fitted for market during the summer and early fall months. During the summer the requirements for

shelter, maintenance and labor are least, while grains cheapest and greatest. Of these the greater number is fattened on pasture. It is found that pigs fed corn alone on bluegrass pasture make equally as great gains as pigs fed in dry lot on a balanced ration. Clover or alfalfa give better returns than bluegrass or timothy when corn is fed in conjunction. Corn alone on abundant clover pasture forms an ideal ration, excelling a balanced ration of corn and tankage or middlings in rapidity of gains and excellent all other rations on pasture when rate and economy of gains are considered.

A satisfactory system of pasture feeding for pigs farrowed in April and are ready for pasture in May is: The previous fall a field is sown to rye or winter vetch, furnishing a good crop for pigs when they are turned out; one acre of this supplies 100 pigs and their mothers for about a month; also a ration of corn meal, tankage or skim-milk is fed them. About the first of June the pigs are weaned and placed on clover or alfalfa, which furnishes green feed for the next five or six weeks. About the 15th of July they are turned in a pasture of field peas and oats, thus supplying part of the grain ration; the acreage is larger because the pigs are larger. Green sweet corn is also fed at this time but not before it reaches the roasting ear stage, sparingly at first, being gradually increased. With this there is little or no need of corn meal ration, until

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Apple Bud-Moths and Their Control in Nova Scotia.

The apple is attacked by a number of different insects. In Nova Scotia the caterpillars of the bud-moths are probably the cause of more loss than all the other insects combined. The Entomological Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has just issued Bulletin No. 16 entitled "The Apple Bud-Moths and Their Control in Nova Scotia," by G. E. Sanders and A. G. Duxton. This bulletin of 24 pages gives an account of the life-histories of the four destructive bud-moths which occur in that province. The chapter on the control of these insects discusses results obtained from spraying experiments, following which definite control measures are recommended. Useful information is also included on parasitic insects and other natural enemies. Fourteen illustrations appear in the bulletin. These show injured blossoms and fruit, various stages of the insects, etc. This publication will be of much value to apple growers in eastern Canada. It can be obtained free of charge on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. A technical edition of the bulletin giving scientific descriptions, etc., has also been published. This will be of special interest to economic workers. Enquiries regarding insects in general should be addressed to "The Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont."

Three bushels of oats an acre—and be sure to sow red clover, sweet clover, alfalfa, or some other legume with it.

Mustard plants should be sprayed with a twenty per cent. solution of iron sulphate as soon as possible after the plants begin to appear. This makes them homelike enough to die and not hurt the small grain at all.

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WHEN CHILDREN CANNOT ATTEND SCHOOL

By JANET THOMAS ORMSTON.

There is scarcely a district in the country that has not some child, or children who, for some reason or other cannot attend the public school. It may be that some physical disability makes it impossible for him; perhaps mental deficiency debar him from entering classes with other children, or, if he is a very little child, it may be that he is too far from the school to walk there and back. Whatever the cause, the child who does not attend school will be seriously handicapped all through life unless an adequate substitute for the school education is provided. In that case his present misfortune may eventually prove to be his good fortune, provided the home instruction is made all that it is possible to make it.

Mothers may feel that it is out of the question to teach their very best in reading for another person's pleasure.

There are a hundred suggestions that might be given, but in so brief an article only an idea of the method can be presented. Every mother who takes up the work will find suggestions continually coming to her and she will herself develop, although in a different way, almost as rapidly as does the child.

A word about the child who seems mentally deficient. In too many cases no effort is made to educate such a child. This is a culpable mistake. If he had an atrophied muscle it would surely be given nourishment and exercise in the hope of developing it. Very often a child "not bright" can be drawn out little by little until finally he ceases to be subnormal. And he is far more likely to respond to any such efforts right in the home circle than he is if placed among strangers. Colors and bright pictures of animals, birds and flowers often appeal to such a child more than anything else. But it will rest with the mother-teacher as to ascertain what particular thing is most likely to interest the child and start the raising of the curtain that obscures the mind. Something will probably do it and infinite patience must be exercised until that something is found.

It is interesting and inspirational to know what mothers have actually and easily accomplished by this method. A little girl, now five years old, had lost the power of speech through illness when she was a wee baby. Her mother began teaching her by the work-and-play method while she was still a baby and gradually drew her out until she could speak. She recovered fully the power of speech before she was four years old and is ahead of the always normal child in every way.

The three-year-old brother of this little girl can write on the typewriter. While this may seem precocious, still it is any more so than when a child of the same age can spell words with his alphabet blocks? It is simply a different method of playing very nearly the same game.

The three-year-old son of Mrs. Wright knows every color and can read many words, while his big sister of ten has been writing verse for several years—and the verses are good. Mrs. Wright has used the work and play method with both of these children.

shortly after the green sweet corn is ready to be fed. This is also fed in the roasting ear stage and when the stalks become woody only the top portion is used. The pigs are kept on pasture, and corn which becomes more mature is fed until fall or early winter, when they are ready for market. When possible it is a very profitable plan to hog the corn down, thus saving a great deal of labor. In this case a self feeder with tankage should be before the hogs.

The feeding of hogs for market will be found to be one of the most profitable departments of the farm.

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Your Health

BY THE MEDICAL EDITOR

Dr. Huber 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. Huber will prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. John B. Huber, M.D., care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Stomach Ulcer.

Stomach or gastric ulcer may result from a blow on the abdomen, or from chronic hyperacidity (excess of acid on the stomach), chronic catarrh of the stomach, blood poverty (anemia), heart or kidney disease. It is the most common in women between twenty and thirty, especially housewives and domestics; strong men shoemakers and tailors are most frequently attacked.

The usual symptom is pain between the breastplate and the navel and in the back, usually sharp, increased at once by food intake, and relieved by vomiting. And when the stomach is empty there may be, if not pain, a gnawing and burning sensation which pressure may relieve. Then later comes spitting of blood which has a ground coffee appearance, gradual loss of flesh and strength, dyspepsia and serious anemia. We have to fear perforation of the ulcer into the abdomen, with grave shock or hemorrhage, or the development of cancer, or death from starvation. A yet a patient well attended to may get well, the ulcer healing with scar tissue in the stomach wall. Some people who have gastralgia (neuralgia of the stomach) may imagine they have ulcer.

Sufferers from peptic ulcer ought to give up all work and rest in bed most of the time for several months. Their diet at first should consist practically entirely of plain milk or buttermilk (half a tumblerful every two hours), with the white of eggs and beef-juice. After several weeks eggs, chicken, cereal and scraped beef may be added. They should take thirty grains of bismuth subcarbonate three times a day. For the pain sweet spirits of nitre, a teaspoonful in water, or chloroform water, in tablespoon doses. For vomiting cracked ice is preferable to water (a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes) or a mustard plaster over the stomach.

For thirst of any kind cracked ice is preferable to water. For hemorrhage the doctor imperatively and at once. No food until he comes; in such cases the surgeon may have to be called in.

Questions and Answers.—Freckles.—What is the cause of freckles on the face? Is there anything I can do to take them off?

Answer.—Freckles appear mostly in fair-haired women with delicate skin. They are caused by exposure to strong winds and to strong sun rays. Their temporary removal is not difficult. Permanent removal is almost impossible. Those who have freckles are likely to consider them blemishes. This is an erroneous point of view. They are really signs of a good complexion and good constitution and they ought to be considered "beauty spots." Local preparations often contain corrosive sublimate and other substances which may endanger the real skin—the derma. In any event the susceptibility of the skin varies with the individual and what may not hurt one might severely injure another. The following ointment (to be had of any druggist) may at any rate be pronounced "harmless." Ammoniate of mercury, bismuth subnitrate, of each one dram; ointment of glycerine one ounce, to be applied every other night.

Psoriasis.—1. Is Psoriasis in the blood? 2. Can it be cured? 3. Is it hereditary? 4. Are such people otherwise healthy and strong? 5. Will it turn to Bright's Disease? 6. Is it contagious?

Answer.—1. Psoriasis is not a blood disease. 2. Yes, but the cure is very difficult. 3. In some cases it is hereditary. 4. Usually they are healthy and strong but of a nervous temperament. 5. It will not turn to Bright's Disease. 6. It is not contagious.

It will not be ground wasted to set out fifty or sixty raspberry canes this spring.

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GARDENS, LAWNS, FLOWERS
Complete Fertilizer. Write George Stevens, Peterborough, Ont.

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MARATHON BRAND
Ready Roofing, Asphalt Slate Shingles, Water Proofing, Building Papers, Roof Putty, etc.
Write for prices and samples.
Save money by buying direct.
MODERN BROS., 79 Jarvis St., Toronto.

RAW FURS I will pay highest prices for MINKS, FOXES, FLOWERS, etc. Write for Catalogue and Self-Measurement Blank.
N. SILVER, 220 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

NATIVE SEED CORN
Grows in South West
Selected at hatching time. Pigeons and other birds. Limited amount. ORDER EARLY.
White No. 7 \$1.25 per bu.
Yellow No. 8 1.25 ..
Baby 1.25 ..
Dobson 1.25 ..
North Dakota 1.25 ..
Sage Free. Cash with order.
Darius Wigle, Kingsville, Ont.

VARICOSE VEINS?
Wear This Non-Elastic Laced Stocking
SANITARY, as they may be washed or boiled.
ADJUSTABLE, laced like a legging, always fits.
COMFORTABLE, made to measure. Light and durable.
COOL, contains No Rubber.
1,500,000 SOLD
ECONOMICAL, cost \$2.50 each, or two for the same limb, \$4.50, postpaid.
Write for Catalogue and Self-Measurement Blank.
Corlies Limb Specialty Co., 214 New Birk Side, Montreal, P.Q.

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Canadian Root Seed.
Plated from the best stock by Dominion Experimental Farms.
SUPPLY LIMITED.
Prices as follows:—
Mangels—
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200 125.00
1000 500.00
2000 1000.00
Swede Turnips—
50 lbs. and over \$50.00
100 100.00
200 200.00
1000 1000.00
Field Carrots—
5 lbs. and over \$50.00
25 125.00
100 500.00
200 1000.00
Freight paid and sacks free.
Net payment bank draft 60 days from date of invoice and 5% allowed for cash 10 days from date of invoice.
Particulars about varieties on application.
DR. M. O. MALTE,
Central Experimental Farm,
Ottawa, Ont.

Plant a siltage crop and build a silt to put it in; 'twill cut down the amount of pasture you need for the cows.

If we wish to be pretty sure that our oats will escape rust, we must sow them early. It is the late-sown grain which is stricken by this disease.

The manure from a horse or cow would be worth \$25 to \$30 a year if all of it could be saved in good condition and returned to the land. In actual practice it is worth from \$5 to \$10, or even \$20, according to the locality, the methods used, and the kinds of crop grown. The way hogs are ordinarily handled, their manure is largely wasted. But when they are used to pasture down crops, they help quite as much as cat and horses, or even more.

LIVING UP TO IT.

Grandma was leaning forward eagerly, with her little thin face tense and her shaking hands cupped about her best ear. Grandma always liked to know what people were talking about, but it was seldom that she monopolized the attention of guests as she had been doing with John Edington the past hour. It was not only that she wanted to hear—she wanted to talk. Everything that John told her of France reminded her of things that had happened in her girlhood, when she had been an army nurse. Finally, Isabel could stand it no longer.

"Aren't you getting pretty tired, Grandma?" she asked.

Grandma shot a quick glance at Isabel's face. "There was nothing warm in it. Suddenly Grandma realized."

"I—I didn't mean to talk so much," she apologized. "I kind of lost myself. It brought things back—so—so all those boys—"

John Edington had risen as Grandma rose. His face was not cold; it was gentle and understanding, and he gave Grandma his hand with a manner that held something deeper than courtesy.

"You understand, Mrs. Fraser," he said simply. "You've been through it yourself. Nobody can possibly understand who hasn't."

Isabel, excusing herself, went upstairs with Grandma. When she came back she was her usual pretty, graceful self.

"It's so wonderful to think it's all over," she said.

John Edington was looking deep into the fire. He answered slowly: "What's over? Most of it's just begun."

"Why, the fighting, of course!" Isabel said in surprise.

