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Volume 47.--No. 42.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918.

Whole No. 2438.

PUBLIC NOTICE

TOWNSHIP OF METCALFE

Public Notice is hereby given that all schools and churches in this municipality where cases of influenza are known to exist must be closed for two weeks from this date, and all public meetings in communities within the municipality where cases of influenza are known to exist are prohibited for the same term.

By order of the Board of Health,
ROBERT DENNING, Chairman.
Metcalfe, Oct. 22, 1918.

COURT OF REVISION

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Voters' Lists Act, by His Honor the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex, at the Town Hall in the Village of Newbury on the sixth day of November, 1918, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to hear and determine complaints of errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the Municipality of Newbury for 1918.

Dated the 22nd day of October, 1918.
C. TUCKER,
Clerk of the Village of Newbury.

FARM FOR SALE

Desirable farm of 134 acres, well situated near Glencoe in Ekfrid township. Apply to A. E. Sutherland, Transcript office.

FOR SALE

Part of the west half of the north half of lot 22, con. 1, Ekfrid, known as "Fairview Place." Contains about 35 acres of clay loam soil, good house, barn, orchard, etc. An ideal small farm, with telephone and rural mail, and only one mile from school, church and railroad station. Apply to John B. McRae, Appin Road. 34-13

BOAR FOR SERVICE

Reg. Yorkshire, bred by G. W. Miners, Exeter. He is from a sow sired by the championship boar at Toronto in 1915-16, weighing 1,060 lbs. This is a good growthy hog and should give satisfaction.—D. C. McTavish, "Sunnybrae," lot 6, con. 7, Mosa. 40

Cream Wanted

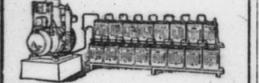
Having engaged with the Lambton Creamery Co. as their local manager for the purchase of Cream and Eggs, I hereby solicit a share of your patronage. Cream will be received, tested and paid for by me daily at the Glencoe Butter Factory. Will also have a man collecting on the road.

Phone 73 ALEX. MCNEIL

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Endorsed by more than 50,000 satisfied users throughout the world.



M. C. MORGAN DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 3hr2. Store, 80.

A. B. McDONALD
Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Automobile and Animal Insurance. A share of your business solicited. Office at residence, Main street, Glencoe. Phone 14.

WESTERN Business College

WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. McAllum, Prin. P. O. Box 66

CHANTRY FARM

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

M. A. McALPINE

LICENSED AUCTIONEER
Is prepared to conduct all kinds of sales, large or small. Terms reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or phone him at Campbellton. 432

J. B. COUGH & SON

Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 23, night 100



A Friend in Need

The Pandora Range is your real friend on wash day. Change the top around, set the boiler on the far side and use the three nearest holes—you can boil on all of them. Dinner on time; no extra fuel, no rush or confusion.

For Sale by JAS. WRIGHT & SON

McClary's Pandora Range

London Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver
St. John, N.B. Hamilton Calgary Edmonton Saskatoon

CLEARING SALE OF WALL PAPER

We are clearing out the entire stock of our Wall Paper at HALF PRICE. Drop in and look our stock over. We have about 200 different varieties.

McDONALD & McINTYRE

APPIN

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869
Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....15,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000
Total Assets.....800,000,000

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, President
E. L. PEASE, Vice-President and Managing Director
C. E. NEILL, General Manager
STUART STRATHY, Supervisor of Ontario Branches

521 Branches. Correspondents in all parts of the world. Savings Departments at all Branches.
Special attention given to business of Farmers.

Glencoe Branch - E. M. DOULL, Manager
Branches also at Strathroy, Appin, Wardsville, Dutton and Rodney

BIG SHOE SALE

Starting this week to sell our entire shoe stock at cost and less than cost, as we have decided to go out of the shoe business.

Come and get your share of the bargains while they are on the go.

W. J. Strachan

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Pte. Earl Ramey, an Ekfrid boy, is reported killed in action.

West Lorne's venerable postmaster, Duncan McKillop, is seriously ill.

Aldborough council will meet at West Lorne on Monday, Oct. 28th.

Elgin winter fair will be held at West Lorne November 12th to 15th.

For failing to carry papers, 13 foreigners were fined \$10 and costs each at Sarhia.

A Culross township farmer was fined \$10 and costs for putting a used stamp on a letter.

Hog cholera is reported to be rapidly making its appearance in and around St. Thomas.

Thomas Dykes has sold his large woods in Aldborough to a Chatham firm for a fancy price.

C. F. Dicker has purchased from Arch. McWilliam lot 11, con. 1, Aldborough, containing 100 acres, for \$6,500.

The Anglican Church has undertaken to raise a quarter of a million dollars by asking Sunday schools to purchase Victory bonds.

