

MARTIAL LAW FOR U. S. EFFECT OF NEW MEASURE

Bill Approved by President Wilson Provides for Government Control of All Railroads, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

A despatch from Washington says: Government control and operation of all railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, during the period of the war, and the drafting into the military service of the country of the employees of such common carriers, is authorized in a bill approved to-day by President Wilson.

The bill, drawn at the request of the President, will be introduced in the House to-morrow by Representative William C. Adamson, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The draft of the bill, prepared by Mr. Adamson, received the approval of the President to-day. It is probably the most far-reaching of all the war bills prepared or in process of preparation by the Administration.

Under the comprehensive provisions of the Administration measure, the President is given unlimited power to take actual possession of the physical property of all railroads and all telephone and telegraph lines of the United States, to direct their operations and to draft into the military service of the United States and to place under military control any and all officers, agents and employees of the railroads, telephone or telegraph companies whose lines are so taken into possession.

Severe penalties are provided in the event that any person having control of the common carrier declines to deliver into the possession of the United

States the property demanded by the President. Persons who resist the military draft authorized are likewise subject to fine and imprisonment. The drafting of employees is to be under the direction of "officers of the military establishment," who shall prepare a roster of all employees subject to draft and shall serve notice upon the persons so drafted "as to the place where and the time when he shall appear and enter upon his service."

President Wilson is given complete control and supervision of "the communication of intelligence over said telephone and telegraph lines, and the transportation of troops, military property and stores throughout the United States shall be conducted under the control and supervision of such officers as the President may designate."

So broad are the powers conveyed by the bill that martial law is virtually established throughout the country so far as common carriers are concerned. There is no limitation whatsoever upon the authority of the President to seize railroad, telephone and telegraph property, and to commandeer persons operating the same whenever the President may determine that public safety necessitates so radical a step.

Not since Abraham Lincoln was given power to commandeer the railroads of the United States in 1862 has any President been granted such unhampered authority.

ALLIED COUNCIL AT WASHINGTON

British and French Commissions to Discuss War Policy With U. S.

A despatch from Washington says: Assembly in Washington within a few weeks of a great international war council was foreshadowed by an announcement from the State Department on Wednesday that a British commission, headed by Arthur J. Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is expected to arrive within ten days to discuss with the Government here questions connected with the conduct of the war. In addition to the Foreign Minister, the commission will include Admiral DeChair, of the British navy; General Bridges, of the army; and the Governor of the Bank of England, attended by a numerous staff.

This was as far as the announcement made by the State Department goes, but it was learned authoritatively that a French commission, composed of officials and officers equally as distinguished as the British representatives, also will be in Washington about the same time. This commission will be headed by M. Viviani, at present Minister of Justice in the French Cabinet, and formerly Premier.

CROPS IN GERMANY SET BACK BY STORMS.

Severe Weather Will Delay Harvest of All Foodstuffs.

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The Easter holidays in Germany were marked, according to reports in the German newspapers, by a return of winter weather, over a large part of the empire, an occurrence of considerable importance in connection with the prospects for the next harvest. Particularly sharp drops in temperature with snow, were reported in the important grain-growing regions of Germany. Before this development the agricultural papers had complained of the effects of the severe and protracted winter. The winter grain crop was several weeks behind its normal development, although it is declared that the proportion requiring reseed was comparatively small. Farmers were unable to commence their spring planting, and it seems certain that the new delay will materially defer the fall harvest of all food crops.

The net result is that there will be increasing difficulty in carrying over until the harvest on the scanty reserve of stock, even if the harvest itself is not affected in quality.

SLACKERS WANT TO RETURN TO CANADA

Thousands of Them Rushed to United States—Few Can Get Back.

Ottawa, April 15.—The advent of the United States into the war, with the possibility of some form of compulsory drafting for military service across the line, has resulted in a sudden cessation of the recent drift from Canada of a certain class of slackers across the border. For some months past this exodus from Canada has been of large proportions, averaging some weeks fully one thousand per day. Part of the emigration may be ascribed to labor demands and high wages in the United States, but there were undoubtedly tens of thousands who left Canada because they feared they might be drafted for military service. The total exodus during the past two years has, according to the immigration authorities, been probably over 200,000. A large proportion were men of alien birth, drifters and ne'er-do-wells, whose citizenship is perhaps well lost to Canada. Some of these are now seeking to come back, but are being rejected at ports of entry by the immigration officials as undesirable.

"DEFENSIVE SEA AREAS" AROUND U. S. DESIGNATED

Regulations Governing The Movements of Vessels in These Waters Issued.

A despatch from Washington says: An Executive order designating "defensive sea areas" on coasts of the United States and its insular possessions was made public on Friday. Regulations governing the movements of vessels in these waters are appended, and the order concludes with this statement:

"The responsibility of the United States of America for any damage inflicted by force of arms with the object of detaining any persons or vessels proceeding in contravention to regulations duly promulgated in accordance with this Executive order shall cease from this date (April 5th)."

GERMAN BREAD RATION TO BE REDUCED.

Reduction of 25 Per Cent. Caused by Food Situation in Fatherland.

A despatch from Amsterdam says: The Dusseldorf General Anzeiger, in an article, explains to the hardworking people of the Rhineland of Westphalia that hard necessity has driven the country to a new food rationing. This will begin April 15, and will include a reduction of 25 per cent. in the bread ration.

Markets of the World

Breakfasting
Toronto, April 17.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2 do., \$2.24; No. 3 do., \$2.18; No. 4 wheat, \$2.04; nominal, track Bay ports.
Barley—Malting, \$1.26 to \$1.28, according to freight outside.
Rye—No. 2, \$1.68 to \$1.70, according to freight outside.
Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, \$10.70; second patents, in jute bags, \$10.20; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$9.80; Toronto.
Wheat—No. 2, \$1.68 to \$1.70, according to freight outside.
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Farm Crop Queries

Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell.

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

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



Henry G. Bell

Question—F. A. B.:—Can you tell me the cause of scabby potatoes and how to treat ground so as to prevent potatoes from becoming scabby? My potatoes seem to grow fairly well, but are always very scabby.

Answer:—Scab on potatoes is a disease caused by a parasitic fungus. When once it gets into the soil it remains there for some time. Potatoes should be grown in a rotation and should be kept off soil known to be infected with scab. It is not advisable to use wood ashes or lime on ground to be put to potatoes, as they make conditions right for the development of the scab. Fresh manure tends to produce suitable conditions for growth of scab.

If potatoes are planted on clean ground and treated with either formalin or corrosive sublimate at a cost of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per acre, no scabby potatoes will be present. The formalin treatment may be used, but we prefer the corrosive sublimate treatment, since it controls a number of other diseases besides scab. It is as follows: Dissolve four ounces of corrosive sublimate (purchased at any drug store) in 30 gallons of water. Soak the seed potatoes one and one-half hours before cutting. It is advisable to dissolve the corrosive sublimate in one or two gallons of water and add sufficient to make up 30 gallons. This had best be done two weeks before planting and before potatoes sprout. The mixture can be used but four times, after which it should be thrown away, and a new lot made up. It should be prepared in wooden vessels.

Question—E. L. M.:—How much corn for silage should be sown to the acre, and how far apart should the rows be?

Will corn in drills produce more silage to the acre than if sown in hills?

Which is considered the best method of seeding?

Has the corn planter any decided advantage over the ordinary seeder?

Answer:—The rate of planting corn for ensilage depends largely on the fertility of the soil. Plant closer on rich than on poor soil. The rows should be planted at whatever distance is convenient for cultivation, usually not closer than 36 inches. Corn can be planted closer for ensilage than if desiring for husking. If the ground is fairly rich, drop the seed from 8 to 10 inches apart in rows. If much corn is desired in the ensilage, it should be planted farther apart than if forage is the main consideration. More ensilage will be produced in drills than in hills. Unless the ground is likely to be extremely weedy, we would advise drilling for ensilage.

The ordinary corn drill is the best machine to use for seeding, especially when the corn is drilled. I am not quite certain just what is meant by "the ordinary seeder," but if a "job" or hand planter is meant, one important advantage the drill has is that the corn can be all planted at a uniform depth.

The Dairy

Another important feature in favor of the milking machine, says a correspondent of The Nor-West Farmer, is that when one comes from the field, tired and hot, it is easy and cool to let the machine do the work, as compared with sitting down among a bunch of cows.

Kindness is a first essential. Let the buyer of a wild, panicky heifer lose no time in courting and winning her attention and affection. Then when the young cow has milk she will be ready for milking. She should at this time receive much caressing and petting, and be made to feel that she is of consequence. Upon sitting down to her the first few times do not begin milking suddenly and harshly, but slowly, waiting for her to become accustomed to it.

"I raise all my cows and make it a rule never to buy any. It is a lesson I have had to learn." Thus spoke a keeper of a large dairy. He voiced the feelings of many who keep cows for profit, and the practice has more than sentiment in it. If the calves and young stock are not kept growing, with plenty of good food, up to the time of becoming cows, they lose, and it tells upon their quality in the dairy throughout their milking life. Many men who breed high-class stock and raise their calves, lose sight of this very important truth, and fail to secure the mature animals that the breeding ought to produce.

A Wisconsin cow at 19 years of age produced 427 pounds of butterfat for the year. She had been fed silage all her life. There, says The Breeders' Gazette, is the best evidence of the occasional skeptic one still hears sometimes saying that silage is not a success, that the acid destroys the teeth, and eats out the lining of the stomach.

The Food Question a Vital One.

Everywhere, the world's reserve supply of foodstuffs is being rapidly reduced. Recent advances indicate that the wheat production of Argentina, New Zealand and Australia is estimated at only 70 per cent. of last year's production. The factors tending towards reduced production, such as labor shortage and increased cost of seed, will adversely affect every department of the farm. This means that supply will not overtake demand for some time to come.

It will be both patriotic and profitable for farmers to put forth the utmost effort to increase the food supply. Unlimited food is a vital necessity to the successful prosecution of the war, and its production is true national service, irrespective of the reward that may be looked for in dollars and cents.

Elatting.

A struggling young author of an Iowa town took his first effort to the post-office with great ceremony. "How much postage will this require?" he asked of the postmaster. "It is one of my manuscripts." "Two cents an ounce," said the postmaster. "That's first-class matter." "Oh, thank you!" said the writer, delighted.

Sheep Notes

The wool growers of Ontario will have an opportunity this year of disposing of their crop at even less expense than those of other provinces, who co-operate under provincial management, provided they send their product to the central grading and selling station at Guelph. The charges made by the other provinces have been \$1.00 for membership and one cent per pound for the handling of the wool, while in Ontario the price will be, in all, five cents per fleece, to cover insurance on the wool, cost of twine, and wool sacks, cartage at Guelph, and all labor involved in handling the wool.

With handling done at this small price, and the market for the wool right at their door, the Ontario sheep men will have an advantage over the men of the Western Provinces that will offset the latter's advantage in cheap growing of the wool. The Westerners have such confidence in their system of marketing this product, and are so satisfied of the superiority of the East as a place for marketing, that they are this year renting a warehouse in Ontario and paying the freight from the West to Ontario, in order that their wool may be marketed here. The knowledge of this fact should be enough to induce all Ontario wool growers to take part in the new movement immediately by applying to the secretary of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association for application forms and rules governing these co-operative sales.

Food Value of Beans.

It is estimated that an average acre of beans produce as much real food material as is usually obtained from five to fifteen acres of pasture land in the production of either meat or milk. According to recent determinations and prevailing prices, as much valuable food material for human consumption could be obtained from the purchase of beans with twenty cents as from the purchase of cheese with forty-three cents, of beef steak with seventy-nine cents, and of eggs with one dollar and sixty-one cents. Field beans approach animal foods in nutritive value. They contain a high percentage of protein, and in this respect surpass the cereals commonly used as food such as wheat and oats. There is a higher percentage of protein in beans than in the best cuts of meat, but it is not quite so completely digested.—Prof. C. A. Zavitz.

Iron Ore Deposits.