"Perhaps. With all our hearts we hope so."

"Of course the reconstruction work is just beginning," Isabel admitted.

John Edington shook his head. "I didn't mean reconstruction work just then—not the kind of reconstruction that you mean, at least. I meant—well, here's a sample: There's a certain shot-to-piece shell-lag up at the front that the Germans in their last retreat stripped of every man, woman and child able to travel—literally. They left no one except the crippled and bedridden. It was two days before we could get there with the Red Cross supplies; the boys got in before us. It had rained after the Germans left. They found the sick lying in pools of water in roofless houses. They waited for no directions, those boys; they went to work with what they had. When we came up I went into what had once been a house. I saw a bit of smoke fluttering, so I knew that some one had made a fire. I found a Tommy sitting before it. For warmth? Not on your life! In his arms, fast asleep, was a little skeleton of an old woman. There were no dry beds, remember—nothing. He had been holding her for hours. That's the kind of spirit that I mean we have to live up to back home, and be unworthy of all that's been done over there."

For some reason, Isabel's cheeks grew hot.

Cleaning Chimney of Soot.

During these days of increased use of soft coal, chimneys and flues become quickly clogged with soot which very often results in the burning up of the building.

The old remedy to remove the soot as a fire preventative measure was to throw salt on the fire. No doubt this helped matters, but the best way to get rid of soot-clogged flues and chimneys is to burn your old worn-out dry cell batteries.

This is an easy matter and very efficient. Merely get a good hot fire going, knock the pitch out of the top of the batteries, as it may make a clinker, then throw the old batteries on the fire, open the lower draft, and the damper in the chimney. This causes the batteries to burn quickly and the zinc and other ingredients used in the cells, having a chemical affinity for carbon dioxide (soot), quickly converts it into gas.

If this is done whenever batteries are changed on the gas engine, tractor, motor car or telephone, the chimney and pipes of the stove or furnace, will be kept practically sootless, and at no expense, since batteries that are worn out are worthless for any other purpose, but of value in this respect—if only as a fire preventative.

Plant a siltage crop and build a silt to put it in; 'twill cut down the amount of pasture you need for the cows.

If we wish to be pretty sure that our oats will escape rust, we must sow them early. It is the late-sown grain which is stricken by this disease.

The manure from a horse or cow would be worth \$25 to \$30 a year if all of it could be saved in good condition and returned to the land. In actual practice it is worth from \$5 to \$10, or even \$20, according to the locality, the methods used, and the kinds of crop grown. The way hogs are ordinarily handled, their manure is largely wasted. But when they are used to pasture down crops, they help quite as much as cat and horses, or even more.

READY FOR THE BIG EASTER TRADE

A New Season means New Goods for you and New Stocks for us. It means a setting aside of the Winter for Spring attire.

This store is ready with splendid stocks of new, crisp, wearable articles such as a good trade demands. We buy the bulk of our goods direct from manufacturers and only buy from firms with a reputation for Quality.

We figure on "Volume of Business" at a "Minimum of Cost." By actual figures our selling expense is from 10 to 15 per cent. below any city store's. We buy direct from mills in quantities to get lowest prices and we pay "spot cash" for every article entering the store, taking advantage of all "cash discounts."

When a lower price is quoted from any other store you look well into quality. If you are offered more for produce at any time, take the cash in preference to trade. The same in cash will purchase much more at this store every time. No merchant ever won "success" until he had first given "service" in full measure. This is why our staff is always busy. One satisfied customer brings another.

THINGS READY TO DON FOR EASTER

Correctly tailored Suits in newest cuts for young men who want the "smart styles." Suits for middle-aged men who desire the more conservative yet in keeping styles. Suits for elderly men to suit their tastes. Prices, \$16.50 to \$38.50, with "real value" in every suit.

YOU CAN TELL A "KING" HAT AT FIRST GLANCE

There's the quality, the style, and that "something different" which will appeal to all. This best quality, \$3.50 and \$4.00; \$1.00 under city prices for exactly same. Other lines of Men's Hats at \$2.50 to \$3.00.

MEN'S HEADQUARTERS

for attractive Ties, Shirts, Collars, Half-hose, Underwear, etc. Always correct styles at a little less price and more quality.

CLEVERLY DESIGNED BLOUSES

in Crepe-de-chine, Georgette Crepe, Silk and Voile, with new collars and daintily trimmed with lace and beads. See the special values at \$3.75, \$4.50, \$5.00, up to \$8.50.

"KAYSER" AND "PERRIN" GLOVES kept in best stores for most satisfactory selling. Prices—\$1.00, \$1.25, \$2.00.

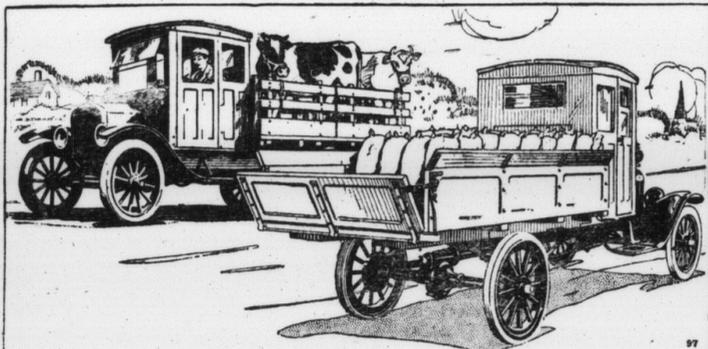
"RADIUM" AND "HOLEPROOF" HOSIERY

in Silk, Lisle and Mercerized; Black, white, grey, brown, champagne. Prices—\$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35. Other desirable makes at 50c, 75c, 90c.

FIT OUT THAT BOY HERE Nifty Suits, serviceable Shoes and Hosiery, with prices most reasonable.

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THE farmer with a Ford Truck practically lives next door to the market.

He has a choice of markets.

He becomes more independent.

He can market his goods when and where he pleases.

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And his hauling costs him less—in labor and money.

It is not only cheaper to haul with a Ford Truck than with a team and wagon, it is quicker, it is easier work.

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A Ford Truck makes the same trip in two or three hours.

When labor is so scarce, what farmer can afford to waste day after day of his valuable time?

Ford Trucks Complete with Body and Enclosed Cab

Ford One-Ton Trucks are now supplied, if desired, with standard truck bodies in two types, the Stake Body and the Express Body.

In both standard bodies the cabs may be supplied with or without doors, as desired.

See these complete Ford Trucks. Consider the matter from every angle: the cost of feeding horses against the cost of running a Ford Truck; the time you lose on the road; the money you lose by being so far from the best markets. There is only one conclusion you can come to. You will have a Ford Truck.

Price (chassis only) \$750 f.o.b. Ford, Ont.

Standard Ford Bodies extra. Get our prices

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No better protection against worms can be got than Miller's Worm Powders. They consume worms and render the stomach and intestines un-

tenable to them. They heal the surfaces that have become inflamed by the attacks of the parasites and serve to restore the strength of the child

that has been undermined by the draughts that the worms have made upon it, and their operation is altogether health-giving.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—10 addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; 10 addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

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

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

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

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919

WANTS THE "Y" AT HOME

The future of the "Y" in the estimation of many of the soldiers is proven by many incidents. An officer declared that he had been to the Y. M. C. A. only once before the war; from now on he was a strong supporter. His first real touch of it came at Vimy Ridge.

In a Belgian town the other day a Canadian came to a "Y" officer and put into words the thing that is troubling many a soldier about to return to Canada.

"My country home," he said, "is as

dead as this place. Why can't you come out and build a hut like this, with a Y. M. C. A. program, and make life worth living for us? I don't believe I can stick it in that quiet place in old Canada again."

It is precisely such a program in the quiet places beyond the cities that is the ambition, the hope, of the Y. M. C. A. in its coming campaign for funds. If a million dollars will make these places "worth living in" it is the best investment Canada ever made.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT

The poet Lowell has said that "New occasions teach new duties." The aftermath of the great war must be reconstruction, and in this big work the Church of Christ and what that Church stands for must take a leading part if we are to build on a firm foundation.

With this realization, the Presbyterian Church in Canada has launched a great Forward Movement with the primary object of asking a reconstruction of all its members to the cause of Christ in their daily lives.

The time set for the meetings in the Glencoe Presbyterian church is the 11th to the 18th of May. Earnest speakers, well qualified for the work, have been secured, and the prayers of all Christians are requested that the spirit of God may be with us to revive

CLEARING SALE OF WALL PAPER

We are selling out the entire stock of our Wall Paper AT HALF PRICE

Our stock is complete with attractive novelties. Have your decorating done early.

E. McINTYRE - APPIN

the work in our midst.

The war has brought to many people a new interest in immortality and if each member makes a point of earnestly inviting everyone within his or

her influence the result in attendance will be marvellous.

Let the period of the meetings be set apart from all unnecessary diversions.

Help the Y.M.C.A. Finish its Work For Soldiers

Help the "Y" Construct the Manhood that will Re-construct Canada

ALL the world now knows that the Red Triangle of the Y.M.C.A. was the "Sign of Friendship" to thousands of your brothers, sons, nephews, cousins and neighbours' boys in the last four and a half years. Wherever the Canadian Soldiers went, the "Good old 'Y'" went too. And now it is coming back home with them!

For the support which has made possible the war work of the Y.M.C.A. we thank you. Your money has been well expended. We have rendered full account.

We ask now your continued sympathy and support for Red Triangle Service for our Soldiers during demobilization, and for Y.M.C.A. work for Canada generally during the Reconstruction period. The Annual Red Triangle campaign will be held throughout Canada May 5th to 9th, 1919. The objective is \$1,100,000.



The Y.M.C.A. will keep its chain of Service unbroken till the end.

For Our Men Returning

For the soldiers and their dependents, returning from Overseas, we have provided as follows:—

1. A Red Triangle man on board every ship when it leaves Great Britain, with a full equipment of games, gramophones and records, magic lantern, literature and writing materials. Where possible, also a piano or an organ. Lectures, concerts, sing songs, instruction re Government repatriation plans, and Sunday Services.

2. Red Triangle comforts and facilities for the men on arrival at Halifax, St. John, Quebec and Montreal, including coffee stalls, with free drinks, free canteens, cigarettes, candies, etc.

3. Red Triangle men on every troop train to provide regularly free drinks, eatables and cigarettes, organize games and sing songs, and furnish information.

4. Red Triangle free canteen service, information bureau, etc., at each of the 22 Dispersal centres in Canada.

5. Red Triangle Clubs in the principal cities of Canada in the shape of large Y.M.C.A. hostels to furnish bed and board at low rates and to be a rendezvous for soldiers.

6. Seventy-five Secretaries to superintend Red Triangle service in Military Hospitals, Camps and Barracks throughout Canada.

7. Tickets entitling soldiers to full Y.M.C.A. privileges for six months at any local Y.M.C.A. furnished.

In addition to our work for the returning soldiers, we have to maintain the Red Triangle service to the full for the soldiers in Siberia, as well as the work of special secretaries in Northern Russia, Palestine and Poland.

For Canada's Manhood

The Reconstruction program of the Y. M. C. A. includes the following vitally important developments:—

1. An increased service to 300,000 teen-age boys in the Dominion—the development of Canadian Standard Efficiency training; Bible Study groups; summer camps; conferences; service for High School boys, for working boys, in the towns and cities; for boys on the farm and for boys everywhere, who have lacked opportunity for mental, moral, physical or social development.

2. Inauguration of Y.M.C.A. work in the country, and the smaller towns and villages lacking Association buildings and equipment, on a plan of county organizations. This will include the establishment of Red Triangle centres for social, recreational and educational work among boys and men, in co-operation with the churches.

3. The promotion of Y.M.C.A. work among Canada's army of workers in industrial plants, both in Y.M.C.A. buildings and in the factory buildings, organizing the social spirit among the industrial workers of our cities by meetings, entertainments, games and sports.

4. The establishment of the Red Triangle in isolated districts where lumbermen, miners and other workers hold the front trenches of industry.

5. Besides these main fields of increased activity for 1919, we have to provide for enlarged work among railway men, college students and for our campaign to encourage physical and sex education. Under all our work we place the fundamental foundation of manly Christianity.