A preventive vaccine for influenza has been discovered in Toronto, and already its distribution to Ontario hospitals has commenced.

Signaller F. J. Clarke, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Clarke of Bothwell, is reported admitted to hospital, with gunshot wound in the jaw.

Lieut. Matthew Morris Wilson, only son of Matthew Wilson, K. C., of Chatham, was killed in action on the western front on October 10th.

According to the mystic prognostications of an aged seventh daughter at Stratford, the war is doomed to a speedy termination on October 25.

F. E. Meyers, son of Herbert Meyers of Chatham, was killed in action in France recently. He enlisted in a Western battalion and had only been in action about a week.

A consignment of liquor valued at \$500 was seized by the police of London from a freight car in which it was buried among a heap of scrap iron. The consignment was billed to a London foundry.

Strathroy Chautauqua Committee had \$18.67 to the good from the sale of tickets and \$118.37 from sale of refreshments. The proceeds were turned over to the patriotic societies. The Chautauqua people's share was \$2.24.

The Strathroy Creamery made its first shipment of butter for overseas last week. It consisted of a carload and was valued at \$16,000. This year's output will be the greatest in the history of the factory, says The Age.

Dr. C. Finlayson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Finlayson of North Hatfield, Sask., and formerly of Campbellton, has been awarded the military cross, and has also been recommended for a bar to it, for conspicuous bravery.

The United States authorities have ruled that all newspaper publishers must discontinue sending their papers to persons whose subscriptions have expired. If the subscription is not renewed in advance and the publisher continues sending his paper along, he is liable to lose all his privileges in the mails. A similar ruling is looked for in Canada.

Mr. Gosnell of Highgate, with his wife and three daughters, met with a serious auto accident north of Lawrence, when their car went over an eighteen-foot embankment. Mr. Gosnell and his shoulder dislocated, one of the girls had her arm broken, the second received several broken ribs, while Mrs. Gosnell and the third daughter escaped with severe bruises.

John Campbell died recently at the home of his daughter, Mrs. David Carroll, Somers, for many years he resided at Cowal, being the last of the pioneers who settled there over sixty years ago. He resided at Middlemiss for a number of years before making his home in Southwold. He is survived by four daughters—Mrs. Wm. Carroll, Dunwich; Mrs. David Carroll, Southwold; Mrs. James Cobban, Rose-town, Sask.; and Mrs. W. J. Richards, Middlemiss.

London Board of Trade last week launched a Greater London campaign. The objective is an organization of 800 members, each of whom will pledge \$25 per annum for three years. The membership campaign will be followed by a systematic plan to give London 100,000 population by 1925. Efforts will be put forward to secure new industries in the after-war period, while a particular effort is to be put forward to keep in London the 50,000 Western Ontario soldiers who will be demobilized there.

It is stated that having for the past four years disregarded the ever-mounting cost of living, so far as providing any control of it is concerned, the Government now contemplates the appointment of a national committee, whose duty it will be to investigate cost of production and distribution of staple commodities, constituting necessities, and to fix prices. The investigation, it is stated, will cover boots and shoes, textiles, staple goods, etc. The United States has already taken effective steps to regulate the prices of a large number of such commodities.

GLENCOE SOLDIER KILLED
Mrs. J. E. Moore of this place has received official notice that her husband, Pte. J. E. Moore, was killed in action on October 1st. Pte. Moore went overseas with the 135th Battalion and served 17 months in France, being gassed once, on August 1, 1917.

THE EPIDEMIC

The influenza epidemic which has taken such a large toll during the last two weeks, chiefly in the centres of population, has spread itself over the entire continent, with more or less severity. In Toronto alone since the outbreak there were reported up to noon on Tuesday 623 deaths from the disease and its accompaniment pneumonia.

Quite a few cases have developed in Glencoe and surrounding country, but so far there have been for the most part a mild type, and prompt preventive measures were taken which lessened to a great degree the chances of contagion.

The provincial medical health officer is of opinion that the epidemic will have passed the highest extent of its energy by Friday of this week.

HARVESTING SUGAR BEETS

Sugar beets are now being harvested and shipped. The yield is very satisfactory, running from 15 to 18 tons per acre. The contract price is \$9, but this is enhanced by the prevailing high price of sugar and really amounts to about \$16.50 per ton. The yield and price combine to make handsome returns. This section of country now produces a large quantity of beets.

DEATH OF MRS. ROSS

The death occurred at the home of her son, Duncan Ross, lot 11, con. 12, Metcalfe, on Wednesday, Oct. 16th, of Janet Ross, widow of the late Alexander Ross, in her 94th year. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon from her son's residence to Burns Church, Metcalfe, with interment at Kilmartin cemetery.