Vast iron deposits extending far under the ocean have been found in Newfoundland. On Belle Isle one operating company has driven out under the water to a distance of fully four miles, and a thousand feet from the ocean's floor has been rewarded by securing a superior grade of iron. There are five well-established regions in China—the Confucian, Buddhist, Taoist, Mohammedan, and Christian. There is no state religion, but there is a movement on foot to have the first named adopted as the state religion of the republic.

RENNIE'S QUICK-GROWING SEEDS

Early Valentine Bush Beans, ready to pick in 35 days, 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c	
Early Model Blood-red Table Beet Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c	
Early Gem Red Cabbage, solid heads Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c	
Early Gem Red Table Carrot Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 65c	
Early Red Top Table Carrot Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 ozs. 40c	
Citron for Preserving, red seeded Pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90	
Early Malcom Sweet Table Corn Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c	
Prize Pickling Cucumber (great cropper) Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 90c	
Earliest Wayhead Head Lettuce Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 90c	
Early Hackensack (Sugar) Musk Melon Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c	
Richard Seddor Bush Garden Peas 4 ozs. 15c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.75	
Early Dutch Onion Setts lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70	
Select Yellow Dutch Onion Setts Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 30c	
Earliest Scarlet Olive Radish Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, 4 ozs. 30c	
Extra Early Milan Turnip (earliest grown) Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 ozs. 50c	
Giant White Feeding Sugar Beet, for cattle 4 ozs. 15c, 1 lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.75	
Rennie's Giant Yellow Intermediate Mangel 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c	
Rennie's Derby Swede Turnip, for stock feed 1/2 lb. 37c, lb. 70c	
Improved Jumbo Swede Turnip (Elephant) 1/2 lb. 37c, lb. 70c	
Rennie's Kangaroo Swede Turnip (very hardy) 1/2 lb. 35c, lb. 65c	
High Grade Compton's Early Yellow Flint Seed Corn Bus. \$3.25	
5 bus. for \$16.00.	
High Grade White Cap Yellow Dent Seed Corn Bus. \$2.75	
Earliest Six Weeks Seed Potatoes Peck \$1.00, bus. \$3.50	
Extra Early Eureka Seed Potatoes Peck \$1.00, bus. \$3.50	
Seed Corn and Potato Prices do NOT include freight charges.	

Pakro Seedtape. "You plant it by the yard." 2 pkts. for 25c. Ask for descriptive list. Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All. Cotton bags 30c. each extra.

Order through your LOCAL DEALER or direct from
RENNIE'S SEEDS Wm. RENNIE Co., Limited
Also at MONTREAL KING AND MARKET STS., TORONTO
WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

COST OF GROWING POTATOES.

Careful Record Made at Fredericton Experimental Station.

In potato-growing provinces like New Brunswick there is always more or less discussion as to what it should cost to grow a good crop of potatoes and statements vary from as low as \$40 per acre to as high as \$125. Naturally there will be much variation in cost according to local conditions and especially to the ability of the land to produce without expensive fertilizing. It should be borne in mind that it will usually cost the potato specialist more to grow his crop than it will the farmer who follows mixed farming and makes his potato crop merely one of his many activities.

With a view to getting actual figures under average conditions in New Brunswick, a careful record has been made at the Dominion Experimental Station, Fredericton, for the past two seasons with an acre of land set apart for this particular purpose.

Neither rent of land nor depreciation of machinery was included in the calculation, for these two are items that are largely in the hands of the individual grower. As a general rule, however, it would be fair to charge as rent 10 per cent. of the value of the land, and special potato machinery will depreciate from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. per year if used steadily for ten days each season. In 1915, the depreciation of the potato digger alone, used at the Experimental Station, was \$6 per acre.

In 1915 the acre was planted with Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler and Empire State. Seed, cultural operations and harvesting Experimental Station, Fredericton, for the past two seasons with an acre of land set apart for this particular purpose.

The total cost amounted to \$82.33, the increase over 1914 being due to high priced seed, higher priced fertilizer ingredients and very dear copper sulphate.

One hundred and twenty barrels of marketable potatoes were harvested and could have been sold at \$2.25 per barrel, making a profit per barrel over cost of production of \$1.56 1/2, plus six barrels of culls at 50c, \$3, making a total profit of \$190.20.

Market price when potatoes were dug was \$2.25 per barrel. Later they could have been sold at \$3.25, but they are held for seed.

This land was grown up for many years and was broken up and grew potatoes with 750 pounds of fertilizer in 1913, corn with 18 tons barnyard manure in 1914, oats without manure in 1915. This land is on a slope, fairly well drained and except for washing out slightly between the rows felt no bad effects from the June deluge.

"We are generally too low in our aims, more anxious for safety than sanity, for place than purity."—George Eliot.

Horse Sense

Bone spavin is generally indicated by well-marked lameness for a few steps or further, then going sound until again allowed to stand, a bony enlargement on the front, inside and outside side of hock.

Rest, blister with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline, repeat in 10 to 15 days without expensive treatment. It should be borne in mind that it will usually cost the potato specialist more to grow his crop than it will the farmer who follows mixed farming and makes his potato crop merely one of his many activities.

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The Early Potato.

For the earliest crop only the most vigorous seed should be selected as conditions are not so favorable to the starting of the plant, in early spring as slightly later.

For the early crop a well-drained, fairly light soil should be chosen and cultivation should be deep so as to encourage drainage through the early weeks of the plants' growth as the weather at that season is usually wet.

Before planting potatoes in an uncultivated soil it is well to test for sourness by the litmus paper method, and if lime is needed, add it. The sets for the early crop should not be put in deep as the potato needs heat, light and air in growing. A depth of two to three inches is sufficient for the early planting though five inches is better for the main crop, which is planted when the ground becomes warm and dry to a greater depth.

Places to Save.

Recent accomplishments hold out the hope that practical use may ultimately be made of every idle and apparently useless element of life around us. Seaweeds are being turned into useful drugs and fertilizers, seaweeds are being blown coal-dust into furnaces and getting more heat units than from high-priced fuel; investigators are getting new and valuable products from coal tar, and now Australia has turned its national rabbit pest into a real income-bearing asset, and the world may be encouraged to seek farther for utilizing heretofore useless things.

Poultry

HOW TO SET A HEN.

As the time approaches for the hen to become broody or set, if care is taken to look into the nest it will be seen that there are a few soft, downy feathers being left there by the hen; also the hen stays longer on the nest when laying at this time, and on being approached will quite likely remain on the nest, making a clucking noise, ruffling her feathers and pecking at the intruder. When it is noted that a hen sits on the nest from two to three nights in succession, and that most of the feathers are gone from her breast, which should feel hot to the hand, she is ready to be transferred to a nest which had been prepared for her beforehand. The normal temperature of a hen is from 106 to 107 degrees F., which varies slightly during incubation.

Dust the hen thoroughly with insect powder, and in applying the powder hold the hen by the feet, the head down, working the powder well into the feathers, giving special attention to regions around the vent and under the wings. The powder should also be sprinkled in the nest.

The nest should be in some quiet, out of the way place, where the setting hen will not be disturbed. Move her from the regular laying nest at night and handle her carefully in doing so. Put a china egg or two in the nest where she is to set, and place a board over the opening so that she cannot get off. Toward the evening of the second day quietly go in where she is setting, leave some feed and water, remove the board from the front or top of the nest and let the hen come off when she is ready. Should she return to the nest after feeding remove the china egg or eggs and put under those that are to be incubated.

If the nests are slightly darkened the hens are less likely to become restless. At hatching time they should be confined and not disturbed until the hatch is completed, unless they become restless, when it may be best to remove the chicks that are hatched first. In cool weather it is best not to put more than ten eggs under a hen, while later in the spring one can put twelve or fifteen, according to the size of the hen.

Among the advantages of keeping pure bred fowls as compared with mongrels are: better results in breeding; more opportunities to dispose of eggs for setting, at high prices; uniformity in the eggs and a better appearance of the flock.

Sunlight, ventilation, fresh air; these are the prime essentials to success with incubator-hatched chicks. Fowls may survive for a generation or two without full provision for all this, but they gradually lose vitality and eventually die off.

Chicks should not be fed before 24 hours have elapsed after hatching, but fine sand should be available as soon as possible. This helps digestion.

The remains of the yolks in the newly-hatched chick will keep the bird alive without other food for over two days.

Chicks that die before they are two days old are usually weaklings, which could not be saved easily. They probably come from eggs that had too hard a shell or else from eggs laid by diseased hens.

An occasional drink of sour milk will be beneficial to young chicks, as the lactic acid in sour milk attacks the organism which causes white diarrhoea.

One of the chief causes of trouble with chicks is overfeeding. Overfeeding can be noticed at once, for the chicks will lie down a large part of the time. A healthy chick will always scramble into the thick of the crowd when food is offered.

Draft Horse the Most Profitable.

The use of draft stallions has been persistently advocated because that means the most money for the average farmer breeder. It is well understood by horsemen that draft horses and colts cost somewhat more but not much more grain than light horses or light colts of corresponding ages. They are more easily confined, less subject to accidents and more readily trained to work than light horses. Accordingly there is not much difference in the cost of feeding colts of different classes. Most men of experience claim that draft horses may be somewhat more cheaply produced because they can safely be put to work a year younger. Many draft colts coming two years old are doing full work on discs and harrows this spring, putting in oats, and are considerably larger than light colts at three years old, which is the earliest they usually begin farm work. The demand for draft horses is still unappeasable. Anything with quality and in good condition, weighing 1,600 pounds or more, is selling as high as the trade has ever known, \$275 to \$300 per head being current prices.—Breeder's Gazette.

Hogs

Farmers who intelligently feed and care for their pregnant sows, so as not to overload them with fat, but instead give them feeds for the development of bone and muscle, are on the right road toward the production of strong, healthy litters. Their preparedness programme, however, does not end here.

Two weeks before farrowing, the sow should be put into a farrowing pen so that she will become acquainted and contented in her new quarters. The farrowing pen should be dry and free from drafts. Provide the pen with a guard rail made of 2 x 4 inch planks set eight inches from the wall and eight inches from the floor to prevent the sow from crushing the pigs against the wall. Use only a small quantity of bedding; leaves or straw are preferable. See that the sow has plenty of fresh water.

It pays to keep the sow quiet. Assistance at the time of farrowing should be at hand if needed, but the sow need not be helped if she is getting along well. In cold weather put the newly born pigs in a well warmed basket, and after farrowing is over the pigs should be placed with the sow, care being taken that each one gets to a teat. When the afterbirth is passed, it should be removed from the sow.

After farrowing the sow should have nothing but water and a little thin slop for the first day. The feeding for the first three or four days should be light, and the time consumed in getting the sow on full feed should be from a week to ten days, depending on the condition of the sow and the size and thrift of the litter. It takes plenty of sow's milk to make healthy growing pigs. If the pigs begin to scour, feed the sow less and give her plenty of strong lime-water.

It is very necessary that the little pigs have plenty of exercise and all the sunlight that can be given them. Do not allow the pigs to run out during a cold rain. If possible, provide green feed or roots. These keep the sow healthy and cheapen the ration. Encourage the pigs to eat grain after they are three or four weeks old. Build a creep for them so they can feed alone. At this age feed for bone and muscle. Give them all the skim-milk you can. If skim-milk is not available, give them some meal and plenty of pasture in season. In about eight or ten weeks the pigs will have practically weaned themselves.

ONE OF THE HEROES.

Signal Act of Bravery on the Part of Young French Soldier.

Writing from Paris, a United Press correspondent tells about the heroic exploit of a young French soldier, Marcel Marco, who, now lying in a Paris hospital, wounded in many places and severely burned, has been the recipient of the French War Medal, conferred only for some signal act of bravery.

When the war broke out, writes the correspondent, Marcel was a strapping, slender as a girl, with beardless face, eyes large and black, and hands white as a woman's. At Verdun one day he gladly faced almost certain death. He emerged with a body like a sieve, a leg broken above the knee and a shattered hand.