Y.W.C.A.

For the wives and children Overseas, dependent upon Canadian soldiers, and for Y.W.C.A. work in Canada generally, a sum of \$175,000 from the Red Triangle Fund will be set aside for the Dominion Council of the Y.W.C.A., which is caring for the soldiers' women folk, and their little ones on the long journey, from Liverpool to Canada, and is also extending its work for Canadian girls.

For their sake also be generous when you make your contribution.

FOR the sake of our victorious soldiers and their dependents, and the happiness of their home-coming; for the sake of our future citizens, our teen-age boys; for the sake of rural life in Canada; for the sake of the social betterment of the toilers in factory and workshop; for the sake of lonely men and boys in our mines and forests; for the sake of Christian Society and Canadian manhood—we appeal to you. Give us your contribution, little or big. Be as generous as you can.

Hand your contribution to the canvasser when he calls, or if you live where it is difficult for him to call, send it by check, money order or registered letter to the National Treasurer, Red Triangle Campaign, 120 Bay Street, Toronto.

Please Note:

We are not asking for money to carry on our work Overseas, with the Army in Great Britain, France or Belgium. That work will continue at its maximum for some months, financially provided for by the liquidation of our assets Overseas, and will not terminate till the last man has sailed for home.

National Council, Young Men's Christian Associations of Canada

The Red Triangle Campaign is being conducted under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., P.C.

Hon. Campaign Chairman: JOHN W. ROSS, Montreal

Campaign Chairman: G. HERBERT WOOD, Toronto

Campaign Treasurer: THOMAS BRADSHAW, Toronto

Campaign Director: CHAS. W. BISHOP, Toronto 150

The Farmer-Banker Alliance



You go to your lawyer for legal advice; to the doctor for medical advice; why not to The Merchants Bank for financial advice?

If you want a loan to buy cattle, hogs or equipment—if you want information as to how to invest money—come to those who make a business of financial matters, and are in a position to give you sound and impartial advice.

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 NEWBURY BRANCH, G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.

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Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs.
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 Stamped Linens and Embroidery Silks; Crochet Cottons of all kinds.

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 Piles of New Goods always on hand. Redpath Granulated Sugar in carload lots.

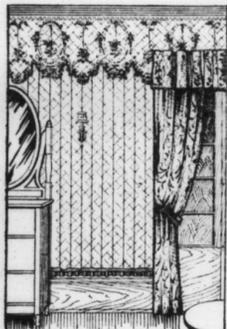
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 Seeing is believing! Come in and let us show you our stock.
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Unexcelled Dining-car Service.

Sleeping Cars on night trains and Parlor Cars on principal day trains.

Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agent or C. E. Hornung, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.
 C. O. Smith, Agent, Glencoe; telephone No. 5.

Blank oil leases for sale at The Transcript office.

The death occurred at the family residence in Ekfrid on Thursday, April 17th, of Elizabeth Grace Elmore, widow of the late John Elmore, in her 78th year. Interment was made at Longwood cemetery on Saturday afternoon.

Doug McVicar, who recently returned in the U. S. army from France, son of Archie McVicar of Mosa, has resumed his former position of wheelman on the steamer "Jas. A. Farrell" and is now on the first of the season trip on the Great Lakes.

Among those who are home from their schools for the holidays are Nellie Farrell of Windsor, Ada Reycraft of Chatham, Edna Precious of Rondeau, Margaret Morrison of Ridgetown, Grace McLachlan of Tupperville, Ruby Suttler of Toronto.

All interested in baseball are requested to attend a meeting at the McKellar House on Monday evening to reorganize the club. There is said to be some good material in town for fast baseball this season, but unless sufficient interest is now shown in the game there will be "nothing doing."

The Transcript does not publish addresses accompanying presentations, as to publish all would take too much space, but we are always pleased to publish reports of the presentations. When it is desired the addresses will be published in full at a charge of 50 cents and upwards, according to length.

A son of Wm. Squire of Glencoe, who recently returned from overseas and received his discharge from the army at Vancouver, where he resided and enlisted, arrived yesterday with his wife and was given the usual returned soldier's welcome. Mr. and Mrs. Squire will make Glencoe their home in future.

Russell Quick gave a party to a number of his friends at his home on Monday evening. About 50 were present and spent an enjoyable evening in singing, dancing and games. T. A. Craig was floor manager for the dancing and put the young people through their steps in the latest fashion of the terpsichorean art.

A ball given by the Oddfellows at the Town Hall on Tuesday night was one of the best attended and most enjoyable affairs of the kind that has been had for years in Glencoe. Splendid music was furnished by the Dayton & McCormick orchestra of London, and McLachlan & Son, Glencoe, were the caterers. The sale of tickets amounted to \$110.

Some fifteen members of Lorne Lodge attended a Masonic Lodge of Instruction at Thamesville on Good Friday, where altogether about two hundred of the brethren assembled, those present including the grand master and the grand secretary, Glencoe lodge exemplified the first degree, Highgate lodge the second and a St. Thomas lodge the third.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Major Duncan Stuart is in town.

Miss Fern Graham was home from Toronto for the holidays.

Mrs. J. W. Smith is spending a couple of weeks in Detroit.

Miss Williams of Windsor is the guest of Mrs. Frank Hayter.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Davidson and children spent the week-end in Chatham.

Miss Hazel Lynch of Ingersoll spent a few days last week with Mrs. R. Singleton.

Miss Helen Crothers of London spent a couple of days with friends in Glencoe this week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McDonald and family were Easter visitors at Ingersoll and Springfield.

Mrs. Frank Peel and Miss Marjorie Peel of Detroit were Easter visitors at Mrs. R. Clannahan's.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Beckton were in London on Saturday attending the funeral of Mrs. Wm. Beckton.

Miss Christina Campbell has returned home after spending the past four months with relatives in Chatham.

Misses Jean McLachlan, Florence Keith and Catharine McEwen are home from London Normal school for the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Singleton and son Francis are in town on Tuesday attending the funeral of the former's father.

Misses Helen and Virginia Clarke have returned home after visiting their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Crawford, Lobo.

Miss Winnifred Eastman of Arkona is spending the Easter holidays in Glencoe, the guest of her cousin, Miss Anna Reycraft.

Easter visitors at the manse were Miss Lena Rayley of London, Mrs. Shaw of Schomberg, and Mrs. Lloyd's mother, Mrs. Little, of Inglewood.

Miss Zelda McMaster and Donald McMaster of Appin and Miss Agnes Campbell of Melbourne spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayter.

Mrs. H. Clarke and Miss Anne Clarke of Toronto, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Mearns of London, Miss Mary Campbell of Clonaboye and Miss Kathleen Crawford of Lobo were Easter visitors with Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Clarke.

Relieves Asthma at Little Expense.

"Thousands of dollars have been vainly spent upon remedies for asthma and seldom, if ever, with any relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it."

Nothing Wasted.

Willis—They used to say that the packers wasted nothing of a pig except the squeal.

Gillis—I understand now that they even canning the squeal and putting it on the market in the form of a grand opera phonograph record.

The man who whispers down a well about the goods he is selling. Won't reach the gleaming golden dollars like one who climbs a tree and hollers.

ACUTE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

All Treatments Proved Useless Until He Tried "FRUIT-A-TIVES".



MR. JAS. S. DELGATY.

R.R. No. 4, Gilbert Plains, Man. "In the year 1910, I had Nervous Prostration in its worst form and was reduced in weight from 170 pounds to 115 pounds.

The doctors had no hope of my recovery, and every medicine I tried proved useless until a friend induced me to take "Fruit-a-tives".

I began to mend almost at once and after using this fruit medicine for 3 or 4 months, I was back to my normal state of health.

I never had such good health for twenty years as I have enjoyed the past six years. We are never without a box of "Fruit-a-tives" in the house."

JAS. S. DELGATY

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

SPECIAL NOTICES

43c trade and 42c cash for eggs at 30¢.

Remember that George's big shoe sale ends on April 30th.

A few young calves for sale. Apply to Tom Walker, Glencoe.

One good brood sow for sale, due about 1st of June.—F. E. Copeland.

For sale—good Durham heifer and calf.—D. C. McTavish, "Sunnybrae".

For sale—White Leghorn eggs for hatching; \$1.50 for 15.—M. L. Farrell.

For sale—alfalfa clover seed; just a small quantity left.—J. M. Beckton.

For sale—Good Cheer range, grindstone, 4 step ladders, etc.—Geo. Blacklock.

For sale—one two-year-old gelding and one six-year-old driver.—Peter McKracken.

For sale—my house in Appin, with two lots; modern conveniences.—J. A. McTaggart.

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

Lost—in Glencoe on Sunday morning, four one-dollar bills. Finder please leave at Transcript office.

The sale of furniture, etc. of the late Mrs. Sexsmith will be held on Thursday, April 24, at 1:30 o'clock.

Roan yearling Shorthorn bull for sale. Price reasonable.—C. J. McTaggart, Longwoods Road, Ekfrid.

For sale—select seed corn, King of the West, suitable for husking and ensilage. Price \$2.50.—Wm. Stinson.

The household effects of the late Mrs. Sexsmith are offered for sale in this issue. See adjoining column for list.

For sale—eggs for hatching. Barred Rock laying strain, healthy birds, \$1.50 for 15 eggs.—Alfred Gould, phone 94 r 12.

For sale—4 new milk cows, 2 Shetland bulls, seed oats 90c, barley \$1.15 per bus., also choice seed corn.—Wm. A. McCutcheon.

For sale—frame dwelling house on Main street, Glencoe, owned by estate of late Mrs. Alexander Crothers. Apply to Elliott & Moss, Glencoe.

For sale—the property of the late Mrs. Sexsmith, consisting of a comfortable frame dwelling in good repair, with three-quarters of an acre of land, good well and cistern, fruit trees and small fruit. Apply to Dr. Mumford.

Chantry Farm.—Do you want to increase your egg supply? Try a few utility Black Leghorn eggs, only \$1.50 per 15; special rates for 100 or more; handsome, hardy, and regular egg machines; an ideal farm fowl. Or are you aiming at a good table fowl and winter layer? Try the Silver Grey Dorking cockerles, 9 to 10 lbs. apiece at 6 months of age. Can spare a few settings only.—Ed. de Gex, Kerwood.

Are the people of Glencoe grateful enough to the legitimate coal dealers? Do they realize that they have successfully passed through a fuel crisis, warm and comfortable while other towns and cities were begging for coal at any price? What is a legitimate dealer? A legitimate dealer is one that has proper equipment and facilities for handling coal and that carries a stock at all times (winter as well as summer) adequate to the need of his community. If Glencoe had no legitimate dealers, when a fuel shortage arose the town would have no means of getting coal, as the miners will then only supply their regular customers. In cold and stormy weather, when the railroads are tied up, if there were no storage sheds the people that have not the means of putting in a winter's supply would go cold. Think it over. Compare this place with Alvinston, Strathroy and other towns, and give the legitimate dealers credit for having pulled the town through the most critical time the world has ever known and not one cold home.

Holloway's Corn Cure takes the corn out by the roots. Try it and prove it.

Overland

Overland Model 90 Touring, \$1,350
 Overland Model 83-4 Touring, \$1,450
 Willys Eight Four Touring, \$2,775
 Willys Six Touring, \$2,225
 f. o. b. West Toronto

"His Office On Wheels"

Model 90 is a business man's car—a time saver—a money maker. It has riding comfort, power, good looks and economy to brag about. A large percentage of the Overland owners drive the Model 90 and are as proud of it as we are. Get one—you will like it.