Mrs. Ross was born in Scotland and had experienced many of the hardships of pioneer life during her residence in Canada. She leaves two sons and two daughters—Dulcan Ross of Metcalfe, John Mitchell of Glencoe, Mrs. Norris of Strathroy, and Mrs. J. Campbell, in the West.

CARADOC POTATO CROP

This season Caradoc will produce probably the largest crop of potatoes ever known in the township. It will undoubtedly have the biggest yield in years. This is the opinion of an extensive grower, who was asked for information concerning the outlook for Caradoc. Despite the alarming reports heard this summer the Caradoc potato crop has matured splendidly, and an extraordinarily large yield is assured. The dealers are buying and shipping large quantities. They are paying the farmers about \$1.80 per bag at present—Strathroy Age.

DIED AT RIDGETOWN

Mrs. Broughton McDonald, one of the early settlers of Howard township, passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Watterworth, Ridge-town, on October 13th. Mrs. McDonald had been in poor health for some months, but her death was hastened by an attack of influenza. The deceased, who was aged 75 years, was born in Nova Scotia, coming to Aldborough township with her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McLean, in 1851. In 1863 she married the late Broughton McDonald, the couple taking up residence on the 8th concession of Howard, where they lived until 1900, when they retired and moved to Ridgetown. On the death of Mr. McDonald a few years ago Mrs. McDonald went to live with her daughter, Mrs. Watterworth. She is survived by one son and four daughters—Kenneth in Saskatchewan, Mrs. Thomas Price of Zone township, Mrs. William Howie of Windsor, Mrs. William Cadmore of Howard and Mrs. John Watterworth of Ridgetown. John McLean of Glencoe is a brother. The funeral service was conducted at the house by Rev. George Weir.

SAVED BY MIRROR

A woman's hand mirror was the means of saving 30 lives from the torpedoed liner Galway Castle. Among the survivors on a raft was a woman who took from her handbag a small mirror and suggested that one of the sailors use it for making heliographic signals. The attempt was made and the signals brought up a destroyer at full speed, which took off the survivors from the raft as well as a number of sailors clinging to wreckage.

JOHN P. GRIGG DEAD

A Stettler, Alberta, paper says—Sheriff John Phillip Grigg, who had been lingering for some time with Bright's disease, died on October 10th in the Stettler hospital.

Mr. Grigg was born in Mt. Brydges, Middlesex county, Ontario, in 1851. He had always taken a prominent part in public affairs, and in all positions of trust gave entire satisfaction. In 1892 he was elected a member of the Caradoc township council, Middlesex county. In 1894 he was appointed second deputy reeve of the township, and two years later was made first deputy reeve and also a member of the county council, which consisted of forty-six members. In 1898 he was again elected member of the county council and served six years. In 1903 the highest position within the gift of the county was conferred upon him, that of warden of Middlesex county. In 1906 Mr. Grigg moved to Stettler and was appointed on the first council of the town of Stettler. August, 1909, was elected mayor, in which capacity he acted for three years, when he refused to be re-nominated. In September, 1914, he was appointed sheriff, which office he held until his death.

MORE GOOD WELLS

Development of the Mosa oil field goes on apace, and big money is being made by the oil interests. How long it will continue is another matter, but as yet there appears to be no let-up to the extent of production. On the contrary, while some of the first wells have ceased production, others are being brought in to replace them.

Last week a good well was brought in on the Quick farm by the Castle Oil Company, and one on the Carswell farm by the company represented by Mr. Wilson. On Tuesday a well that promises to be a large producer was brought in on the Livingston farm, south half lot 10 in the fifth concession, by the Middlesex Oil Company, of which John G. Best of Kansas City, Missouri, is manager and one of the largest shareholders. It is being tested with a two-inch pump and is said to be good for one hundred barrels per day.

That local people are not being urged to invest in the field is a good indication that oil operators who are close in the game have confidence in the field. Dr. M. Y. Williams, geologist for the Dominion Government, has been here for some days making a thorough inspection of the field.

The Castle Oil Company have a big development program they purpose carrying out, which calls for the sinking of a large number of wells on its Mosa properties and the proving up of its holdings at Shetland and Wyoming. Some of their new wells will go down to a depth of 2,000 feet.

BIG STOCK SALE

D. D. Graham, North Glencoe, had a very large sale of live stock on Wednesday of last week when nearly two hundred head of pigs, sheep and cattle were sold. There was a good attendance of people, considering the busy time, and the bidding at times was very brisk and well maintained for the large amount of stock that was sold. Two steer calves of Mr. Graham, own raising sold for \$44 apiece; cows from \$72 to \$150; yearling steers from \$62 to \$77, and two-year-old heifers from \$80 to \$92. The proceeds totalled within a trifle of \$10,000.