A few hours before the French evacuated one of the hills in front of Verdun the commandant of a battalion picked the young man for a dangerous mission. The French planned to steal away from the hill silently during the night. Marcel was to stay behind, conceal himself, and take special note of the emplacement of artillery when the Germans arrived. Then when night came he was to fire off a co-ordinated light, so that the French could get the range of the German battery and destroy it.

Marcel hid in a hollow tree. Through a knot hole he watched the arrival of the Germans and the placing of the artillery. At nightfall he crept out, set off a yellow light and dodged back into the tree.

Soon he heard loud shouts all about him as the Germans searched the woods. Then he heard a crackling. They had set the woods on fire to burn him out, as one does a rabbit. He gave himself up for lost.

Another sound crashed in his ear. The French were blazing away in response to his signal. The smoke was hurting his eyes. He hoped a shell would end his existence before the flames reached the tree. Then there was an air-splitting bang and the tree fell into a thousand pieces.

When he regained consciousness he was in a farmhouse. His light had enabled the French to destroy the German battery and to recapture the position. They told Marcel that they had found him unconscious in the burning wood, with the flames licking his legs.

'Twas All Arranged.

"When he came in we all clapped," said the little school girl, who was telling of a visit paid the school by an ex-inspector. "What did you clap for?" asked her adult companion. "Because the teacher said we had to," was the reply.

Cycling and Walking.

It is calculated that when a man walks a mile he takes 2,263 steps, but when he rides a bicycle with an average gear he covers a mile with an equivalent of only 627 steps.

Health

Combating Fly Nuisance.

One of the most potential carriers of infection during the heated term is the fly. Typhoid fever, tuberculosis, infantile diarrhea and other diseases may be transmitted through the agency of this pest.

Our efforts against the fly should begin at its breeding places—garbage and manure. Our stables can breed enough flies to infect every home.

Each household should have a water-tight covered garbage pail. Screen all the doors and windows in the early spring. Fly swatters and fly traps are adequate and effective weapons of defense.

Keep all foodstuffs under cover. Sweets are especially attractive to flies. By all means protect the milk, as germs deposited in it by flies multiply rapidly. Keep the ice box clean and free from odors; the door of the box should be tightly closed.

Remember that flies are the baby's worst enemies. Screen the crib and coach from their attacks. Swat the fly before it swats you.

Food and War.

One of the first elements of the health of a nation at war—or at peace, for that matter—is its food. It cannot be healthy and strong without good food and plenty of it. Therefore, agriculture and gardening must be intelligently and intensively stimulated, so that larger crops shall be brought forth.

The housewife's task will be to economize the food supply and cook it with skill, so as to make her meals tasty and digestible.

The streams from which our domestic water supply comes should be carefully guarded against pollution, so that communities shall not run the risk of being infected with some deadly disease.

It is estimated that nearly half the body-building food and 70 per cent. of the sustaining food on Canadian tables is derived from grains such as wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley, rice and buckwheat, and that these grains are to the human machinery what coal is to the manufacturing industries, the greatest source of heat and power.

Wanton destruction of food is an injury to our country just as positively as destruction of munitions or arms, for in the last analysis a nation that is well fed is the nation that will prevail.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

As Viewed By a Writer in The Youth's Companion of Boston.

With the affairs of Ireland ever peacefully settled? Perhaps, though no one to-day can tell how the feat is to be accomplished. The difficulty no longer lies in the unwillingness of England to grant home rule to those who desire it, but in the violent differences among the Irish people themselves as to the degree to which home rule shall be applied to the island.

The Nationalists insist that Ireland must be treated as a unit; the Ulstermen declare that they will never consent to be ruled from Dublin. The Nationalists angrily refused Mr. Lloyd George's offer to put home rule into immediate effect in all except the northeastern province of Ireland, and the people of that province, now as in 1914, seem ready to resort to civil war if home rule is forced upon them. The difference between the people of the two regions is religious as well as racial, and cleavages of a religious sort once established are the most hopeless of all.

The Nationalists have a real grievance, for their home-rule measure has actually passed Parliament, but has been suspended for nearly three years because of the serious objections of the Ulstermen. But, on the other hand, would not the Nationalists show a fairer spirit if they permitted the exclusion of Ulster? They have naturally protested in the past against being coerced into submission to a form of government they disliked; why, then, insist on coercing Ulster into submission to a government it dislikes? We in America cannot of course fully understand the depth of partisan feeling that makes any genuine settlement of the Irish question so difficult, but we do know that that feeling exists, and we see with regret the dangers to which it leads. The deadlock strengthens the hands and inflames the passions of the extremists, whether they are Sinn Feiners or irreconcilable Ulstermen. It has already produced a situation out of which civil war seems almost certain to issue.

Fortunately, the Nationalist leaders are wise enough to offer no obstruction to the government's conduct of the war, but the problem is one of the chief aesthetics of a ministry sorely tried already and none too certain of permanent Parliamentary support.

Latest Hun Trick.

A Russian official message says the Germans continue to be indefatigable in the invention of infamous and cruel ruses completely incompatible with international law and the chivalrous spirit. They lead in the abandoned trenches or on the field of battle candles, harmless and ordinary in appearance, which explode after being half burned. Russian soldiers who had died without suspicion have been seriously wounded or mutilated.

If You Want to Get in on Low Prices, Come This Week

Carpets and Linoleums at 20 per cent. below present values

A choice of ten pieces Linoleum, 4 yards wide, at prices from \$2.85 to \$3.50.
All widths in good quality Floor Oil Cloth, 50c per yard.

The Congoleum Art Squares

will interest you. 3 x 3 1/2 yards and 3 x 4 yards, \$10 and \$11.

Congoleum Utility Squares

3 x 3 1/2 yards and 3 x 4 yards, \$9 and \$10. Drop in and examine these beautiful squares in ideal colors and designs.

A clearing of Carpet Squares

at a great saving in price. Several Crossley's Velvet Squares. A few Axminster. These are priced 25 per cent. below present values.
We have a large range of Tapestry Squares, mostly in size 3 x 3 1/2 and 3 x 4, two best selling sizes. Get here this week if you want to save money.

Complete stock of Standard Window Shades, 50c to 85c

Wooden and Brass Poles, Fringes, Hearth Rugs

J. N. Currie & Co.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year. \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.
ADVERTISING.—The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted, at moderate rates. Prices on application.
JOB PRINTING.—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc.
Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1917

A Crying Need.

It is estimated that forty million men are bearing arms in the present titanic struggle, while twenty million men and women are producing munitions and clothing for soldiers.

This is the big Clothing Season

and our heavy well-bought-ahead stocks play an important part when everything has so advanced.

Suits we are still able to offer at \$15, \$16.50 and \$18.50 will surprise you.

When it comes to *The Real Suit*, where style, workmanship and materials are all considered, our 20th Century Bench Tailored Suit surpasses all other makes. We bought heavily in indigo, blue and black serge, and can yet save you from \$5 to \$8 on our \$20, \$22.50 and \$25 suits. Closest buyers tell us these facts.

Grand assortment of Silk Waists

In Georgetown, Ninon, Habutai Silks, trimmed with beautiful laces, made in very smart styles, \$3.75 to \$6.00.

We're getting the Shoe business

Increased sales each season, and our stock for this spring and summer is much larger than ever. If it's a strong, serviceable shoe, we have it. If it's a fine, dressy shoe, made up in smart way on comfortable as well as shapely last, our Empress make appeals to you.

We bought heavily in Sugars and Teas

We can protect our customers and save them money.

Foolish Hurrying.

Day after day in this city, and presumably in others, those who happen to be near railway crossings when the gates are let down to stop street traffic see people give a hurried look in either direction and then start across the lines, believing that there is still plenty of time to cross in safety. The great majority escape unhurt, but there are exceptions, and the existence of these latter ought to be sufficient to put a stop to the practice and point out the folly of risking life for the sake of a few moments, which could be made up by more rapid walking when the gates are lifted. But the lessons go unheeded.

Why is it that a man or woman will stand willingly ten minutes or more discussing yesterday's hockey match or today's new hat with a friend, but will fret and fume if delayed three minutes at a crossing? It is not that there is any great desire to be at the other side of the lines in a hurry, but simply an unreasoning dislike of restriction.—London Advertiser.

If You Want to be Loved.

The following suggestions were clipped from a Sunday paper. They are entitled: "If You Want to be Loved."

Don't contradict people even if you are sure you are right.

Don't be inquisitive about the affairs even of your most intimate friend.

Don't under-rate anything because you don't possess it.

Don't believe that everyone else in the world is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in life.

Don't believe all the evil that you hear.

Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't go untidy on the plea that everybody knows you.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't over-dress or under-dress.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine.

Learn to hide your aches and pains under a pleasant smile. Few people care whether you have headache, earache or rheumatism.

Learn to attend to your own business.

Don't try to be anything but a gentleman or a gentleman, and that means one who has consideration for the whole world and whose life is governed by the golden rule: Do unto others as you would be done by.

Believe this, if you like, but one of our farmers, the other day, brought a hog, a sack of beans and a bushel of wheat into town, and selling it bought a Ford, a new suit of clothes, a dress for his wife and each of his four daughters. The balance of his money after paying taxes and seventeen years back subscription to this paper, he put in the bank for safe keeping. He has two more hogs but does not intend to sell them until the family is ready to take a trip to Europe to see the battlefield where the war is in progress. If this isn't prosperity, then what is it? One at a time, please.—Ex.

Started on Good Foundation.

From the Edmonton Bulletin.
Chas. W. Frederick, of the Peace River Record, publishes the farthest north newspaper in Alberta. Many may enjoy the distinction of being the best paper in their "one-paper town," but the Record is the only paper with 120 miles in that northland empire known as Peace River. For a three-year-old the Record is a type of the rapid progress of the district in the short space of time. Much of the success has been due to the pluck and persevering energy of Mr. Frederick, who gave up a position on the editorial staff of The Bulletin and started in May, 1914, on his journey to the northern land of promise. In the three years he has seen his town grow to a population of 900, at the present end of steel, with one of the largest railway bridges in the province now under construction to tap the undeveloped empire beyond the Peace. The district is settled by 7,000 people, the production has increased by 500 per cent. and the paper has progressed in proportion and now has a modern printing plant. Editor Frederick is postmaster of Peace River, and has taken an active interest in the development of the community in many ways, especially doing his utmost to encourage the campaign for recruiting and national services in the north country. He got the foundation of his experience in the newspaper business on the Transcript of Glencoe, Ontario, and previous to being on the editorial staff of the Edmonton Bulletin was connected with the Alick Free Press, which he founded.

CASTORIA

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

Many of the big city newspapers are modifying their size. Some of them have been so voluminous that it was excessive labor to find out what they had to say.

PREPARING THE SOIL

First Things to Do in Getting the Garden Ready.

FEW TOOLS ARE NECESSARY

Information on Digging, Planting, and Transplanting Which Will Help the Amateur to Get Started Right.

(By S. C. JOHNSTON, Vegetable Specialist, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The soil is the workshop in which is found many of the constituents which go to make up plant food. These foods must be so treated that they will be in such a condition that they may be readily taken up by the slender rootlets of the plant so that the plant will thrive and mature.

If possible add some manure to your soil and work it up well before planting time. This manure may be obtained from various sources close to your home; livery stables or farms dealing entirely with manure would be willing to supply it at a reasonable rate. On heavy soils it is particularly recommended that heavy applications be made in order that the soil will be of a much finer condition so that it will retain a large quantity of plant food. Many of the garden soils will be benefited by the application of lime. This may be secured from various sources such as the contractor and builder, lime and cement dealers, and may be in the form of fresh lime or even slaked lime. This lime should be scattered over the surface of the soil after the digging has taken place, and a sufficient amount should be applied to make the surface of the ground fairly white. This should be gently raked into the soil just previous to the planting of the seed.