Wm. McCallum Dealer Glencoe
 Phone 88

Willys-Overland, Limited, Head Office and Works, West Toronto
 Branches: Montreal, Winnipeg, Regina

AUCTION SALES

On Thursday, April 24, at 1:30 o'clock, at the residence of the late Mrs. Sexsmith, there will be offered for sale by public auction the following household effects:—Bedroom suites, rockers, hall rack, sideboard, dining table and chairs, small tables, rug, sewing machine, baseburner, range, small wood heater, washing machine, hanging lamps, step-ladder, wheelbarrow, scuffer, garden tools, etc.—W. N. Sexsmith, R. J. Mumford, executors; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

At the residence of W. W. Gordon, McKellar street, Glencoe, on Saturday, April 26, at 1 o'clock—1 dining table; 2 kitchen tables; 1 centre table; 4 stands; 2 sideboards; 1 refrigerator; 4 wash stands; 3 bedsteads; 3 dressers; 1 writing desk; 2 couches; 3 trunks; blankets and sheets; pillows; rocking chairs; parlor chairs, hair cloth; other chairs; 3 clocks; mirrors; sewing machine; 2 coal oil stoves; 1 cook stove; 2 heaters; 10 sofa pillows; 1 piano; 50 pictures and frames; 2 stoves; house plants; dishes; pots and pans; 6 grips; 1 sixteen-ft. chain; 1 one-horse wagon and rack; 1 cutter; 1 buggy; 2 racing bikes; 1 driving mare; 1 driving stallion, Silverwood; 1 Percheron stallion; 1 large blanket and hood; 12 bran bags; 1 iron whiffletree; other articles too numerous to mention.—W. W. Gordon, proprietor; McTaggart & McIntyre, auctioneers.

James McKee, lot 1, con. 4, Ekfrid, has sold his farm, and is having a clearing sale on April 29. No reserve, as he is moving away.

On lot 2, con. 1, Dunwich (two miles west of Campbellton), on Tuesday, April 29—15 three-year-old steers, choice; 4 two-year-old steers; 4 cows with calves by side; 2 cows, to calve shortly; 5 cows, due in June; 6 Hereford calves, from one month to a week old; 5 heifers, due to calve shortly; 6 two-year-old heifers; 6 yearling steers; 10 yearling heifers; 10 sheep, with lambs by side; 1 brood sow, with 9 pigs; 1 brood sow, with 11 pigs. There will also be sold at the same time and place, subject to a reserve bid, the north half of lot 3, con. 1, Dunwich, containing 100 acres more or less. This is a first-class grazing farm with an excellent supply of water. Come early and look this good land and stock over, the stock being a choice bunch. Daniel McAlpine, proprietor; M. A. McAlpine, auctioneer.

House-cleaning

AND SPRING NECESSITIES AT
WRIGHT'S HARDWARE

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes, Chisel, Varnish Stain, Liquid Veneer, Washing Machines and Wringers, the 1900 Gravity Washing Machine, see this machine before you buy any other.

Garden Tools—We have a nice assortment of Garden Tools: Rakes, Spades, Hoes, Spading Forks, Cultivators, etc.

JAS. WRIGHT & SON
 MAIN ST., GLENCOE
 GARDEN SEEDS, in packages and in bulk WIRE FENCE

GROCERIES PROVISIONS CONFECTIONERY

Our stock of these will always be found choice and complete, with prices the lowest prevailing.

IN FOOTWEAR

some EXTRA BARGAINS are now being offered. Come in and see.

W. J. STRACHAN GLENCOE

New Spring Jewelry

RINGS BROOCHES HAT PINS EAR RINGS PENDANTS NECKLETS LINGERIE CLASPS BAR PINS CUFF LINKS TIE PINS BRACELET WATCHES

We also have a large assortment of Ladies' Leather Hand Bags and Strap Purse. Prices—75c to \$5.00

G. E. DAVIDSON
 JEWELER OPTICIAN
 Marriage Licenses Issued

Saves Work for Mary Saves Work for John
 The handiest helper on the farm is a

Leader Home Water System

It means less daily work for the women folks and the men folks. More time to do the things that insure bigger profits on the farm. \$5,000 now in use. Be a happy Leader farmer from now on.

Plenty Fresh Running Water

FOR SALE BY I. T. WING & CO., LIMITED
 Windsor Ontario

HOW THE CANADIANS STOPPED THE HUNS AT THE SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES

First-Hand Story of the Bloody Battle of St. Julien Where Dominion Troops Won Imperishable Fame in Their Gallant Defence of the Road to Calais.

[Sergeant E. Outhet, author of the vivid description of the second battle of Ypres printed below, enlisted on August 30, 1914, as driver in the Fifth Battery, Second Brigade, Canadian Field Artillery, and was among the first of the Canadian troops to reach England. After the third battle of Ypres in July, 1916, he was sent home suffering from shell shock. Out of the original 144 men in the battery only twelve were left.]

I will never forget marching through Ypres to take our place at St. Julien, which was then the head of the salient. It was a glorious day in the middle of April, 1915. Business was going on as usual in the city and the inhabitants turned out en masse to give us a welcome and a "bon voyage."

One could hardly think that war was so close at hand. Now and again one could hear the occasional boom of a gun, but up to this time very few shells had dropped into Ypres.

It was a beautiful city then, with its magnificent church and schools and beautiful residences. But what a change a year later, when we were detailed to take up a position in front of Ypres again. Not a house was left standing, everything was laid low, and the shells were still dropping, big ones and little ones, from the enemy's "little Willie's" up to their fifteen inch "Ypres expresses."

Sudden Bombardment Begins.

Our guns were in position at St. Julien; the horse and wagon lines at Willebeke, a hamlet between St. Jean and St. Julien. The distance from the guns to the horse lines was about one and one-half miles. Everything went along smoothly until the evening of April 22, about 5 o'clock.

We were seated at supper, when all at once a terrific bombardment commenced. In the distance we could see a green smoke rolling along the ground. We counted about one shell was falling every minute. We were watching it as the Huns commenced shelling every road, ammunition dumps and horse lines.

Very shortly the Germans, who were holding the line on the left, commenced coming through our horse lines in twos and threes, some helping along a comrade, and some locking as if they were scared to death. Soon it became a regular retreat, and everywhere they were retreating. We thought they had "got it" and were running away, and I am afraid some of them were roundly abused by the Canadians. We dug a large number of holes, but we were not found out how mistaken we were when a French officer who was wounded in the arm came along and told us that the Germans were putting over a poison smoke and that the Germans were lying dead in thousands in the trenches.

About 8 o'clock we got orders to retire. All this time the rifles and machine guns as well as the artillery were banging away. The sides of the roads were covered with dead and wounded men and horses, and the stretcher bearers were busy working silently, and taking all kinds of chances.

At 4.30 a.m. we got orders to go back over the same road and take up the same position.

No sooner had we got into position than the Huns commenced another attack. The range was 3,500 yards. All that day we pounded away just as quickly as the gunners could load and used up all the shells that the eight ammunition wagons held, as well as those on two gun limbers.

On the morning of April 24 our range was 2,100 yards—quite a drop from 3,500, but as you will see, it dropped a good bit more before we retired out of that hole.

As we were standing, ready to limber up and retire if necessary, the horses being saddled and hooked to the limbers, a peculiar thing happened which would be hard to believe unless actually seen. We were just getting ready to move when the shell came down not ten yards from me and landed right behind the saddle of the near lead horse of D subgun team. This shell did not explode until it got inside the horse. Strange to say, not a man was hurt, not even the driver who was holding the horse by the head. The near horse's mate in the team was not even scratched, but all that was left of the near horse was his head and shoulders.

Only a Preliminary Calm.

That night was a little quieter, but it was only the calm before the storm, for the next morning hell broke loose again and our range dropped to 1,200 yards. Of course when you remember that in 1915 the Huns had ten times the number of guns we had you can imagine what we went through. The Germans knew that if they could only get into Ypres they would stand a good chance to get to Calais. And I can assure you they were trying hard. Although the Canadians lost about 18,000 men out of a total of 30,000 all told they very materially helped to stop the Germans from getting through.

By 4 o'clock that same afternoon we were firing at 400 yard range direct firing (open sights). We could discern the Germans advancing on a ridge in the distance, while our guns were popping away like machine guns. We could clearly see our shells bursting among them, scattering them and driving them back. We kept this up until dark, every minute expecting to be taken prisoners and to have our guns captured by the Huns.

Sunday evening, April 25, saw us again in the saddle waiting for darkness to screen our movements while we took up a new position, about half a mile in front of Ypres.

An incident occurred that afternoon which will serve to show the hairbreadth escapes that happen on the battlefield.

Our draught horses were hooked to the ammunition wagons ready to take the ammunition to the guns. The men all slept underneath the wagons. Perhaps you cannot understand how men are able to sleep at all in the midst of unceasing bombardments, but one soon gets accustomed to the noise, especially when very tired, and tired men fall asleep very easily.

A shell burst among the six horses attached to the firing battery wagon, killing four outright and wounding two so badly that I was later obliged to shoot them. But strange to say, not a man was touched. However, this was enough for us, and we beat it, placing our horses and ammunition in the garden of an Ypres banker.

Stabled Horses in Conservatory.

It seemed a shame to dig ourselves into these beautiful grounds, breaking down grape vines and tearing the conservatory all to pieces; as a matter of fact, we placed some of our horses in the conservatory; it was the only thing to do. We dug a large number of holes. The men slept in these holes, resembling graves, each just large enough for one man. We placed old lumber on the top and covered them over with about three feet of dirt. This was splinter proof, but not by any means shell proof.

The next morning about 7 o'clock we got the first direct hit on B section gun. The shell burst directly over the muzzle of the gun, killing or wounding the entire gun crew except one gunner who happened to be on his knees setting fuses. Previous to this the Boches had been very busy trying to locate our guns by the aid of airplanes. At last they succeeded, and then it became hot.

For two or three days things went along rather quietly compared with what they had been previously. Then again all at once the Boches made another attack. This happened in the morning about six o'clock, and they captured our new first line trenches.

About noon I saw the Indian troops for the first time, and never will I forget the wonderful sight of the Sikhs, Gurkhas and Bengal Lancers marching past, going up to the front.

Charge of the Indians.

All these troops were fitted out with two revolvers in addition to our regular equipment as well as a long curved knife called the kukim. They marched past us, changing their war songs. They were brought to the front especially to make a charge; and I may say here that these troops are considered as brave as any troops in the world when it comes to making a charge and fighting at short range. They cannot endure shell fire, nor are they fitted for trench fighting. They cannot be persuaded to stand still doing nothing while listening to the shells screaming over their heads. They want to be up and doing.

From an eye witness of this charge

WILL RETAIN U-BOAT REFUGE

Naval Terms Concerning Kiel Canal Have Been Revised.

Paris, April 18.—The naval terms to be incorporated in the peace treaty, concerning the Kiel Canal and Heligoland, have been revised in several important particulars. It was the original plan to dismantle the fortifications of the canal, making it a strictly commercial waterway without defences. The changes that now have been made leave the present fortifications in existence, and provisions have also been inserted permitting of the continuance of the present coast defences, all of which were to have been dismantled, according to the original plan.

The changes concerning Heligoland leave intact the present large basin constructed on an extensive scale for the use of submarines during the war. It was concluded that the use of submarines had now become so restricted that the basin no longer constituted a menace, and its continuance was decided upon as providing a useful haven for the North Sea fishing fleet in case of distress. The fortifications of Heligoland are to be dismantled, so that the basin is virtually the only thing retained.

The final disposition of the German fleet is one of the subjects still undecided, and even the highest naval authorities are not aware how the question stands since it passed into the hands of the Council of Four.

A Narrow Escape.

The next day the Huns came back at us again. Every one was kept busy obtaining and delivering ammunition to the guns. That day I had been up the guns seven times with ammunition, and the last time, just at dusk, I got into a pretty tight hole.

After we had unloaded the last wagon of shells and had just got on the gallop to get out of the danger zone the shells started dropping all around us and the field was soon full of holes. A shell burst about twenty yards in front of us, killing the near wheel horse and my horse, which was about ten yards to the left of the wheel horse.

You can imagine what happened when riding at a full gallop your horse suddenly drops from under—you go sailing through the air. Luckily I had no bones broken in the fall. Shells were dropping and bursting all around us while we were hastily adjusting our horses, but we managed to get away, successfully without further damage.

In the midst of our duel with the enemy an SOS call came and I was called upon to go for ammunition. Fortunately for me, the corporal was not ready as soon as the drivers were, so I took the wagons up while he rode to the column. That was the last I saw of him, for he never came back to us.

About two weeks afterward we received a letter from a nurse in one of the hospitals saying that the corporal was there, wounded, but was doing fine. It appeared that while riding along a shell had burst behind him, killing his horse and ripping him up the back with shrapnel. He crawled to the ditch, and in his feeble and wounded condition he was unable to attract the attention of any of the ambulance drivers. While he was lying there another shell burst near him and added to his injuries. Later he was picked up, and he found himself eight hours later in an English hospital. They extracted thirteen shrapnel bullets and three pieces of shell, and he is still carrying three bullets in his body. By the way, this same corporal is a Captain now, and has been wounded three times since then.

The next day I got a shrapnel bullet in the fleshy part above the knee, but it was not very painful, and I managed to limp to a dressing station, where it was extracted. Of course it made me limp around for a while, but it was not a hospital case.

For a couple of days my leg was a little stiff, but I was able with the assistance of a stick to go around among the horses and attend to those that required attention. One afternoon about 3 o'clock the Huns shelled us out of our garden; they had evidently located us by airplane, for they simply rained the shells into our horse lines. We got most of them away, but lost about thirty horses and five men, besides having an ammunition wagon blown to pieces.

The shelling lasted about half an hour, and as soon as it ceased we got busy going over our horses, and found that about ten horses were killed outright.

By this time the Germans had been stopped and the second battle of Ypres was practically over.

Nine Machines, Have Been Entered For Atlantic Flight

London, April 20.—Nine machines are now entered for the Daily Mail's Atlantic flight prize. The last was made Thursday, when J. A. Peters, representing the Alliance Aeroplane Co. of Hammeramith and Acton, entered the following: Alliance biplane, 450 horse-power Napier lion engine; pilot, J. A. Peters; navigator and assistant pilot, Capt. W. R. Routhrie, R.A.F.

"I am the only designer who will make a flight in his own machine," Mr. Peters said to a representative of the Daily Mail. "I have been working on aircraft designs for about ten years, and have flown only as designer and for experimental purposes."

C.P.R. Co. Will Add Aircraft To Land and Ocean Services

Ottawa, Ont., April 18.—Notice is given in the Canada Gazette that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will apply to Parliament for an act authorizing it to establish, maintain and operate services by aircraft between such points within or without Canada as may be found desirable.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Rejoice Examine in the Commerce of the World.

Many large mines were destroyed off Ramsgate recently, the explosions badly shaking the town.

The Chelmsford Town Council have decided to buy a farm near the town as a site for a garden city.

Wimbledon County Council intends borrowing £1,000 for the establishment of five national kitchens.

In one week there were eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-three cattle exported from Ireland to Great Britain.

There is a plague of rats at Newport, Monmouth, and professional rat-catchers have been appointed by the corporation.

Mortimer and Washington Singer, Abington, spent £80,000 in turning their private residence into a Red Cross hospital.

Rev. G. C. Lunt, vicar, and Rev. M. S. Evers, curate of All Saints' Church, Northampton, have each won the Military Cross.

The people of Bray, Berkshire, have protested to the Council against the burial of German officers in Clevedon Cemetery.

The death has taken place at Nunceaton of Thomas James Baker, who was born in a cook shop, Piccadilly, 106 years ago.

The schoolboys of Folkestone planted flower seeds brought from British Columbia, on the graves of Canadians at Folkestone.

Films of armistice scenes in London were taken by aeroplane to Paris from London.

Armor which had been removed from the Tower of London during the war has been returned to the Armouries.

Admiral Sir David and Lady Beatty were given a rousing welcome when they returned to their home at Brookby Hall, Leicestershire.

Over one thousand children, who have lost their fathers in the war, were entertained to tea in the Springfield Hall, Wandsworth road.

Many horses are being sold by auction at the Army Remount Depot, Ormskirk, and are realising from \$50 to \$60 each.

The farmers of West Sussex have asked that low flying of aeroplanes be forbidden for the protection of their flocks.

The King has told the Football Association that he hopes it will not be long before the national game is again in full swing.

King Edward's School, Aston, has presented a silver casket to Captain Phillips, V.C., one of the old boys of the school.

Two hundred and fifty British ship-masters attended a "Victory Dinner" for the British Mercantile Marine at the Station Hotel, Liverpool.

The King of the Belgians has created R. Cross, stationmaster at Tilbury, a Chevalier of the Order of Leopold II. for kindness to his subjects.

Friends of the late Charles Frohman, who lost his life by the sinking of the Lusitania, are erecting a drinking fountain at Marlow as a memorial.

A woman applied for a fresh ballot paper at a Liverpool polling booth as her child had chewed up the first one given her.

It is costing Westminster City Council nearly \$600 to dismantle the air-raid shelters and remove direction signs.

Kitchener House, in Grosvenor Place, has been informally opened as a rest and recreation centre for disabled officers.

More than ten thousand British ships were repaired and returned to service between June, 1917, and the end of the war.

One hundred and twenty boys from the London Police Court Mission have been fighting at the front, and two have won the V.C.

ALLIES COMPELLED TO SURRENDER SEBASTOPOL TO REVOLUTIONISTS

First Bolshevik Army Operating Along the Pripiet River Has Surrendered to the Ukrainians.

London, April 20.—Sebastopol has been evacuated by the Crimean Government, which is proceeding to Constantinople. The Government of Sebastopol is now in the hands of the Revolutionary Committee.

This announcement is made in a Russian wireless despatch, which adds that after negotiations with the allied command, an agreement was reached for an eight days' armistice, expiring April 25.

Early in April the allied troops were driven back in the Crimea when the Bolshevik forces captured Perekop. The Isthmus of Perekop had been fortified by the allies for the protection of the Russian naval base at Sebastopol, but the allies were greatly outnumbered, and have been continuously pressed back. One report said recently that a French squadron was on the way to the Black Sea, presumably with the object of saving the great naval base.

The First Bolshevik army, operating in the region of Homei, along the Pripiet River, has surrendered to the Ukrainians, according to a statement issued by the Ukrainian Press Bureau and forwarded from Vienna to the Central News. Up to the time that the report was forwarded 20,000 rifles, 35 guns, and 200 machine guns had been handed over to the Ukrainians.

PEACE TREATY READY MAY 18

British Dominions and India to Have Reparation Adjusted in London.

Paris, April 20.—It now seems probable that May 18 will be the earliest date for handing the Peace Treaty to the Germans, and it is understood that the first work of the German envoys will be to have talks with the Big Four, preparing the way for the Plenary conference.

Another session on the arrangements for the Versailles meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Quai d'Orsay, when it was decided precautions then be taken to keep the treaty secret until it is presented to the Germans, were further considered.

A teakettle is a true optimist. Even when it is up to its neck in hot water it keeps singing away.

It is a sin to fell a tree unless another planted be.

BRITISH CLAIM INCLUDES CANADA'S

Paris, April 20.—Reuter's correspondent says he learns that the British claim for reparation against Germany will include those of the various British dominions and India. At first it was intended that they should be submitted separately. This decision, the correspondent adds, was recently made by the delegation of the British Empire to the Peace Conference.

The correspondent adds that immediately after the Germans sign the peace treaty a meeting will be held in London, when an adjustment of the claims of Great Britain's dominions and India will be made.

ENGLAND TO FRANCE IN 45 MINUTES BY PROPOSED NEW TUNNEL UNDER ENGLISH CHANNEL

The Channel Tunnel scheme, which has now been revived at the Ministry of Ways and Communications in England, will enable passengers to be carried to France from England in 45 minutes, and Paris would be but six hours from the English shores. The cost of the tunnel, which would take four or five years to build, would be about £20,000,000. An elaborate system of drainage would remove water that might percolate into the tunnel, and cross tunnels would be built at 600 feet intervals. The above drawing clearly explains the proposed tunnel, which would indeed be the greatest and fastest method of transportation of men and materials between England and France and would be alike of inestimable value in peace or war.



LIEUT. GEN. JACQUES, TAKING 3RD BATTALION'S SALUTE. The Commander of the Belgian Army, who wears 22 decorations, streaming like a rainbow across his chest, is here shown at the march-past at Liege, taking the salute of the 3rd Battalion veterans as they entered the Belgian city.

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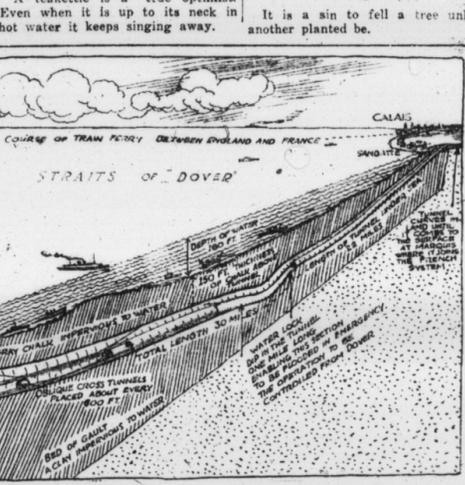
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Paris, April 20.—Reuter's correspondent says he learns that the British claim for reparation against Germany will include those of the various British dominions and India. At first it was intended that they should be submitted separately. This decision, the correspondent adds, was recently made by the delegation of the British Empire to the Peace Conference.

The correspondent adds that immediately after the Germans sign the peace treaty a meeting will be held in London, when an adjustment of the claims of Great Britain's dominions and India will be made.



England to France in 45 Minutes by Proposed New Tunnel Under English Channel. The Channel Tunnel scheme, which has now been revived at the Ministry of Ways and Communications in England, will enable passengers to be carried to France from England in 45 minutes, and Paris would be but six hours from the English shores. The cost of the tunnel, which would take four or five years to build, would be about £20,000,000. An elaborate system of drainage would remove water that might percolate into the tunnel, and cross tunnels would be built at 600 feet intervals. The above drawing clearly explains the proposed tunnel, which would indeed be the greatest and fastest method of transportation of men and materials between England and France and would be alike of inestimable value in peace or war.

BRINGING UP FATHER



SEVEN U-BOATS LOST IN STORM WHILE BEING TOWED TO FRANCE

Cherbourg, France, April 18.—Seven German submarines on the way here from England in tow have been lost in a storm. Eight of the under-sea boats were bound here but only one arrived in safety.

OUT OF 100 AVERAGE HEALTHY MEN AT 25 YEARS OF AGE, STATISTICS PROVE THAT AT 65 YEARS, 36 WILL BE DEAD, 1 WILL BE RICH, 4 WEALTHY, 5 STILL SUPPORTING THEMSELVES BY WORK, WHILE 54 OF THE 100 WILL BE DEPENDING ON FRIENDS, RELATIVES OR CHARITY.

Out of 100 average healthy men at 25 years of age, statistics prove that at 65 years, 36 will be dead, 1 will be rich, 4 wealthy, 5 still supporting themselves by work, while 54 of the 100 will be depending on friends, relatives or charity.

EX-KAISER'S RANK IN ALMANACH

FAMOUS BLUE BOOK OF ROYALTY JUST OFF THE PRESS

Innumerable Difficulties Beset the Editors at Dawn of New Era Among European Nations.

The French edition of the Almanach de Gotha for 1919 has been brought to Paris from the Justus Perthes printing press at Gotha. The preface contains a confession of the innumerable difficulties which have beset the editors at the dawn of the new era. "The dismemberment of Austria," they observe, "and the transformation of twenty-two German states into as many republics interrupted our labors as we were going to press."

One's first impulse is to learn the future status, according to the Almanach de Gotha, of the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince. For the ex-king is in this register of fallen royalties—German Emperor, King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, Burggrave of Nuremberg, Count Hohenzollern, sovereign of Silesia and Glatz, etc. we find the following: "Succeeded his father and renounced the throne November 8, 1918, doctor in law of the University of Berlin, doctor in law of the University of Prague; doctor in science of the University of Klausenberg, engineering director of the Polytechnic Schools of Germany, formerly grand admiral and field marshal, general, etc."

Regarding the Crown Prince. The Kaiser appears, therefore, with his many accomplishments chiefly in the character of a doctor. As for his eldest son, he appears before the world as a veterinary surgeon. The Almanach says:

"Frederick William Victor August Ernest of Prussia, ex-devant Imperial Prince of the German Empire, Prince Royal of Prussia, Imperial Royal Highness, born at the Marble Palace, near Potsdam, on May 6, 1882. Renounced his rights and succeeded to the throne November 8 (December 1), 1918, doctor of law, University of Berlin; doctor in engineering, Polytechnic Schools, Berlin and Charlottenburg; doctor in Veterinary Medicine, Higher Veterinary School, Berlin; formerly general of infantry, etc."