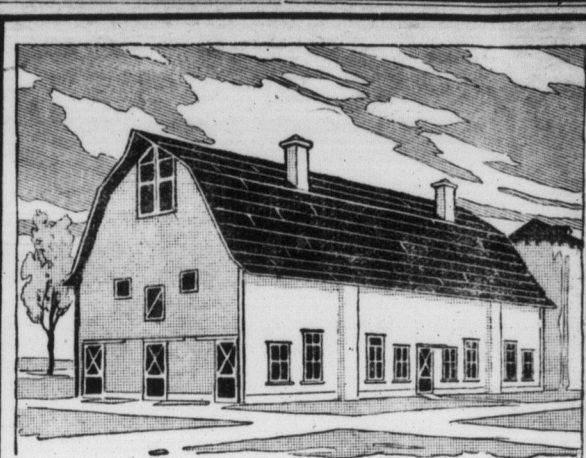
DIGGING. It is necessary in all gardens that the soil be turned over at one time or another during the early spring in order that it may become dry and fined. We find that many of the troubles of the backyard gardens are caused by digging the soil too early in the spring. One of the easiest ways to tell when the soil is ready for digging is to gather a handful and press the fingers over it. If the soil in the hand sets in a somewhat compact mass the time is not far enough advanced for commencing digging. If, however, the soil falls apart into several small parts we may rest assured that it is perfectly safe to dig.

TOOLS. It is unnecessary for the backyard gardener to purchase many tools for this first garden. Those who have been growing vegetables in their backyard for a number of years gradually add to their supply until after three or four years they have accumulated many special tools which are suited for particular operations in the garden. Complaints are sometimes heard that the expense necessary to commence a backyard garden is great. Many very good backyard gardens have been made and excellent harvests obtained with very few and comparatively inexpensive tools. A digging fork or spade, a rake, and a hoe are about all the tools essential at the outset, and these are inexpensive.

PLANTING OF SEEDS. When it has been determined that the soil is suitable for digging and the weather is nice and warm, it is necessary that the seeds be planted in the garden. As fine a surface as possible should be secured, so that the little seeds will quickly germinate and grow. To sow the seeds quickly, evenly, and thinly requires considerable practice and care. The row may be made straight by stretching fairly tight a piece of string from one portion of the garden to another and using this as a guide for making the trenches or drills for planting the seeds in. After the seeds have been dropped in they should at once be covered with soil by gently drawing some of the loose surface soil in over the seeds with a piece of stick or with the hands. This soil should, however, not be heaped up over the row but should be placed evenly with the rest of the garden soil and packed down.

THINNING. Backyard gardeners should not attempt to grow immense quantities at first. It is necessary to plant sufficient seed to secure a good crop of plants, the more slender plants being thinned out soon after they are above ground so as to assure reasonable room for a good crop of healthier plants. The thinning should be commenced when the plants are from one to two inches in height and should not be left until the plants have become long and slender, because if they are left one plant simply tries to smother another one out; whereas, if they are thinned to the proper distance they will have room to grow to their required size of maturity.

TRANSPLANTING. The city dweller will find it almost impossible to grow plants of first-class quality of such vegetables as tomatoes, celery, or cabbages unless he has other appliances such as a hot-bed, which enables him to start the seeds very early in the spring; and some time before they could have been planted out in the garden, in order that he may secure early crops. It is good practice for him to purchase plants which may be taken to the backyard garden and transplanted or set out in the garden at a required distance and good healthy crops grown from them, and in all cases when purchasing plants only sturdy and vigorous growing plants should be accepted. Tomato plants to give the best results should be eight inches high, and the stalk should be at least as thick as a lead pencil and thicker if possible. If the plants already are in bloom this may be considered a very good feature. The root system of the plants should be large and having fine rootlets. When transplanting individual plants care should be taken to make sure that quite a good deal of soil is left around the root of each plant.



The foundation is not the most important thing

True, you can't have a good barn without a good foundation, but don't forget either that the roof has to stand most of the punishment. Upon it falls the burden of resisting the destructive influences of weather and changing seasons.

Now, the question is "Where am I going to find a roof which will meet these conditions?" Certainly not in wooden shingles which have rapidly deteriorated during the past few years. Not in anything so perishable as wood, nor yet iron, which lets in driving rain, but rather in a permanent mineral composition such as Brantford Roofing.

Now, let us look at a section of Brantford Roofing. First, you notice it has a pure, long-fibred felt base. This is thoroughly saturated with a filler coat of asphalt or mineral pitch. Then it is given another coat. Finally, the surface is thickly covered with crushed slate. You can imagine what a job rain, snow, fire or heat would have penetrating a roof like that. As for comparing

Brantford Roofing

Nature's Water-proofing

with shingles on the score of permanency, or protection, or appearance, or even economy, there is no comparison. You put a Brantford Roof on once, and it will last as long as the building it will always look well and it will never need repairing.

Write for list of our send you samples, also a copy of our booklet which explains how Brantford Roofing is "always on the job." Or, if you will give us the dimensions of your barn or house roof we will gladly submit estimates without charge or obligation.

Brantford Roofing Company, Limited
Brantford, Canada

For sale by McPherson & Clarke



If you cannot carry a rifle, you can serve your country on the farm.

"The plow is our hope," declared Right Hon. David Lloyd George, the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The tremendous significance of these words in the face of a world shortage of food must be a matter of concern to all. It points out the path of duty to men and boys unable to enlist in the army but capable of helping to increase production.

Help the farmer increase production

At this supreme hour when ample food production is one of the indispensable means of victory, the country faces a serious shortage of men and boys on the farms. The Department of Agriculture emphasizes the urgency of every man and boy taking to heart this splendid opportunity for patriotic service.

Boys Decide now to help in the war. If you are between the ages of 14 and 18, and have good term record, you can secure promotion at school by enlisting for farm service any time between April 20th and May 20th.

Parents are urged to encourage their boys to enlist for farm service. The physical and moral welfare of your boy will be advanced by a summer spent close to Nature; an interest will be awakened in an important industry of the country that will be a help to him in his whole future.

Men The Department appeals to retired farmers, to men following no occupation (retired), to business men who can spare at least a portion of their time, to all men who can arrange their affairs so as to help some farmer. Every man is invited to enlist for farm service.

Confer with your District Representative of the Department of Agriculture, or write or visit Ontario Government Employment Bureau, 16 Queen's Park, Toronto.

Ontario Department of Agriculture
W. H. Hearst, Minister of Agriculture
Parliament Buildings Toronto

Balanced Greatness

Big Four	\$1190
Light Six	\$1380

Prices Effective April 1st:

Light Four	Touring	\$875
Roadster	\$910	
Country Club	\$1110	
Big Four	Touring	\$1260
Roadster	\$1275	
Coupe	\$1750	
Sedan	\$2030	
Light Six	Touring	\$1380
Roadster	\$1395	
Coupe	\$1920	
Sedan	\$2220	
Willys-Six	Touring	\$2000
Willys-Knight	Four Touring	\$1950
Four Coupe	\$2210	
Four Sedan	\$2710	
Four Limousine	\$2720	
Eight Touring	\$2720	

Advance in price, Big Four and Light Six models, May 1st next—deferred until that date account too late to correct advertisements appearing in magazines circulating throughout the month of April.

All prices f.o.b. Toronto
Subject to change without notice

Willys-Overland, Limited
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Canada

F. G. HUMPHRIES
Agent, Glencoe

Phone 60

New Spring Styles in Ladies' Footwear



We have just received a shipment of Ladies' High Cut Top Shoes in Vici Kid. These are the latest New York style for Spring wear.

A REAL DRESSY SHOE AT A MODERATE PRICE

Modern Shoe Store

Main Street Glencoe

New Spring and Summer Millinery

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS
SYMES STREET, GLENCOE Phone 25

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9:27 a. m.; No. 18, Eastern Flyer for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:25 p. m.; No. 16, local accommodation to London, 10:10 p. m.
Westbound—No. 11, local mail and express, 1:30 a. m.; No. 331, way freight and passenger, 10:45 a. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 3:00 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 5:31 p. m.; No. 16 and 15, Sundays included.
Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 352, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:35 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; No. 354, way freight and passenger to St. Thomas, 4:30 p. m.
Westbound—No. 351, way freight, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 9:25 a. m.; No. 353, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:50 p. m.; No. 2, Sundays included.
King's Court Branch.
Leave Glencoe for Alvinston, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 365, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 17, passenger, 3:10 p. m.; No. 377, mixed, 6:45 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 118, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 128, express, 2:45 p. m.; No. 371, mixed, 5:15 p. m.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 631, daily, 12:30 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p. m.
Westbound—No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 8:30 a. m.; No. 632, daily, 5:15 p. m.
GLENCOE POST-OFFICE.
Mails closed—G. T. R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G. T. R. West, 2:30 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.; Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G. T. R. East, 4 p. m.; G. T. R. West, 9:45 a. m.

TEA TEA

Special line of Bulk Teas, ranging from 35c to 45c.

W. J. Strachan
Phone Central for delivery

CANADIAN PACIFIC TRAINS LEAVE GLENCOE AS FOLLOWS:

GOING EAST—
No. 631, daily, 12:30 p. m.
No. 672, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 6:30 p. m.
GOING WEST—
No. 671, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 8:30 a. m.
No. 632, daily, 5:15 p. m.
Get tickets from
R. CLANAHAN - Town Ticket Agent
GLENCOE

STRICKEN IN THE STREET

Completely Restored To Health
By "Fruit-a-tives"

382 St. Valier St., MONTREAL.
"In 1912, I was taken suddenly ill with Acute Stomach Trouble and dropped in the street. I was treated by several physicians for nearly two years, and my weight dropped from 225 pounds to 160 pounds. Then several of my friends advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I began to improve almost with the first dose, and by using them, I recovered from the distressing Stomach Trouble—and all pain and Constipation were cured. Now I weigh 208 pounds. I cannot praise 'Fruit-a-tives' enough". H. WHITMAN.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

and Dr. and Mrs. Taylor from Inwood. Among the flowers was a harp from the Fletcher Manufacturing Company's employees and a sheep from the Munroe boys at Walkerville. The pallbearers, chosen by the deceased, were Fred and Alfred Aldred, Chas. Scott, M. L. Farrell, P. J. Morrison and Thos. Brand.
Rev. G. S. Lloyd, M. A., recently ordained to the ministry and inducted to the pastoral charge of Glencoe Presbyterian congregation, took up his new duties on Sunday and preached to large congregations morning and evening. The services took on a new inspiration, and the outlook is promising for a fruitful work by pastor and people. Mr. Lloyd discoursed in the morning on Co-operation, and in the evening from I. Cor. 1:23, "We preach Christ crucified." Outlining what he believed to be the duties of a minister, he asked for the sympathy and co-laborers of his congregation. He hoped, after the example of Paul, to preach Christ crucified, as the only salvation for a sin-darkened and war-cursed world. The choral part of the services was more than usually attractive, and included anthems by a strong choir, a solo, "My Task," pleasingly rendered by Mrs. J. A. McKellar, and a quartette, "I want my life to tell for Jesus," sung with splendid effect by Mr. Lloyd, Mac McAlpine, J. A. McKellar and W. J. Strachan.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Broom found.—This office.
See E. Mayhew's change of ad.
Good seed corn for sale.—Isaac Watertown.
31c trade and 29c cash for eggs, at Mayhew's.
Pigs, six weeks old, for sale.—J. F. Cass, Appin.
Swedish Giant seed oats for sale.—Fred Stinson.
Best Manitoba flour for sale at McLachlan's Bakery.
Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Strathburn.
Irish Cobbler early seed potatoes for sale.—McAlpine Bros.
Barred Rock eggs for hatching: \$1 a setting.—J. N. Sexsmith.
Mixed timothy and alsike seed for sale.—Henry Kooke, Mossa.
Money to loan on farm property. Write Box 34, Wardsville.
House on Victoria street south to let from 1st May.—Wm. Thomson.
Herbert and Cuthbert raspberry plants for sale.—W. R. Sutherland.
Taken into stock today, 4,000 rods of Peerless fence.—Jas. Wright & Son.
One hundred acres pasture land to rent. Apply to W. Innes, or 49-2 Bright, cheery, newly papered, electrically lighted flat for rent.—J. N. Currie.
If you want full value in shoes and rubbers, go to Sexsmith's. Repairing a specialty.
Setting of Rhode Island Reds, \$1, or in incubator lots per setting of 13, 50c. John Gould.
Auction sale of household effects at Mrs. Dundon's on Saturday, April 21, at 1:30 o'clock.
White Leghorn eggs for hatching: Barren and Farris strain: \$1 per setting.—M. L. Farrell.
Brown plaid shawl found on 2nd and 3rd concession road, Mossa. May be had at Transcript office.
For sale—Golden Crawford peach trees and ornamental catalpa trees. Prices, 25c and 35c.—Miss Riggs.
Good dwelling apartments to let. Reasonable terms. Apply to A. B. McDonald, 59-3
Lost—gold pin, with maple leaf and "135th." Valued as a keepsake. Finder please leave at Transcript office.
Saturday's special at new market—choice cured hams, 28c lb. Cut price on fresh beef; fresh salmon Friday and Saturday.
Fine dwelling house for sale in Wardsville. Good garden. Best location. Apply to Mrs. J. Purcell, Wardsville P. O.
Selected seed corn—Golden Glow dent and Longfellow flint. Price \$2 per 70 lbs.—Lewis Waterworth, Big Bend, Wardsville P. O.
Wanted—a male junior for chartered bank in West Middlesex. Intending applicants please state age, qualifications, last school attended and salary expected.—Box 18, Transcript Office.
Decorate your rooms with patented Selva-Ready-Trimmed wall papers. Do not cost more than the ordinary kind. Better, quicker, cleaner, and altogether a first-class job. All walls and ceilings buttoned.—George Blacklock, agent.