Turning to the Hapsburgs, we find: "Charles (Karl) I., Francis Joseph Louis Herbert George, ex-devant Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary (the fourth of that name), King of Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, Galicia, etc."

The Almanach sums up the tremendous events which caused the "brilliant second" to crumble to dust thus: "The former Austro-Hungarian Monarchy . . . split up as a result of revolutionary events in the months of October and November, 1918, into several independent national states. In this way were formed the Republic of German-Austria, the Czechoslovak Republic, the South Slav state and the Republic of Hungary. The Kingdom of Serbia claims Bosnia and Herzegovina; Roumania claims the Bukovina and Poland claims Galicia."

German Governments Temporary. The lesser constellations have all similarly faded. Frederick II (William Louis Leopold Augustus) merely described as ex-devant Grand Duke of Baden; Louis III. (Leopold Joseph Marie Aloysius Alfred) as ex-devant King of Bavaria, and so on. The Almanach is careful to note the "provisional" state of affairs in Germany. It declares that all the German Governments are temporary. But Hindenburg—vide Army, page 473—still figures as directing the general staff of the armies in the field, and Groner is still First Quartermaster General. All the high imperial functionaries figure at their posts. Interesting and enlightening is this paragraph devoted to Alsace-Lorraine:

"The former province governed directly by the organs of the German Empire and united to the latter since June 9, 1871. On November 2, 1918, the Second Chamber constituted itself the National Council of Alsace-Lorraine and named from among its members an administrative committee. By decree of the French Republic on November 15, 1918, the civil administration of Alsace-Lorraine is assured during the armistice and until the signing of peace preliminaries by three commissaries of the Republic."

Germans Seek to Save Treasures. Owners of important art collections in Germany are seeking means to guard themselves against confiscatory measures—whether in connection with German taxation or in connection with the indemnity. It is stated in the Berlin papers that James Simon is finding means to break up his very valuable collection of pictures, which includes masterpieces by Franz Hals and Vermeer. He seems to have given some of the pictures to the Kaiser Friedrich Museum in Berlin, but to have transferred most of them to a syndicate of international dealers.

The optimist sees a better world through all the smoke; the pessimist only notes the destruction of flames.

The Weekly Fashions



Dainty flowered organdie is used for the development of this naive little frock for misses. McCall Pattern No. 8886 Misses' Empire Dress. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.



The Russian blouse lines are favored in this suit, which is developed in navy blue tulle. McCall Pattern No. 8910, Ladies' Coat Suit. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

HAIG PRAISES CIVILIANS

British Empire Produces Men of Outstanding Ability.

Field Marshal Haig, in his final despatch as Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in France, cites a number of instances of men who from civil or comparatively humble occupations had risen during the war to important commands. The Field Marshal says that at the beginning of the war the lack of inductive discipline among the new British troops placed them at a disadvantage, but that the last two years the discipline of all ranks in the new armies, from whatever part of the Empire they came, was excellent. The universities and public schools of the Empire again and again proved that they are unrivalled in the formation of character, which is the root of discipline. Not that the universities and public schools enjoyed a monopoly of the qualities making good officers. The life of the British Empire generally proved sound under the severest tests, and while giving men whom it was an honor for any officer to command, it furnished officers of the highest standard from all ranks of society and all quarters of the world. Promotion had been entirely by merit, and the highest appointments had been open to the humblest, provided they had the necessary qualifications of character, skill and knowledge.

Field Marshal Haig then refers to the examples of a schoolmaster, a lawyer, a taxi-cab driver, and a sergeant-major who commanded brigades, and an editor who commanded a division.

Two editors, both Canadians, rose to important commands in the Imperial army in France. They are Major-General Sir David Watson, Quebec, commanding the Fourth Canadian Division, and Major-General E. W. Morrison, Ottawa, commanding the Canadian artillery. Both started in the war as colonels in the Canadian militia.

GERMANY'S PEACE TERMS.

Would Have Annexed English Towns and Established Colonial Empire.

Mathias Erzberger, chairman of the German Armistice Commission and a member of the German Government, was accused of being the author of a document written in 1914, showing that Germany's peace terms, if she won, would include large annexations and indemnities. Herr Landauer, a representative of the Munich Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, declared in a speech at Augsburg, Bavaria, according to a despatch to the Frankfurt Zeitung, Landauer, who was speaking at a meeting in memory of Kurt Eisner, the late Bavarian Premier, said he had a copy of the document.

Landauer at first refused to give the name of the author except that he was still a member of the Government. Finally, however, he said that the person to whom he alluded was Herr Erzberger.

Among the peace terms mentioned in the document, Landauer said were: Annexation of Belgium, French Normandy and several towns on the south-eastern coast of England. Annexation of the territories on the eastern frontier of Germany which have since become separate states. Establishment of a large German Colonial Empire.

Payment of a war indemnity calculated to cover Germany's expenses during the first ten months of the war as well as the entire German debt before the war.

Herr Landauer asserted that these terms were approved in principle by General von Falkenhayn, General von Moltke and Admiral von Tirpitz.

COURSES IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Advocated by the Canadian Trade Commission to Extend Dominion Markets.

The absence of preparatory work in Canadian schools and colleges for the study of foreign trade service has been brought prominently before the Canadian Trade Commission in its investigations into possibilities for increased Dominion export trade. It is felt that permanent expansion of our trade abroad must be undertaken if manufacturers are adequately to share in meeting the burden which the great additions to the national debt will impose for many years to come. Extension of home markets will not meet the needs in the same way.

As a first step to bringing before the public the importance of means for the training of younger men to take up foreign trade work, the Trade Commission has written to all the Canadian universities asking if they can give their immediate support by establishing, this summer, short courses for business men and students featuring especially aspects of foreign trade.

It is believed this matter will be enthusiastically taken up by younger men and women anxious to secure an opening in life which will apparently not be overcrowded and which will develop in importance as trade of the Dominion increases. There appears to be a decided quickening of opinion in Canada as in Great Britain and all the British overseas dominions in the study of modern languages for the securing not merely of the trade which formerly fell to German and Austrian merchants, but in the wider fields of China, the East Indies and South America.

The one thing which the Commission insists upon is that the present reconstructive work in Europe must be regarded as only showing the way to what Canada can do abroad in export trade, and it emphasizes the fact that expansion on absolutely permanent lines in the whole of the world's markets must be undertaken by manufacturers if our national resources are to be utilized to the full.

The Philippine Islands were named after King Philip II, of Spain.

HUMORS OF THE BATTLEFIELD

Philip Gibbs, Famous Correspondent, Tells Funny War Stories.

Philip Gibbs, the famous war correspondent, who remained on the western front from the spring of 1915 until our victorious troops crossed the Rhine, tells these amusing stories in his lecture, "The Men Who Have Won the War."

In their light-hearted way the men invented all sorts of games, betting on which shells might be duds or explosives, betting even on the men who might be the first to get hit. I remember one dugout in which a sergeant-major kept popping in to inquire for Private Smith.

"He's all right," came the answer. Two minutes later the sergeant-major again appeared with the same inquiry.

"Yes, he's all right." Again and again the sergeant-major popped in, till Private Smith looked up.

"That sergeant-major seems to love me," he said. "He's treating me like a father."

"You blinking fool!" someone cried; "he's drawn you in a lottery. He would have won 17s. 6d. if you had been hit."

A platoon commander in the front line discovered one of his men had returned from leave rather in drink. The corps commander was due on a visit of inspection. The man was an excellent soldier.

The platoon commander, to get him out of the way, had him placed on a stretcher, covered with a blanket, and taken to the dressing station. But the stretcher-bearers were stopped with their burden by the corps commander.

"What is the matter with this man?" "Dead, sir," replied the platoon commander, who was at hand.

The corps commander stood at attention and saluted. "The corps commander salutes the honored dead," he said.

At this the occupant of the stretcher called out in the loudest thick, confused tones: "What's this ole geezer talking about?"

Our men destroyed instantly notices put up by the enemy saying: "The English are fools," and "The French are fools." But a notice put up by the Hun before their trenches, "We are all fools," was left untouched, even when our men stormed and captured the trenches.

In the first tank attack, when a tank had broken down before a German infantry battalion headquarters, the crew saw the German colonel emerge, salute the tank, and say: "Kamerad!"

Getting no answer, he walked around, repeating the performance at various points of the machine. The crew finally invited him inside, and travelled all day with him.

One of the worst effects of the Germans having the high ground was that they managed to make the drainage of their trenches flow into ours, and our men very often had to wade waist high water. I myself saw the Hun waterlogged trenches as deep as that, on a hot day in August, and I remember a sergeant-major saying to me, "Our Grand Fleet don't seem to be doing much. These 'ere trenches and do a bit of honest work."

What She Wanted. It was the custom in the village for well-to-do inhabitants to make good any loss which the villagers might sustain through the death of any livestock. The retired manufacturer, who had only recently settled in the village, was ignorant of the laudable practice and was considerably puzzled by the visit of a laborer's wife, who explained that she had lost a pig.

"Well, I haven't got it," exclaimed the bewildered newcomer.

"What I mean, sir, is, of course, the pig died," nervously explained the woman. "It died suddenly yesterday."

"Well, what do you want me to do?" cried the thoroughly exasperated man.

WAR'S EFFECT ON SUNDAY.

Lord's Day Alliance Draws Conclusions in Annual Report.

The Lord's Day Alliance in its annual report just published referring to the war, says that necessarily the weekly rest day suffered and that the forces of business and pleasure to accomplish selfish ends piled every patriotic and philanthropic appeal. On the other hand, the physical and spiritual advantage of the rest day were brought into stronger relief by the war times. It was demonstrated that more and better work could be done on munitions by resting one day in seven. A Royal Commission in Britain had reported in favor of the rest day.

The war had strengthened the conviction that we needed the Sabbath for the development of character. The report says: "To have met the invasions of our Sunday during this period by uncompromising opposition and by frontal attacks would have invited disaster. Instead we yielded wherever the reasonable plea of necessity confronted us and invariably gained both in esteem and accomplishment by our concessions. In dealing with the Sunday newspaper we took the ground that the law would permit the publication on Sunday of emergent news in war time, but nothing else, such as general news and advertisements. Thus we at once conceded all that the promoters and advocates of the Sunday newspapers demanded and deprived them of what they wanted and therefore wholly of the inducement to embark upon this venture. In like manner when Sunday trips for soldiers was broached, we said: 'Take the soldiers but do not take the public.' In manufacturing we studiously avoided the appearance of restraint upon any Sunday work that could reasonably be related to war necessity, but insisted upon the elimination of all Sunday work not so justified. The action of the Fuel Controller in putting the ban on Sunday sale of gasolene supplied proof that such a ban was unnecessary and the Imperial Oil Company has now adopted the Sunday closing in consequence, and other firms are following."

Not in the Manual. Farmer (to one of his laborers, recently demobilized) — "Well, Pat, which do you prefer, being a farmer or a soldier?"

Pat — "In one way, sir, I'd rather be a soldier."

Farmer — "And how's that?"

Pat — "Well, you see, you'd be a long time working for a farmer before he'd tell you to stand at ease."

Double Exposure. The first barrage was too much for Rastus, colored doughboy, and he took to his heels. Some distance back of the lines he was intercepted by an officer, who inquired why he was running.

"I saw de shells a-comin' at me, Cap'n, and I fer had to rdn."

"You saw the shells?"

"Yes, sah; I saw one big shell twice — first when it passed just over my head and second when I passed just under it."

He Loved His Donkey. One day on a road in Belgium a Boche officer met a youngster leading a donkey. He accosted him with the familiarity of his race which tries to be agreeable and succeeds only in being rough.

"Ah, little one, you have a fine donkey there. What do you call it? Albert, I wager."

"Oh, no, sir," answered the child, "I love my king too much."

The officer raised his eyebrows; an annoying thought could be read on his wrinkled red face, and he said: "I hope at least that you do not call him William."