Among those from a distance who attended the funeral of the late Alfred J. Sullivan last week were his brother and two sisters from Detroit, his son Harry from Chatham, Neil McKellar and daughter from Saskatoon, Archie Munroe from Walkerville, Mr. and Mrs. George Johnston from Bothwell,

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mac, Leitch and family of St. Thomas visited in town last week.
—James Robertson, C. E., of Toronto, was in town and vicinity last week.
—Miss S. J. Little of Orillia is visiting her sister, Mrs. Lloyd, at the manse.
—Mrs. Archer has returned from Winnipeg, where she had been spending the winter.
—Mr. and Mrs. Neil McKellar and family left for their new home in the West yesterday.
—Mrs. C. Davidson and two children of Woodstock are visiting Mrs. Davidson's parents here.
—Mrs. John Edwards of Bothwell spent a few days last week with her niece, Mrs. Fred Aldred.
—Miss Stella Smith, who has been seriously ill with measles for several weeks, is recovering slowly.
—Miss Dorothy Adams of London spent the Easter holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Aldred.
—Miss Annie McCollum of Brampton made a short visit to her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Aldred, this week on her way to Ohio.
—Reeve A. J. Wright and Mrs. Wright were in Strathroy yesterday attending the funeral of Mrs. Wright's father, the late Wm. F. Fawcett.
—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Small of London have returned from Pennsylvania, where they had been spending the winter. Mrs. Small is in Glencoe now assisting to nurse her granddaughter, Miss Stella Smith.
—Mr. and Mrs. Sam Irwin and three children of Leonora, West Australia, arrived at Glencoe on Tuesday evening of last week and are staying at the home of Mrs. Irwin's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott, Victoria street.

Glencoe Public School.

Writing
Sr. IV.—Mary Simpson 91, Agnes McEachren 90, Frances Moss 89, Anna Ryecraft 89, Helen McCutcheon 75, Mamie Grant 70, Catherine Street 70, Muriel Precious 65, George McCracken 64.
Sr. IV.—Sarah Mitchell 95, Hazel McAlpine 89, Jean McEachren 84, Frances Sutherland 78, Jessie Currie 70, Willie McMillan 65.
Sr. III.—Marion Copeland 92, Clifford Ewing 80, Sadie Young 69, Jetta Holman 65, Cecil McAlpine 60, Jack McIntosh 59, Willie Quick 54, D. A. Weaver 49.
Sr. III, honours, 70 and over—Margaret McDonald 83, Gladys Eddie 82, Florence McEachren 81, Gladys George 80, John Simpson 76, Nuala Stuart 74, Zella Moore 74, John Hillman 71, Willie Stinson 71, Ethel George 71, pass, between 60 and 70—Grace Dalgity 69, Arlie Parrott 68, Alexander Sutherland 68, Clarence Leitch 66, Muriel Weekes 64, Mack Crawford 64, Lynn Wehlann 63.
Sr. II, honours, 70 and over—Sherman McAlpine 87, Willie Diamond 77, William Moss 77, Gladys Wilson 74, Mabel Wright 72, pass between 60 and 70—May McIntosh 64, Grey Doull 64, Winnie Sillett 63.
Sr. II, honours—Evelyn Allen 77, pass—Gladys Congdon 66, Willie Kelly 60, Martin Abbott 59, Vada Wehlann 54, Isabel McCracken 54, Verna Stevenson 52, Duncan Scott 40, Eleanor Sutherland 48, Charlie Davenport 48.
Class I, honours—Delbert Hicks 80, pass—Mae Dorman 74, Donald McElay 73, Margaret Strachan 70, Gordon Stevenson 65, Garnet Ewing 63, Donald McAlpine 59, Miriam Oakes 50, Willie McElay 50, Iva Thomson 49, Winnifred Snelgrove 49, Glen Abbott 47, Irene McCaffery 41, Margaret Smith 40, Nelson McCracken 40.
Those marked * missed one or more exams.

Glencoe High School.

Form II.—Geometry
E. McKellar 88
E. Sutherland 81
C. Sutton 82
E. Campbell 82
M. Duncanson 80
E. Poole 74
Elizabeth Leitch 74
G. Hurley 72
M. McRae 72
V. Eddie 71
R. Gilbert 70
M. Westcott 61
F. Westcott 60
E. M. Leitch 60
A. Poole 56
F. Smith 53
M. Watson 52
M. Mitchell 43
M. Fryer 30
Form III.—Chemistry
C. McBean 87
F. McLachlan 77
L. Luchman 73
F. Keith 72
W. McVicar 71
B. McEachren 69
L. Eddie 60
M. Baldwin 58
J. McAlpine 55
H. Moss 51
F. A. McArthur 47
G. Grant 31
E. McDonald 17
Form IV.—Trigonometry
E. McNabb 75
J. McLachlan 73
J. Humphries 67
M. Garner 58
Auction Sales
At Appin Stock Yards, on Monday, April 23, at 1 o'clock—20 two-year-old steers, 10 two-year-old heifers, 15 yearling steers and heifers, 5 farrow cows, 1 heifer 2 years old in calf, 4 cows in calf, 5 small calves, 1 two-year-old Durham bull, Dan McIntyre, proprietor; L. L. McGargart, auctioneer.
Edgar Guest in the Detroit Free Press says that the best way to plant a garden is to let the missus do it.
Does anything ever happen in your district? If so send it to The Transcript and help keep your community on the map. We are glad to publish news of surrounding districts, and it will help your district to publish abroad accounts of the doings of its people. Lots of boys overseas get The Transcript, and will read with added interest any news notes from their own district. Send in those items to-day.

FERGUSON'S CROSSING.

Any of our ladies wishing to do any knitting will get yarn at McBride's store.
The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

Start the Spring Right by Buying Your House-cleaning and Garden Tools Here

O'Cedar Mops—price 75c up, Polish 25c; Climax Wall Paper Cleaner, will make your wall look like new, 20c can; Floor Wax; Ironing Boards; Vacuum Cleaners, \$8.50; Boys' Wagons, \$1.50 to \$3.00; Ready Roofing, \$1.75 to \$3.50 per square.
GARDEN TOOLS.—Rakes, 35c to \$1.00; Hoes, 35c and up; Spades, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Shovels, \$1.00 to \$1.25.

JAMES WRIGHT & SON

Chi-Namel Store Sherwin-Williams Paints Peerless Fence Perfection Stoves

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital Authorized \$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up 12,000,000
Reserve Funds 14,300,000
Total Assets 270,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL

SAVINGS BANK | \$1.00 opens an account. Interest payable half-yearly. Joint savings accounts are a great convenience for man and wife.
DEPARTMENT

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager

WINNER OR WASTER—Which Are You?

On a recent public occasion the Honorable the Minister of Finance for Canada, in addressing a representative Canadian audience, dealt with the urgency of everybody doing, even in the smallest way, their share towards aiding the Empire.
It is well to remember that every dollar thrown away extravagantly does one hundred per cent. more good to the enemy than one dollar saved by ourselves.
The wealth of the world finally filters through individual dollars, and if the curse of extravagance strikes deeply enough, our ruin is bound to follow.
Save a dollar TODAY and do a hundred per cent. more for the Empire than your extravagant neighbor does for the enemy.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

GLENCOE BRANCH J. A. McKELLAR, Manager

NOTE HEADS, BILL HEADS
LETTER HEADS, MEMOS
STATEMENTS

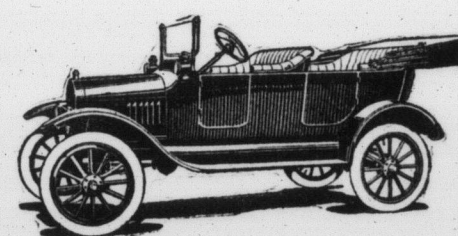
ENVELOPES, CIRCULARS
CATALOGUES, BOOKS,
LABELS, SHIPPING TAGS.

The Transcript Press

Printers to Particular People

PROGRAMMES, BUSINESS
CARDS, VISITING CARDS,
WEDDING STATIONERY

DODGERS, POSTERS, SALE
BILLS, DATE LINES, SCORE
CARDS, ETC., ETC.



New Prices August 1st, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	-	\$450.00
Runabout	-	475.00
Touring Car	-	495.00
Coupelet	-	695.00
Town Car	-	780.00
Sedan	-	890.00

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

A. Duncanson - Dealer, Glencoe

This most valuable of farm books costs you not one cent. It will, if properly used, mean hundreds of dollars in actual profits to you. It covers all the uses of Concrete on the farm from fence-post to silo.

Write for it to-day

Canada Cement Company Limited
88 Herald Building - Montreal

FIVE ROSES FLOUR
FOR BREADS - CAKES
PUDDINGS - PASTRIES

YOUR neighbour, famous for her baking—maybe she uses Five Roses.

THROUGH THE DARK SHADOWS
Or The Sunlight of Love

CHAPTER XXVI.—(Cont'd).

When he arose from his knees his face had lost all its old languid self-possession; there was a graver, more earnest light in his eyes, and as his lips pressed the hand of the dead girl they muttered a farewell vow, which was never to be forgotten from that hour till his last.

Lady Constance, bravely overcoming her own pain and horror at the double tragedy—for Jasper's body had been recovered and brought back to the house an hour after the death of Jessica—had retired with poor, remorseful Ada to her own room, where she did her best to soothe and comfort the unhappy woman overwhelmed with remorse at her previous neglect of the girl. Ada blamed herself bitterly for not watching her enemy more closely, and thus protecting all concerned from danger.

Meanwhile, the last painful duty had to be done. In the Blue Room were seated in expectant silence Lord Barmister, Mortimer Shelton, and Mr. Harker. On the table lay the papers which Mr. Harker had brought with him, amongst them the all-important roll which Jessica had rescued from the street. The three men were waiting now for Adrien, with patient respect, knowing the cause of his absence.

Presently the door opened, and the young man entered. Lord Barmister held out his hand without a word, and his son, as silently, grasped it; then, with a sigh, he seated himself at the table, prepared to learn to what extent he had been robbed by the man he trusted so fully.

Without comment, Shelton passed him paper after paper, all drawn up in the clear writing of Mr. Harker; Adrien, with deep humiliation, examining them all. With another sigh he dropped the last one upon the table and looked up.

"It is like some hideous dream," he said in a low, shocked voice; "Jasper's death, then, was not only a traitor to me, but a forger and thief. I can scarcely believe it—though, of course, it is impossible to get away from these proofs. He must have even bribed that jockey to lose the race, as the man hinted. That he could so have used my trust and confidence to gain money, and by crime, when he could have had it for the asking, seems past belief."

His father looked pityingly at him; he knew only too well what a blow this was to the young man.

"I believed in him to the last," continued Adrien, in the same low tones. "I believed him true, in spite of all your warnings."

He turned to his friend.

"Shelton," he said, "I cannot thank you as I should like, nor indeed, you either, Mr. Harker. I am deeply grateful to you all for what you have done for me. Truly a man should take heed of his self-conceit, lest he fall, as I have done."

He dropped his head on his hands, and his father turned to him affectionately.

"You do not ask if the evil this man has worked can be remedied, Adrien," he said, in a softer tone than he had ever been known to use. "You do not ask whether anything can be regained?"

"I am willing to pay the penalty of my folly," said Adrien, in a low tone; "and if only it can be arranged that you, too, do not suffer, I shall not mind."

"Not even if it should leave you penniless?" asked his father.

Adrien raised his head with a mournful smile.

"But for one reason, I am indifferent," he said.

His father's face lit up.

"Yes," he said, "I think I know that reason. Mr. Harker, will you be so good as to place Mr. Leroy in possession of the facts which you have already given me. I am almost too tired to speak, after the strain of these last few hours."

Adrien looked at him remorsefully; for the old man had indeed undergone much suffering during the last eventful weeks.

Mr. Harker laid a small book upon the table.

"This will do so better than I can, gentlemen," he said. "It is a list of the various investments in which Mr. Jasper Vermont placed the wealth he had so fraudulently amassed. His expenses were small; and the investments which were made with Mr. Leroy's money, and which he hoped, of course, to put to his own use, amount to a large sum. When realised, they will cover the enormous embezzlements, when the forged bills are destroyed."

Adrien took up the book and glanced through it.

"Is this true?" he said, with an earnestness that all present under-

PEDLARS "OSHAWA" SHINGLES

THE value of your home is judged most often by the wear-resisting qualities of the roof. Get permanence and security into your roof and you add a definite measure of value to your home.

"OSHAWA" SHINGLES give you both, at small cost. Made of specially treated galvanized iron—cannot rust or rot or break away. Easy to put on. Looks weather-tight on all four sides. If you want your home to remain more valuable to you and others for years, it's time you Pedlared your roof with "OSHAWA" Shingles. Write for "The Right Roof" Booklet we send to-day.

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Made in Two Styles

The Housewife's Corner

War-Time Savings.

The economical housewife gives us the benefit of some of her discoveries.

"The other day I made an apple pie, she says, which looked a perfect success, but, alas, when I attempted to slip it off the plate I found that the under crust had not baked well. As the top crust was beautifully brown I simply turned it upside down, scraped off the undone crust and covered the apples with a nice meringue, and the members of my family were delighted."

We do not use stove polish on our stoves, as we find it economical to save all our old stockings, sew them together and use them moistened with coal oil for cleaning the stoves. Care must be taken, however, that the stove is not hot when cleaned.

When I put my roast away to serve cold I wrap it while warm in cheese cloth; both the flavor and the moisture are retained, and, speaking of cheese cloth, if you will wrap a double piece, wet in vinegar, around that piece of cheese, when you get ready to use it again it will not be hard, mouldy or dry.

Should you wish to keep cream for future use add two or three lumps of sugar, cover and set away in a cool pantry.

Omelet is cheaper and much more tender made with water than milk. Before eating canned foods put a bright, clean, steel knife into the can as soon as opened. Leave for a minute, and if ptomaine is present it will be seen on the knife. Throw the contents out and you will escape poisoning.

Do not melt your butter if too hard to serve; just fill a bowl with boiling water, let this stand until the bowl is very hot, throw out the water and turn the hot bowl over your butter. This will not impair the taste or waste the butter.

In making croquettes always use three tablespoons of boiling water, add one egg in which to dip them. Beat the water and egg well together and you will find that it answers the purpose just as well as two eggs. Cut your stale bread up in small pieces and crisp in a corn popper, and your croquettes will be made.

When I use half a lemon I place the remaining half on a small saucer, cut side downward, and cover with a tum-bler. I also wash a lemon before squeezing, and I find that I get more juice.

As potatoes grow old I add a teaspoonful of lemon-juice to the water in which they are boiled, and they do not grow dark while cooking.

It is not necessary to use a lot of tea in order to have it strong; just add a teaspoonful of sugar; this opens the leaves and makes it stronger. When a bowl seems tough I add a pinch of soda or a little vinegar to the water in which it is cooked, or I cover it tightly and bake it a whole morning in a moderately hot oven, after adding lard, boiling water, salt and pepper and sprinkling with flour.

Food Values.

In the present state of the food market it is a wise economy to serve two or three vegetables at dinner and less meat. Those which have the

highest food value are the legumes, peas, beans and lentils, which contain starch, protein and mineral matter. The green vegetables have a large proportion of water, and are principally useful on account of the mineral salts which they contain. Potatoes and other root vegetables are about one-half water, and the dry matter consists of starch, sugar, protein, mineral matter and fat.

A Cure for Floor Stains.

Should you accidentally spill shoe-blackening on a wooden floor, put a handful of corn-meal on the spot immediately and rub in briskly. Sweep off; not even a sign of the stain will be seen. This will also answer for fruit juices or almost any liquid that leaves a stain. It will also greatly aid in cleaning up kerosene oil and other greasy spots.

Maple-Sugar Recipes.

Colonial Bread Cake.—Two cupsful risen bread-dough, one-half cupful butter, one and one-half cupsful maple-sugar, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful soda, one-fourth teaspoonful cloves, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful mace, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, one cupful seeded raisins, one-fourth cupful sliced citron. Take dough, when ready to shape into loaves, add other ingredients, and mix and beat with hands. Turn into tube cake-pan, and when light (it should not quite double in bulk) bake in oven at a little lower temperature than for bread. When cold pour maple frosting over cake and decorate with pecan or hickory nut meats.

Maple Frosting.—One cupful maple-sugar, one-half cupful boiling water, whites of two eggs, one-half teaspoonful vanilla. Cook sugar and water without stirring, until syrup threads when dropped from spoon. Pour syrup in a fine stream onto whites of eggs beaten until foamy, beating constantly meanwhile. Set saucepan or range for a moment and continue heating until egg is cooked. Add vanilla, set over cold water, and beat occasionally until cool enough to spread.

Maple Cookies.—One cupful maple-sugar, three tablespoonfuls butter, one egg, one cupful sour cream, one-half teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful soda, flour, maple-sugar. Cream butter and sugar, add well-beaten egg cream. Sift soda and salt with a little flour, then add to mixture enough more flour to make of right consistency to drop from spoon. Care should be taken not to get the mixture too stiff. Grate maple-sugar on top of each cookie and bake in moderate oven eight minutes. Cookies should be kept in an air-tight receptacle.

How To Use Skim Milk.

Many people do not realize how nutritious skim milk is. They imagine that because it so generally has little or no commercial value it is hardly fit for human food. As a food it is not so valuable as whole milk and cannot take the place of the latter in the diet of children. Nevertheless, skim milk can be used to great advantage in combination with other food materials, especially in cooking, and is altogether too valuable to be wasted.

The uses of skimmed milk are many and in cooking it adds to quality as well as to food value. If used in place of water in bread it adds about as much protein to one pound of bread as there is in an egg. Skim milk used in place of the usual half milk and half water, of course increase the quantity of protein in a loaf by the amount that is contained in half an egg. To cook a cupful of cereal in three cupsful of skim milk instead of three of water adds as much protein as that contained in three eggs.

There are many dishes which may be described as vegetable milk soups, usually made by combining milk and the juice and pulp of vegetables. This mixture is then thickened with flour and starch and enriched with butter or other fat. If a fire is kept all the time and the cost of fuel need not be taken into consideration, the following method is recommended as a means of utilizing skim milk: Chop the raw vegetable or put it into small pieces. Put it with the skim milk into a double boiler and cook until the vegetable is tender. The mixture can then be thickened and enriched as described above. By this method no part of the vegetable is thrown away and the liquid of the soup, instead of being part milk and part water, is all milk. A soup so made, therefore, usually has about twice as much protein as that made in the other way, and has the additional advantage of a particularly good combination of mineral substances, for milk is rich in calcium and phosphorus and the vegetables are rich in iron.

Inside Information.

The lady bank clerk had completed her first week, and a friend asked her how she liked the work.

"Oh, it's beautiful," said the girl. "I'm at a branch where nearly all the people we know have accounts, and it's so nice to see how little money some of your friends have in the bank!"

(To be continued.)

When you think of
Cleaning and Dyeing
Think of PARKER'S

Let us restore to seeming newness your Lace Curtains, Carpets, Blankets and other household and personal effects. The Parker process is thorough; the charge is very moderate, and we pay carriage one way.

Send for our Catalogue on Cleaning and Dyeing.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS LIMITED
791 Yonge Street - Toronto

HUNDRED YEARS OF PEACE.

Amazing Advances Made During Lifetime of "The Oldest Inhabitant."

Recently, a Mrs. Hastings, native of the State of Massachusetts, U. S. A., celebrated her 104th birthday. The first railway in that part of the world, the Boston and Albany, was not built until twenty years after she was born.

George III. was King of England, Napoleon was Emperor of France, Madison was President of the United States, and the war of 1812 was in progress when Mrs. Hastings began her extraordinarily long life.

She was twenty-five before she ever saw a match. Nor until that age had she ever seen a cook stove. An open fireplace and the hanging crane were universally used. Often has she gone to a neighbor to borrow fire which she carried home by means of her lighted candle.

The amazing progress of the world is best measured by such a person's life. Mrs. Hastings was well toward womanhood before she saw a gas light.

The first steamship did not cross the Atlantic until she was old enough to go to school. Men still went to war on horseback or walked. There was no railroad, telephone, telegraph, airship, aeroplane or phonograph. She was past threescore before she saw an electric light. She was beyond fourscore before any of us rode in an automobile. When she was a girl asphalt paving was unknown. She was a woman long before anybody dreamed of an elevator. At her birth, Cooper had not written his first Leatherstocking story. The very oldest of that coterie of renowned authors, including Emerson, Mrs. Stowe, Hawthorne and Whittier, were only children when she was born.

THREE VITAL QUESTIONS
Are you full of energy, vital force, and general good health? Do you know that good digestion is the foundation of good health? Pains and oppression in stomach and chest after eating, with constipation, headache, dizziness, are sure signs of indigestion. Mother Seigel's Syrup, the great herbal remedy and tonic, will cure you.

AFTER MEALS TAKE THIS

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

AND BANISH STOMACH TROUBLES

At all Drugists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c. and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & CO. LIMITED, Craig Street West, Montreal.

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Tendon.—Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of the wonderful free prescription. One man says, after reading it all, "Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me."

A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed very dry and without place, but after using this prescription for fifteen days everything seemed clear. I can even read fine print without glasses. It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitude need will be able to strengthen their eyes so as to be spared the trouble and expense of ever getting glasses. Eye troubles of many descriptions may be wonderfully benefited by following the simple rules. Here is the prescription: Go to any active drug store and get a bottle of Bio-Opto tablets. Drop one Bio-Opto tablet in a fourth of a glass of water and allow it to dissolve. With this liquid bathe the eyes clear up perceptibly right from the start and inflammation will quickly disappear. If your eyes are bothering you, even a little, take steps to save them now before it is too late. Many hopelessly blind might have been saved if they had read this article and submitted to the very remarkable remedy. Its constituent ingredients are well known to ophthalmologists and are prescribed by them. The manufacturers guarantee to strengthen eyesight 50 per cent in one week, or in many instances to refund the money. It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in a most every family. The Vitamin Drug Co., Toronto, will fill your orders if you request same."