The boy answered quickly with ironic candor, "Oh, no, sir, I love my donkey too much."

Seest thou a man diligent in making his garden? He shall stand before the queen of his own household with a glad heart, bringing with him things that will make glad the hearts of all.

MONEY ORDERS. Send a Dominion Express Money Order. They are payable everywhere.

A cockerel from a bred-to-lay strain will make a wonderful improvement in the laying ability of the farm flock if mated to a few of the best late moulting hens which are known to be healthy and vigorous producers. Some poultrymen can pick out the good layers by noting their actions in the laying-house. Late moulting is one of the well known signs of a good layer.

CLEANSER YOUR HAIR. MAKES IT BEAUTIFUL, THICK, GLOSSY, WAVY. Try this! All dandruff disappears and hair stops coming out. Surely try a "Dandermine Hair Cleanser" if you wish to immediately double the beauty of your hair. Just moisten a cloth with Dandermine and draw it carefully through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; this will cleanse the hair of dust, dirt or any excessive oil—in a few minutes you will be amazed. Your hair will be wavy, fluffy and abundant and possess an incomparable softness, lustre and luxuriance. Besides beautifying the hair, one application of Dandermine dissolves every particle of dandruff; invigorates the scalp, stopping itching and falling hair. Dandermine is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow long, strong and beautiful. You can surely have pretty, soft, lustrous hair, and lots of it, if you will spend a few cents for a small bottle of Knowlton's Dandermine at any drug store or toilet counter and try it as directed.

BITS OF HUMOR FROM HERE & THERE

Her Introduction. "When did you first become acquainted with your husband?" "The first time I asked him for money after we were married."

How He Felt. "If you paid order you from the house, Harold, don't let it make you lose your temper." "It won't, dear; but I can't help feeling somewhat put out."

In Love. "Your father is unreasonable." "Why?" asked the dear girl. "Tells me not to lose sight of my object in life and then kicks because I call seven nights a week."

What He Feared. Billy, aged five, had finished his private lesson. His mother was anxious to speak to the tutor, and Billy was requested to leave the room and work elsewhere.

"He objected, and when asked the reason why, he answered: "If I go out you'll make an opinion about me!"

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SAVE BIG MONEY ON LUMBER

Write to-day for our "Mill-Direct-to-Consumer" prices before ordering elsewhere. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Shipped anywhere. Davies Construction Company, Vancouver, B.C.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

50c. PAIR OF PIGEONS AND UP. Write for Prices. I. Weinrauch & Son, 19-18 St. Jean Baptiste Market, Montreal, Que.

NURSES EARN \$15 TO \$25 A WEEK

Learn without leaving home. Send for free booklet. Royal College of Science, Dept. 46, Toronto, Canada.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,000. Will go for \$1,200 or suit make. Box 23, Wilton Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE

In New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,000. The price double that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and External Cures. Write before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Are You Co-operating?

Co-operative threshing, silo filling, husking and shredding is becoming popular in many communities. How is your neighborhood meeting these problems?

Minnard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

"Set fruit trees, if neglected last fall," said an old almanac for April, 1918 year ago. The advice is just as sound to-day.

With the Fingers! Says Corns Lift Out Without Any Pain

Soft corns, hard corns, soft corns or any kind of a corn can shortly be lifted right out with the fingers if you will apply directly upon the corn a few drops of freezone, says a Cincinnati authority.

It is claimed that at small cost one can get a quarter of an ounce of freezone at any drug store, which is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus without pain or soreness or the danger of infection.

This new drug is an ether compound, and while sticky, dries the moment it is applied and does not inflame or even irritate the surrounding tissue.

This announcement will interest many women here, for it is said that the present high-heeled footwear is putting corns on practically every woman's feet.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes the painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

SATISFYING RELIEF FROM LUMBAGO

Sloan's Liniment has the punch that relieves rheumatic twinges

This warming, soothing, congestion-scattering, circulation-stimulating remedy penetrates without rubbing right to the aching spot and brings quick relief, surely, clearly. A wonderful help for external pains, sprains, strains, stiffness, headache, lumbago, bruises.

Get your bottle today—costs little, means much. Ask your druggist for it by name. Keep it handy for the whole family. Made in Canada. The big bottle is economy.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain

30c., 60c., \$1.20

CUTICURA HEALS RASH ON CHILD

On Body and Face. Red and Itchy. Cried For Hours. Lasted a Year.

"A rash started all over my little girl's body, and she had some on her face. It started in a pimple that was full of water, and it got red and itchy. She cried for hours. This trouble lasted a year."

"Then I started with a free sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I bought more, and I used four cakes of Soap and three boxes of Ointment which healed her."

(Signed) Mrs. Dora Langley, 1032 Gertrude St., Verdun, Que., August 11, 1918.

The Cuticura Toilet Trio Consisting of Soap, Ointment and Talcum is an indispensable adjunct of the daily toilet in maintaining skin purity and skin health.

For free sample each of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum, write to: Cuticura Dept., Boston, U. S. A. No post necessary.

1886-17-19.

All Food—No Waste

If you want an appetizing ready-to-eat cereal that you can serve with no fuss and with fullest satisfaction, try

Grape-Nuts

Canada Food Board License No 2-026

BUSINESS CHANGE

E. A. Mayhew & Co., having taken over the business formerly known as E. Mayhew & Son, take this opportunity to thank the public for their co-operation in the past. We are prepared to give you the same service, courtesy and consideration you have been in the habit of receiving at this store. To all those who have been in the habit of running accounts with the old firm we will be pleased to have them continue with us, and will extend the same liberal terms.

GRAND OPENING DISPLAY

Plenty of everything that is new and desirable for Spring and Summer Wear, and you can count on better all around value at whatever price you pay, because *we are not content unless every article sold makes a pleased customer!* This week's display consists entirely of styles that have been approved by good dressers. Come, and feel free to see everything without thought of buying unless you wish. Welcome.

In Our New Young Men's Department You Will Marvel at Our Prices

To induce the young men to come to this store, we are going to give a special offer this week. *This is for the young man who wears long pants.*
Young Men's Suits, nifty style with belt, slash pockets, cuff on pants, for \$9.98.
Young Men's Suits, pinch back, extra good style, for \$13.75
Young Men's High Waist Seam, very new style—\$14.50 and \$21.

For the Workingman

This week we will sell our extra good, full, roomy, \$1.50 Work Shirt for only \$1.18.
Our \$1.85 Work Shirt for \$1.48.
An extra strong Denim Overall, reg. \$2.50, for \$1.98.

Out They Go With a Rush! Nearly 200 Dandy Patterns and Colorings in a Clean-up of Men's Shirts

Some worth \$3 and \$3.50, for \$1.48.

E. A. Mayhew & Co.

Special Display of the Season's Newest in Pumps, Oxfords and Shoes at Lowest Prices

This season of all seasons for Women's Oxfords. "Better Shoes for Less."
Women's Black Kid Oxfords, newest styles, reg. price \$6, this week, \$4.38.
Brown Kid Oxfords, extra special style and quality for \$5.48.
Women's Black Vici Kid Shoes, high 8-inch top, Louis heel, for \$6.
Women's Brown Kid, high tops, for \$6 and \$7.
Do not miss seeing our bargain table of Shoes and Oxfords this week, specials \$1.98 and \$2.29.

Ladies' and Misses' Waists

Waists of Silk Stripes in three patterns, special—\$5.98.
Waists of Crepe-de-chene, round neck—\$5.98.
Waists of Georgette, neatly trimmed, round neck, special—\$5.38.
Waists of Voile, with round or square neck \$1.05, \$2.19 and \$3.
Special table of White Waists at \$8c.

Everything must be sold in our Millinery Department as we are going out of this line. Everything new and up-to-date at less than half price.

Big Sale of Rugs This Week

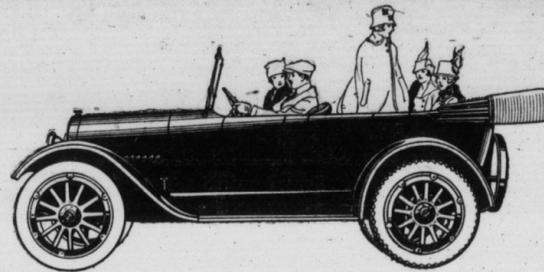
Brussels Rugs
Size 9 ft. x 6 ft., for \$7.50
Size 9 ft. x 7 ft., 6 in., for \$9.25
Size 9 ft. x 9 ft., for \$10.75
English Tapestry, Seamless
Size 9 ft. x 7 ft., 6 in., for \$15.85.
Size 9 ft. by 9 ft., for \$18.95.
Specials in Stair Carpets—58c a yard.
Men's Sic Penman's Ballouigan underwear for 48c a garment.

Specials for This Week

Ladies' Kayser Silk Gloves, Grey, White and Black, for 98c.
Reg. \$5c nicely trimmed Brassieres for 50c

NOTICE

E. Mayhew & Son wish to thank their many customers for the generous support accorded to them during the last ten and a half year's business in Glencoe, and hope for a continuance of the same with the new firm.



CHEVROLET MODEL F. B.

\$1585, War Tax and Freight Paid

EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH MILEAGE

ECONOMY—Ask the man who owns one. We have mileage reports from owners of Model 490 as high as 39 miles to the gallon for a trip.
BEAUTY—All models built along conventional and beautiful lines, very pleasing to the eye.
STRENGTH AND ENDURANCE—Chevrolet cars have set new precedents for power in motordom. Unsurpassed as hill climbers.
ACCESSABILITY—This is the feature in a Chevrolet that makes you independent of garages; owners with very little experience can overhaul their own cars.
A CHEVROLET is the shortest distance between two points. Fourteen models of pleasure and commercial cars.

N. & A. M. GRAHAM, Glencoe

CASHMERE

Miss Elsie Thompson of Thanesville is visiting her friend, Miss Vera Reid.
Basil Stiller returned from the hospital on Saturday. We are glad to know that his operation was successful, as far as can be learned.
Mrs. Thos. Darke spent a few days in Bothwell this week.
We are sorry to hear that Mac Webster is ill.
We are glad to hear that little Dan Taylor's condition is somewhat improved.
Allan Stiller was in London on Saturday last.
Miss Helen Annett, teacher in S. S. No. 4, returned from an extended visit at Dutton.

PARKDALE

Miss Irene Purvis spent Easter week at her home at Belle River.
Quite a number attended the Easter services at Newbury on Sunday.
Miss Ida Haggitt has returned home from London.
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Haggitt are now settled in their new home.

CAIRO

A. Everett of Thanesville is visiting at the home of his sister, Mrs. Fred Thompson.
Geo. Yeo, who formerly resided with D. South, but is now attending a college at London, is visiting at his former home.
Jas. Hetherington, who has been training for some time in Toronto, has arrived home for the Easter holidays.
Albert Bullman, an American soldier, is visiting at his home here.
Mrs. John Baird of Alvington has gone to Windsor for a brief visit.
Miss Joseph Annett, teacher in S. S. No. 4, is at home for the holidays.

WARDSVILLE

Lyle, Mabel and Ella Milner spent their holidays here.
Mrs. J. E. Ellison of Walkerville called on friends here last week.
Dr. Jack Russell and Miss Jean Russell of Toronto visited Mrs. J. Sheppard last week.
Miss Jennie Gordon is able to be out, after her long illness.
Bryden George, who is visiting Jack Douglas, rendered two beautiful solos in the Methodist church on Sunday last.
Miss Margaret Jackson and Miss Harcourt of St. Thomas are visiting at Mrs. Aikinson's.
Will Sheppard returned last week from Detroit, where he spent an Ontario holiday.
Miss Bell Atcheson of the Port Arthur collegiate staff is home for Easter.
Mrs. Jas. Humphrey, who is on the sick list, is slightly improved.
Miss Helen Annett, teacher in S. S. No. 4, is spending the Easter holidays with her mother.
Mrs. (Dr.) Glen and Donna are visiting in London.
Miss Lillian Sheppard of Windsor is home for Easter.
Miss Nellie Jackson is spending a few days for Easter.
Miss Oread Sheppard is home for the holidays.
Mrs. Linden and Florence are spending Easter at Middlemarch.
Win. McCracken and family of London are visiting Mrs. McVicar.
Arthur Murphy of Toronto University is spending his holidays with his parents here.
Mrs. John Mulligan and Muriel are spending the holidays out of town.