DOMINION RUBBER SYSTEM

Millions of colds start with wet feet, which could and should be prevented by wearing rubbers, rubber farm shoes or high rubber boots.

Through the slop and slush of Spring you can work better, be more comfortable, and enjoy better health, if your feet are protected by rubber footwear bearing one of these famous Trade Marks:

"JACQUES CARTIER" - "GRANBY"
"MERCHANTS" - "DAISY"
"MAPLE LEAF" - "DOMINION"

Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.
LIMITED
Largest Manufacturers of Rubber Goods in the British Empire
EXECUTIVE OFFICES - MONTREAL, P.Q.
SEVEN LARGE, UP-TO-DATE MANUFACTURING PLANTS IN CANADA
28 "SERVICE" BRANCHES AND WAREHOUSES THROUGHOUT CANADA

MADE IN CANADA

From Erin's Green Isle

NEWS BY MAIL FROM IRELAND'S SHORES.

Happenings in the Emerald Isle of Interest to Irishmen.

A handsome sum was realized at a farmers' jumble sale at Fivemiletown in aid of the Red Cross funds.

Private George Corbion, of the Royal Irish Rifles, Lieberman, died as the result of injuries sustained in a motor accident.

The freight on coal from South Wales to Ireland is more now than the cost of both coal and freight was a few years ago.

A representative of the Minister of Food will visit Ireland to inquire into the whole question of the distribution of sugar.

James Johnston, Lord Mayor of Belfast, received a message from the Premier of France praising the valor of the Irish troops.

For the malicious destruction of property the Leithrim Council has had to pay to various persons sums amounting to £552.

Of the whole £1,207,738 invested by the local authorities in the War Loan, 85.5 per cent. was subscribed by Ulster local authorities.

Alfred Graham, Drummack, has been elected to the Lough Erne Drainage Board, in place of his father, who died recently.

A fire in the Killarney Union Workhouse destroyed the boys' dormitory, the schoolroom and the teachers' and nurses' apartments.

A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held in the City Hall, to inaugurate the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for the ensuing year.

UNCLE BILLY.

Hopeful, Tolerant, Pure, His Life Was An Inspiration To Others.

Everyone in the community knew Uncle Billy, whom Rhoda, his seventy-year-old sister, described as a "preserved boy." The little old man's sixty years had subtracted all the hair from his head except a thin remainder of white silken fuzz on a level with the tops of his ears. The back of Uncle Billy's head looked like a big egg in a nest of wool; his face suggested a full moon on the disk of which two twinkling stars stood guard above a smile.

Uncle Billy was always busy, and usually he was doing something worth while. One of his favorite expressions was, "Doing nothing is the hardest sort of work." Uncle Billy tried to like everyone, but he had little use for one of the neighbors named Bruton, whose wife worked the garden while he spent the day at the village store playing checkers and talking politics.

But Uncle Billy had faith in other people. He often commented upon the fact that the persons we like best are usually those we know best, and one day he said to his sister, "Rhody, that man Bruton is all right; the fault was in my mind. I didn't look at him the right way."

Uncle Billy was always hopeful. If he ever had the "blues," no one knew it except himself. Usually when two people meet, one says, "Good morning!" or "How-dy-do?" and the other replies, "Good morning!" or "How-dy-do?" When anyone greeted Uncle Billy, morning, afternoon or night, his response was always, "It's all right." If you suggested that the world is growing worse, the little old man shook his bald head vigorously and replied, "No, no, no, no! And even if it were, it would be our business to leave it better for the next generation."

The fact that Uncle Billy was undersized caused some thoughtless remarks that would have hurt the feelings of another. But they did not hurt Uncle Billy's. He would say with a laugh, "You can't hurt my feelings," and go whistling about his business. Even the dogs recognized the little old man as their friend. More than once, when some thoughtless or cruel boy tied a tin can or a package of fire-crackers to a dog's tail, the frightened creature ran to Uncle Billy for help and protection.

No one ever heard Uncle Billy recite a creed, and on one ever heard him boast of what he had done, was doing or expected to do; but everyone knew that he was religious and that his life was clean and his heart was pure.

Uncle Billy believed that people are affected by the language they use. One day one of his nephews spoke profanely in his presence. "Oh, my dear boy!" exclaimed the old man. "If you expect some day to get through the pearly gates and shout 'Glory!' you'd better begin now to shape your mouth for it."

One blustering March midnight Uncle Billy's sister, Rhoda, leaned over him, placed her wrinkled hand gently on his brow, kissed his hot cheek and whispered, "Billy, the doctor says you cannot stand this pneumonia."

Out of his eyes there came a twinkle as of the stars, and, attempting to pat his old sister's cheek, he panted, "It's all right, Rhody; it's all right."

Fond Hope.

Father—you have been running ahead of your allowance, Robert.

Son—I know it, dad. I've been hoping for a long time that the allowance would strengthen up enough to overtake me.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY SALE

LOOK! This week's savings on Rugs, Curtains and Wall Papers

A big range of Tapestry and Brussels Rugs, specially priced for this sale, consisting of Floral, Conventional and Oriental designs, in all good shading and suitable for any room desired. Prices as follows:

Tapestry Rugs
Size 2 1/2 x 3 yards \$6.95 to \$8.50
2 1/2 x 3 yards \$7.75 to \$9.99
3 x 3 yards \$11.50 to \$14.75
3 x 3 yards \$11.90 to \$15.00
3 x 4 yards \$12.00 to \$15.50
3 1/2 x 4 yards \$12.50 to \$20.00
You should have no difficulty in finding just what you want in these.

Golden Opportunities in Wall Papers
6c to 30c per roll

In order that the sales this season may exceed last season's, which were exceptionally large, we have made the prices extremely low. Undoubtedly we have the largest, choicest, prettiest, and best values in Wall Paper ever seen. We are always pleased to give new suggestions.

A Real Sale of Whitewear
Ladies' Nightgowns, made in good quality English cotton, lace and embroidery trimmed, at 75c and \$1.25.
All other lines equally cheap.

Opportunity Shoe Sale. Be Happy: Walk.

Nature says women should walk a great deal and then walk some more. Doctors have found out that walking is the best form of exercise, so get in the fresh air and walk. But you cannot enjoy walking unless your feet are comfortable.
The McPherson Shoe will make walking a conscious delight. They give a firm, helpful support to the arch, allow perfect foot freedom and permit perfect foot comfort. We have all styles and sizes.



Men's and Young Men's Nobby Suits

Having bought a range of the very nobbiest suits G. M. Gilchrist & Co. (novelty tailors) can produce, we are going to give the young man a golden opportunity to secure one at the same price he would pay for ordinary clothes. Young man, come in and get one of our style books, or drop us a card and we will mail you one.
Young Man's Novelty Suit, pinch back, sizes 34 to 38, \$11.50.
Young Man's English Sack Suit, sizes 34 to 38, for \$8.50.

Young Man's "New Norfolk," patch pockets, 35 to 37, \$15.50.
Made-to-measure Clothes, in any style or color, \$18.50.

All the House-cleaning Needs specially priced at this Opportunity Sale

Table Oil Cloths, specially priced (all widths).
Linoleum and Floor Oil Cloth at a saving of a dollar or two on the room.
Curtain Poles 12 1/2 to 35c, and Window Shades 35c to 75c.

Beautiful Dress Goods and Silks for Spring and Summer

New! New! New! The season seems to have blossomed abundantly with new ideas in exquisite fabrics and smart silks.

Ladies, Spring is Here!

Have you decided your Hat question yet? The very latest styles in Millinery arriving daily. There is no face that cannot be suited in the Mayhew & Co. showrooms, no place where there are more pains taken to satisfy you, nowhere are better values in evidence. Let us try. We can suit you.

Business is good with us because—

We have in stock always just what you want and when you want it.

31c Trade and 29c Cash for Eggs

E. MAYHEW & CO.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1917

Melbourne

Melbourne, April 12.—Miss Isabel Prince of Hyde Park has taken the position of operator here with the Caradoc-Exford Telephone Company, taking Miss Vera Irish's place.
Mrs. McDonald of Cass City, Mich., has moved into the residence lately vacated by Wm. Wadsworth, who has moved to Byron.
A patriotic entertainment under the auspices of the Melbourne Orchestra on the 24th of this month promises to be an attractive affair.
Mr. and Mrs. Graham of Toronto visited recently with the latter's grandmother, Mrs. Annett, of this place. Mrs. Graham's father fell in battle last September.
Mr. Laing has moved into the Lockwood house just west of the village. Mr. Laing recently took possession of the store in the Oddfellows' block.
Miss Young of Detroit died after a lingering illness and was buried in Longwood cemetery Wednesday morning. Her mother was a sister of the Richards brothers of this locality.
Melbourne, April 17.—The Women's Missionary Society of the Presbyterian church entertained the members of the W. M. S. of the Methodist church on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. McRae of London delivered an excellent address. Suitable music was furnished by members of the choir, after which tea was served by the ladies.
The Epworth League of the Methodist church met on Wednesday evening as usual. Mrs. (Rev.) Wm. R. Vance addressed the meeting on "Our evangelistic work in Japan." After the regular program was given the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Miss Mary E. Mather; vice-presidents—Mrs. Sparling Clarke, Mrs. G. W. Robinson, Miss Eva Parr, Ernest Stephenson, Miss Mary Robinson; secretary, Harold Campbell; treasurer, Walter Robinson; pianist, Miss Gladys Gleadall; assistant pianist, Miss Emily Clarke.
The Melbourne Bowling Club met for reorganization last week, when the following officers were elected: President, E. Richards; vice-president, Rev. W. R. Vance; sec.-treas., Mr. Gleadall. Connection with the Ontario Association was renewed. Committees were appointed, and a good year is expected.
David Williamson has purchased the house and lot opposite the Methodist church from Mrs. James Cooper, and is busy repairing it.

Knapdale.

Mrs. R. B. Smith spent the weekend in Strathroy.
Mrs. L. Blackall returned to London after visiting friends here.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Hillman spent Sunday with Bothwell friends.
School re-opened after the holidays with a fair attendance.
The oil excitement is daily growing around here.
The agent for the Lamiton Creamery is making his rounds.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Grey of Shelburne spent Sunday with friends here.

Wardsville

Wardsville, April 12.—The cantata, "Queen Esther," was largely attended. Great praise is rendered to the instructor, Mr. Werner.
Will Atchison of London spent the holidays with his mother.
Jas. Ellison's sale was largely attended. The net proceeds were close to \$5,000.
P. D. Ellison is leaving for the West this week.
Clifford Campbell, who purchased the Ellison farm, is moving to his new home.
Mr. Teal and bride, from Woodstock, are visiting his cousins, the Turk brothers.
Wilson Turk has moved onto the Dykes farm.
Mr. Shaw has moved to the farm of Dr. W. Wilson.
Thos. Blain has purchased Mr. Miller's farm for \$3,000.
Wardsville, April 16.—J. Walton spent Saturday in London.
Wm. Sheppard of Detroit spent the week-end at his home here.
Jack and Branch Heath have returned to Hamilton and Toronto respectively after attending the funeral of their aunt, Mrs. Dawson, last week.
Master Archie Rodgers has returned to his home in Warwick after spending a few months with his aunt, Margaret Archer.
William Spurling has moved to his farm near Woodgreen.
The cantata, "Queen Esther," was a splendid success. Proceeds amounted to \$125.
S. S. No. 9, MOSA.

The officers and members of the S. S. No. 9 Red Cross Society acknowledged with thanks the receipt of \$25 from the Mosa council.
R. W. McKellar made a business trip to Detroit last week.
The Red Cross Society of S. S. No. 9 sent their first consignment to Hyman Hall two weeks ago and of course everyone was anxiously waiting for the reports from there, as a great many think they are hard to suit. However, word has been received from Miss Walker, the secretary, thanking the society very heartily for their donation, also saying that the socks and day shirts were all well made and the old cotton, soap and tobacco very acceptable.
Dave McDonald of Euphemia visited at Mac McLean's on Thursday last.
Archie McLean of the Royal Bank staff, London, spent Easter with his mother, Mrs. Mary McLean.
Mrs. M. C. McLean was in Windsor last week visiting her nephew, Private Harry Ralph of the 241st Scottish Borderers, Windsor, who will shortly go overseas.