WALKERS

A Standard Medicine—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, compounded of entirely vegetable substances known to have a revivifying and salutary effect upon the digestive organs, have through years of use attained so eminent a position that they rank as a standard medicine. The ailing should remember this. Simple in their composition, they can be assimilated by the weakest stomach and are certain to have a healthful and agreeable effect on the sluggish digestive organs.

EARLY CLOSING

In agreement with the other merchants of Newbury, *The Newbury Cash Store* will commence its summer half-holiday on **Wednesday, April 30th, closing at 12 o'clock standard time.**

All kinds of Garden Seeds, package and bulk, on hand.

W. H. PARNALL

BRIGHTEN UP

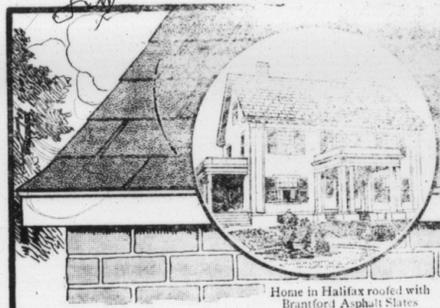
WITH MARTIN-SENOUR 100 per cent. PURE PAINT

Try our Floor Paint and Floor Wax. Campbell's Varnish Stain will brighten up a dull surface. Try Alabastine for wall finish.

Garden Tools, Spades, Rakes, Hoes, Cultivators, Poultry Netting, Chicken Fence, Paroid Roofing, Shingles.

R. A. EDDIE

Frost Fence Perfection Stoves



A handsome roof that defies the weather

An added touch of beauty to any house is a roof of Brantford Asphalt Slates, which are in soft, harmonious shades of reddish brown and dark green. The colors are permanent and fadeable, being the natural shades of the slate just as it is taken out of the quarries.

It will also prove a very economical roof, because Brantford Asphalt Slates do not split, get loose, absorb water or rot. They are strongly fire-resistant and are classified as non-combustible by the fire insurance companies, and allowed to be used in cities where the most rigid fire-prevention By-laws are in force.

Brantford Asphalt Slates are very moderate in cost. The regular size of the slates and their pliability make them easily and quickly laid, thus saving time and cost of labor. Being made of high grade felt saturated and coated with asphalt, and with a surface of crushed slate, they make a roof that defies the elements and is a permanent part of the building, just like the walls and the foundation.

Brantford Asphalt Slates

are being used more extensively every year for city, country and summer homes, churches, golf clubs, stores, garages, and wherever an artistic effect is desired on a pitch roof.

If you are going to do any building this year or have an old roof that needs replacing, it will be to your advantage to investigate Brantford Asphalt Slates.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada
Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

For Sale by McPherson & Clarke

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1919

MELBOURNE

John Gleadall and family left a few days ago for their new home at Port Rowan. They have been residents in the community for eight or ten years and will be greatly missed.
Walter Robinson, son of W. G. Robinson, won the Robinette gold medal at Strathroy in the oratorical contest. Among those who were home for the holiday are Alice Teepie, Edna Petch, Connie Howell and Hazen Clarke of London; Frank Near and Cabaget Fletcher of Toronto; Ernest Stevenson of Delaware; Walter Robinson of Strathroy; Harold Campbell of London.
Miss Jean Brown is spending the holidays with her sister at Delaware. Mrs. Charles Long and family spent the holidays with the former's sister, Mrs. L. Waterworth, Woodgreen.
Miss Agnes Campbell spent the holidays with Mrs. Frank Hayter, Glencoe.
Stewart G. Munroe of Walkers is spending the holidays with his aunt, Mrs. John Prece.
Rev. Mr. Booth conducted the services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday. It being Easter, the services were appropriate, with children assisting in the choir. Miss Lillian Brown and R. A. Campbell sang a pleasing duet at the morning service.
Misses Eleanor McIntyre and Mary Leitch spent the holiday with the former's mother, Mrs. John Prece.
Fishing and spring cleaning are the order of the day here.
Miss Clark of Sarnia, a returned missionary, addressed the W. M. S. of the Methodist church on Sunday morning, it being the anniversary of that society. Special music was given by the members. A duet by Mrs. Vance and Mrs. Theaker was very much appreciated by all present. On Sunday evening Rev. Mr. Vance, pastor, addressed the congregation in the interests of the Epworth League. Special music was given by the choir and members of the league.
William Wellman of Toronto spent the week-end at his home here.
Miss A. Bole, teacher in the continuation school here, is spending the holidays at her home in West Lorne.
Miss J. Sheriff, teacher in the public school here, is spending the holidays at her home in Wingham.
Mr. Gumb of the Home Bank staff spent Sunday at his home in Thornedale.

EKFRID STATION

Ekfrid Patriotic Society will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. Hugh Black on May 8th.
Clarence McLean of Detroit spent Easter at his home here.
Miss Helen Macdonald of Detroit spent Easter with her aunt, Mrs. J. T. McLean.
W. N. Willey has had his household effects shipped to Maryland, where the family will make their home.
The gasoline jigger jumped the track near Ekfrid on Monday morning, injuring some of the men, but none seriously.
Alex. F. McTavish's sale held last Thursday was a success.

MACKSVILLE

Miss Susie Boyd is spending the vacation at her home here.
Edison Bell and sister, Miss Ida, spent the week-end at John Boyd's.
The U. F. O. held their regular meeting on Friday evening, April 18.
Miss Frances Wrinn of South Ekfrid is renewing old acquaintances in the neighborhood.
We are pleased to see Mrs. J. B. Fletcher out again, after a lengthy illness.
Miss Margaret McLeish and Miss Neta Henry of London spent the week-end with the latter's parents here.
Miss Inez Henry returned with them to the city for the remainder of the holiday.
George Moore, who has been on the sick-list, is much better again.
Dan Mitchell has moved to his new home in Mosca. Though Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have only lived in our neighborhood a short time, we regret to lose them from our midst.
Charles Olde has also moved to his new farm, recently purchased from J. C. Galbraith. Mr. Olde was born and thus far lived on the farm he is leaving, and the new farm to which he is moving being the birthplace of Mrs. Olde, it is but fair he should return the compliment to his wife and live the remainder of their days in their new home.
Miss Berna McAlpine of London spent the holidays at her home here.
James Johnston, who has been under the doctor's care for some weeks, is slowly improving.
By the way, what's the matter with the county road commissioner of Ekfrid, who is supposed to look after 12 sideroad north. This portion of county road has been a disgrace to the county road system, being almost impassable all spring. It might be well for the reeve to get on horseback and view the situation, as it might not be safe to come on wheels.

To have the children sound and healthy is the first care of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

SHIELDS

Miss Mary Ferguson of Detroit is visiting at her home here.
Mr. and Mrs. William McBride of Walkerville spent the week-end at J. D. McBride's.
Miss Mary Ward, teacher in S. S. No. 12, is spending the vacation at her home in London.
Archie J. Purcell visited friends in Brown City, Mich., last week.
Mrs. D. Ferguson and sons of Sarnia are visiting friends in this vicinity.
Miss Drina McAlpine of London Normal is spending the holidays at her home here.
D. H. McLachlin has returned home after spending a few days with friends in Flint, Mich.
The Wingham Club, U. F. O., will hold their next meeting in S. S. No. 12 on Friday, May 2nd.
John Dewar of Wardaville has returned home after renewing old acquaintances here.
Among the teachers home for the holidays are Miss Isabelle McAlpine of Coranua, Miss E. McTavish of Toronto and Miss Winnifred McVicar of Wilkesport.

APPIN

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Stewart and family are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pettit, parents of Mrs. Stewart.
Stewart Smith, our cheesemaker, bought a car lately.
Mrs. John Macie entertained the organized class of the Methodist church on Monday evening of this week.
On May 11th there will commence a week's meetings here in connection with the forward movement in the Presbyterian Church.
Mrs. John Jones and Miss May spent the week-end with friends in Windsor and Detroit.
Ditching and tiling are the chief pastimes of the farmers these days.
A large crowd attended the sale of livestock in the Appin yards on Saturday.
Little Donna McCallum has been under the doctor's care recently, but is improving.

A cartload of wire and a cartload of fertilizer arrived for the farmers' club of Euphemia last week, besides other shipments of flour, sugar and sundries.

James McIntyre and Will Durfee have been employed on the section here for the past week. Business is getting brisk again on the C. P. R.

The rain on Sunday put the "kibosh" on the Easter holiday, and if the old adage is true, will for seven more Sundays.
Wheat is looking fine in this section, prospects pointing to a good crop.
Miss Phoebe Durfee and Miss Olga Lunley arrived from Detroit for the Easter holidays.
A famous Scotch collie dog, "Buster," arrived via C. P. R. Thursday night for J. H. Powell.

Mrs. (Dr.) O. J. Glenn and little daughter Donna went to London on Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Dobbyn of Shelburne spent Easter with Mrs. Dobbyn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Reycraft.

Miss Winnie McVicar is home from her school for the holidays.
Miss Mabel Moran is home from Williams for the holidays.
Mrs. Robert Platine and son Howard are visiting in St. Thomas.

NEWBURY

Miss A. L. Tucker was called to the country to attend her aunt, Mrs. Mary Harris, who was taken seriously ill on Thursday. Latest reports are most encouraging as to recovery of Mrs. Harris.
Miss Doris Vanduzer of Toronto and sister, Miss Frances, of London spent Easter with their parents here.
Miss Hazel Fennell of Wheatley and Miss Mamie of Parkhill were home for Easter.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
Signature of *Chas. H. Thatcher*

STRATHBURN

Many autos passing through, now that the roads are good.
Mr. and Mrs. D. H. McRae's little daughter Margaret has recovered from her illness.
Farmers of the vicinity who leased their land to oil prospectors have had their leases returned to them, indicating that no more tests for oil will be made here in the immediate future.
Mr. Rayburn has taken his oil drilling rig to the Glencoe foundry to have it overhauled.

KILMARTIN

The marriage took place in Redcliff, Alberta, on April 21st of Archie W. McKellar of Jenner, Alberta, to Miss Blanche L. McKay of Redcliff.
Miss Julia McLachlan is visiting friends in Yarmouth and St. Thomas.
Sergeant-Major George M. Secord of Toronto spent the week-end at his home here.
Mrs. (Rev.) Robertson spent Monday in London.
James Shields of Warwick visited at D. D. Campbell's last week.
Evelyna McTavish of Toronto is spending the Easter holidays at her home here.
Misses Elizabeth Leitch and Drina McAlpine are home from London Normal school for the Easter holidays.

WALKERS

Archie Munro of the Merchants Bank staff, Kitchener, and Hugh Munro of the Home Bank staff, Thornedale, spent the week-end at their home here.
John A. Patterson, who is attending Medical College in Toronto, spent Easter with his parents.
A. D. Munro has purchased the 100-acre farm of John Campbell, near Alvington. Price, \$8,000.
Gordon Hayes of Napier has moved to the farm of Mrs. Elsie McLachlan, which he rented for this year.
Mrs. Chantler of London is visiting her brother, James Denning.
A reception will be held at the manse on Thursday evening in honor of Neil McCallum, J. D. McAlpine and A. D. McPhail, who have returned from overseas.
George McGill, jr., who is with the Canadian Siberian expedition, expects to sail for home about April 29.
James Case and family have moved to their farm which they purchased from George McGill.

WOODGREEN

Mrs. A. Daam is visiting her parents at Sebringville.
The holiday visitors are Mrs. Peel and daughter of Detroit at H. Clanchan's, Dr. J. Russell and children and Nurse Jean Russell of Toronto at Isaac Wetherworth's, Wm. Weekes of London Medical College at E. Weekes', Miss Connie Pearson of London at H. Harvey's, Dan Waterworth of Hamfl-town and Miss Marjory Waterworth of Florence at D. Waterworth's.
Mrs. T. Simpson and Miss Florence are spending the week at Florence.
Wedding invitations printed in the latest style and with neatness and despatch at The Transcript office.