Oakdale.

A. G. Edwards of London is the guest of Henry Mawlam.
Bert. Currie spent a few days last week in London.
Miss Pearl A. Summers spent a few days last week with Miss Lila Mawlam, Florence.
All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.

Cairo.

Mrs. H. A. Summers and daughter returned on Saturday after enjoying a visit with her sister near Chatham.
Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McGowan moved to their home in Bothwell on Monday.
On Friday last Thomas Coleman, with the assistance of some ninety men, added some fifty feet to his already large barn. Chas. Osier had the contract.
Geo. Fenby of Sarnia autored to his home here on Sunday.
T. E. Fenby, while using his axe, cut a large and painful gash in his foot. T. E. had better engage Mr. Gilbert in future.
H. S. Belton, wife and daughter visited at the home of Mrs. M. J. Wellman on Sunday.
Miss Leahy Annett returned from Hamilton where she had been attending Normal, and on Saturday was delighted to notice in the Globe that she was successful in her examination.
Meryl McKewen spent his vacation at the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Rachael McKewen, Bothwell.
Mr. and Mrs. Thos. W. Cox, wife and family spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Gage.
Communion will be administered in the Presbyterian church on 22nd inst. Dr. Boyd of Thamesville will officiate. Service at 2:30 p. m.

Strathburn

Osey Grey has moved to his property at Willow Hill.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dobie celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage on Good Friday.
Mrs. Nat. Currie has arrived home after a few weeks' visit at Cass City.
Osey Grey sold a horse to Mr. George for a good figure.
Albert George and family have moved from Glenora to L. Watterworth's farm, Battle Hill.
SHIELDS STATION.
Mrs. Kate Leitch left last Monday for Regina, having been called to the bedside of her son, Rev. Hugh D. Leitch, who is very ill.
Mrs. John Dewar is visiting at Arda and Purcell this week.
Hugh C. McIntyre held a successful wood-sawing bee last week.
D. McKellar & Co. of Alvinston shipped a car of wheat from this point this week.
Miss Margaret Ferguson left for Detroit on Monday.
D. McNaughton, our energetic councilman, passed through the burg on a tour of road inspection last week.
John and Neil Graham attended the funeral of a friend in Aldborough township this week.
A Safe Pill for Sufferers.—There are pills that violently purge and fill the stomach with intestine with pain. Parment's Vegetable Pills are mild and effective. They are purely vegetable, no mineral purgative entering into their composition and their effects are soothing and beneficial. Try them and be convinced. Thousands can attest their great curative qualities because thousands owe their health and strength to the timely use of this most excellent medicine.

Appin

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute will be held at the home of Mrs. Jones on Thursday, 26th April, at 3 o'clock. A full attendance is requested. The officers for the coming year will be elected and delegates will be appointed for the district annual convention to be held in Delaware on June 1st. The roll call is to be answered re work and management for meetings the coming year.—J. I. Macraut, secretary.

Ferg. Huston is leaving for London this week, having disposed of his business here.
Miss Frances Seymore of London is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pettit.
Mrs. E. O. Emery of Detroit is visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. H. B. Watterworth.

L. D. Galbraith and Miss Ruth Glenfield were married last Thursday at the home of the bride's parents in Jarvis. We all wish them a happy and prosperous life.

McDonald & McIntyre are making extensive repairs to their grocery store.

Ferg. Huston was presented on Monday evening with a handsome gold-headed cane by his many friends in and around Appin in token of the esteem in which he is held both as a business man and for the keen interest he has always displayed in working for the welfare and improvement of the little village. All wish him a happy and prosperous future in his new business in the city of London.

Miller's Worm Powders will eradicate the worm evil that bears so heavily on children and is believed to cause many fatalities. They are an acceptable machine to children and can be fully relied upon to clear the food channels thoroughly of these destructive parasites and restore the inflamed and painful surfaces to healthfulness. They are an excellent remedy for these evils.

Farmers and Prices.

A farmer drove into town the other day to purchase a buggy and the dealer showed him one at \$80.
"Talk about the high cost of living," the farmer grumbled. "I can remember that my father bought a buggy exactly like that for \$80 twenty years ago."

The dealer remembered the sale too, and he responded quickly:
"Your father turned in 300 bushels of corn for it. Now I will do better by you than by your father. You bring in your 300 bushels of corn and I'll let you pick out this list."

And the dealer wrote down:
One \$80 buggy.
One \$75 wagon.
One \$20 suit of clothes.
One \$20 dress.
One \$5 baby dress.
One \$5 crib.
One \$4 box of cigars.
\$10 worth of sugar.
\$10 worth of tea.
\$100 worth of gasoline.
\$17 worth of lubricating oil.
The total figured \$385, the value of the 300 bushels of corn it had taken to buy a \$80 buggy twenty years ago. The farmer climbed back into his motor car.
"I guess I haven't any kick coming on the high cost of living," he said. "Send out that \$80 buggy."

Best I Ever Used.

ANGUS MASON, Sarnia, Ontario, says: "I have used Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer and want to tell you that it is the best fertilizer I ever used, both on my onions and beets and potatoes."

Results Were Wonderful.

WM. PACH, Lambeth, Ontario, says: "I purchased Homestead Fertilizer from H. Hamlyn, Lambeth, merely as a test. The results were wonderful. The ground between the rows was covered by the tops. The yield was extra good. I can easily see how anybody would be greatly benefited by Homestead Fertilizer."

Well Pleased

JOE MOSSEAU, Belle River, Ontario, says: "I used Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer last Spring on my potatoes, and am so well pleased that I must write you about same. I made a thorough test with two bushels of seed potatoes. They produced forty bushels and where I did not fertilize they were a failure."

Three Times the Crop

CLARENCE RALE, Orwell, Ontario, says: "I bought some Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer from Charles Minard, and used it on part of my onions. Where I used it, I had three times the crop I had where there was no Fertilizer. My corn was the same."

Write Michigan Carbon Works, Detroit, for free book and particulars about their Homestead Bone Black Fertilizer.

Exhausted from Asthma.—Many who read these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one sure remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

After Easter—What?
On Friday and Saturday, April 20th and 21st, we will display new ideas in

Summer Millinery worthy of your consideration. It will pay you to come and see them.

B. C. Buchanan
MELBOURNE

The District Representative's Office is now a Farm Labour Bureau

TRADES AND LABOUR BRANCH		
Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux		
APPLICATION FOR FARM HELP		
(To be carefully filled in, clipped out and mailed to your District Representative as per address below.)		
SIGNATURE OF FARMER	POST OFFICE	COUNTY
What is your nearest railway station?		
Acres in farm	What kind of farming practiced?	
	Mixed	
	Fruit	
	Dairy	
Mark (X) after help required		
SINGLE MEN (two to six months)		
Experienced (Plough, Milk, etc.)		
Partly experienced (handle Horses)		
Inexperienced		
High School boys		
Wages—including Board, Lodging and Washing.		
\$		
Age Limit		
Length of time help is required		
months, from		
SHORT PERIOD MEN (three to six weeks)		
Experienced		
Partly experienced		
Inexperienced		
High School boys		
Wages—including Board, Lodging and Washing.		
\$		
All engagements subject to two weeks' trial with wages, and railway fare—if advanced.		
Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux, Farm 11A.		

This Coupon is for Every Farmer who is willing to use Help

The Empire must be Fed or we lose this War

As the District Representative of the Department of Agriculture I have orders to do my utmost, amongst other duties, to encourage production of Farm Products and particularly to assist in securing a supply of farm labour.

By a system, I report on both the available supply of labour and the local demand. If the demand exceeds the local supply I have the whole Province to draw on, through the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux which I represent in this District, and I will do my utmost to see that my District is supplied.

I am satisfied that if the farmers in my District who are anxious to fill a patriotic duty and take advantage of the strong demand there is and will be for every pound of food stuff that can be produced—want or will use the available labour, they can get good help by filling in, clipping out and mailing the above Coupon. But you should do it today.

The Mother-land sorely needs food.

Where is the Labour coming from? Everywhere.

It is streaming in to us from all quarters. Thanks to the deep interest shown by the Department of Agriculture, the Public Employment Bureaux, the Organization of Resources Committee, Boards of Trade, etc., a sweeping campaign has been carried on in the Cities, Towns, etc., to arouse the people to a sense of the duty they owe to the Farmer and to themselves to place hand and mind in readiness for a call to work on the land this season.

High School boys, retired farmers, teamsters, warehousemen and business men in thousands, preferably those who were raised on farms, are being lined up.

We are taking great care to impress on them that this means work—not a holiday—and they will all understand this thoroughly. In most cases the workers will be actuated by fine patriotic motives, ready to work and work hard.

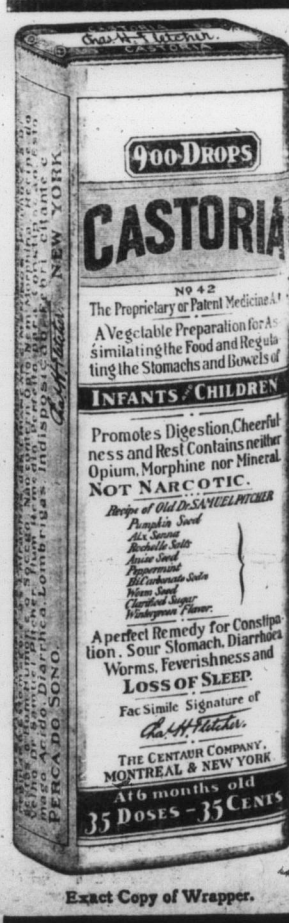
This is a sincere endeavor to co-operate with the farmers to increase food production. We know you Farmers will do your part.

Our boys at the Front must not go hungry.

District Representative
Department of Agriculture
R. A. FINN
Box 663 - London, Ontario

School Reports.

Report of Newbury school for the term ending Easter, 1917:
IV. Class, total 909. Honours 720, pass 376.—Willie Hammett 797, Adair Bayne 665, Dorcas Glennie 667, John Moore 643, Mabel Connelly 634, Alva Burr 612, Ray Holman 515.
III. Class, sr., total 700. Honours 525, pass 429.—Ethel Moore 506, Gertie Burr 504, Fanny Connelly 486, Olive Regis 477, Theresa Miller 444.
III. Class, jr., total 675. Honours 390, pass 445.—Ferna Moore 500, Howard Edwards 577, Bessie Moran 491, May Little 467, Flossie Stocking 410, Willie Connelly 375.
II. Class, sr., total 550. Honours 412, pass 329.—Edith Moore 403, Christine Miller 432, Willie McReady 404, Edith Martin 345.
II. Class, jr., total 370. Honours 222.—Marjorie Robinson 187, Ensey Brown 179, J. D. McNaughton 178, Albert Blain 160, Hazel Armstrong 158, Dunkin Armstrong 155, Barbara Armstrong 155, J. D. McCallum 154, Jennie Armstrong 141.
Jr. Part II. Promoted to Sr. Part II. Total 250, honours 180, pass 150.—Ethel Miller 213, Willie Armstrong 201, Frank Moore, Fred Jones.
A.—promoted to Jr. Part II.—Tom Hammett, Fred Haskell, Elliott Stocking, Harold Miller, Rouina Bayley.
B.—promoted to A.—Jack Little, May Bayley, Lettie Guy, Dorothy Armstrong.
C.—promoted to B.—Arley King, Jack Reycraft, Howard Durfee.
D.—promoted to C.—Glenn Stocking, Eldon Durfee, Ferna Leech, Lester Armstrong.
The Transcript office receives and forwards advertisements to be inserted in Toronto, London and other papers.



CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Patterson* In Use For Over Thirty Years **CASTORIA**