Mr. Graham is one of the largest live stock dealers in the western part of Middlesex, and for several years has made this sale an annual event. Messrs. McTaggart & McIntyre wielded the hammer with their usual efficiency.

VICTORY LOAN ORGANIZATION

A meeting was held in the council chamber on Thursday evening of last week for the purpose of organizing Glencoe for the Victory Loan campaign.

Reeve A. J. Wright was appointed chairman and A. E. Sutherland secretary of the meeting. Among those present were Messrs. Watson, Dampier, Quant and Brent, divisional organizers. The chairman outlined the purposes of the meeting, and the organizers gave some details of the work to be done, for which it was necessary to appoint two canvassers and a publicity committee and advisory committee to handle the campaign for the sale of Victory Bonds during the three weeks beginning October 28 and ending November 15. It was pointed out that in the last Victory Loan campaign Glencoe's objective was placed at \$25,000 and the total sale of bonds in the municipality reached \$77,600. For the coming campaign the allotment was \$70,000. In the campaign an "Honor Flag" is to be presented to each municipality as soon as its objective is reached.

The following appointments were then made for Glencoe:—
Canvassers—J. E. Roome and Alex. McAlpine.
Publicity committee—A. J. Wright, A. E. Sutherland, J. N. Currie and J. E. Roome.
Advisory committee—James Poole and W. A. Hagerty.

PTE. ERROL RAMEY KILLED

Official notice has been received by Thomas Ramey of North Ekfrid that his son, Pte. Errol Ramey, was killed in action on October 1. Ramey enlisted in February, 1916, and went overseas with the 135th Battalion. He was later transferred to another battalion, with which he was serving when he was killed. His only brother, Stanley, is now serving in France with the American expeditionary forces.

AVIATOR VISITS GLENCOE

Ralph Smith of Omaha, Nebraska, who is the chief testing aviator of the United States Government, was in Glencoe last Thursday night and part of Friday. Mr. Smith is now located in Detroit testing Liberty motors after they are installed in aeroplanes. On the 14th of July last he flew over Niagara Falls and under the steel arch bridge and through the gorge in order to test the air currents at the Falls. Mr. Smith is interested in the Middlesex Oil Company and expects to fly to Glencoe in the near future. He was a guest while in Glencoe at the home of Wm. R. Sutherland.

TIME CHANGES NEXT SUNDAY

On Saturday night next the fast time adopted as a daylight saving measure will cease to be in vogue. Clocks will be set back for one hour and normal time will again be recognized as official commencing at midnight between Saturday and Sunday.

There are many people who praise God from whom all blessings flow and then proceed to waste them.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

Meetings every Tuesday night and Thursday afternoon during this month for hospital work and soldiers' field supplies.

The regular Tuesday evening meetings postponed until further notice. Work will be given out at McRae Hall Thursday and Saturday at 4 p. m.

The Christmas boxes will be packed Friday. All donations must be sent in by that time.

HEALTH BOARD TAKES ACTION

At a meeting of the Glencoe Board of Health and the High and Public Schools boards held on Thursday in the office of Dr. Walker, medical health officer, it was decided as a preventive against the spread of influenza to issue an order closing schools, churches, pool rooms, places of entertainment, etc., where more than ten people are likely to gather, and a proclamation was issued to that effect. It was also urged upon the parents to see that their children are kept on their own premises and away from the post office, railway station and public buildings.

In consequence of the proclamation the schools have been closed and all public gatherings announced have been cancelled. There were no services in churches last Sunday, nor will there be next Sunday unless the order is in some measure revoked.

This action by the authorities is generally commended, as it is believed that it will do much towards checking the spread of the prevailing epidemic.

DEATH OF MRS. HAGERTY

The death occurred at Rochester, Minnesota, on Tuesday of Mrs. Hagerty, widow of the late Dan Hagerty of Mosa, in her 62nd year.

Mrs. Hagerty had been in ill health for some time and left a week or two ago to undergo a surgical operation at the Mayo Institute in Rochester. Shortly after arriving there she developed influenza, to which she succumbed.

Mrs. Hagerty was formerly Miss Caroline Mulholland of Newbury and leaves two daughters and two sons—Mrs. Andrew Gardiner and Mrs. Arch. Graham of Mosa; Wm. A. councillor, Glencoe, and Bert, at home. Her husband died on the 18th of February last.

The funeral will be held from the Grand Trunk depot, Glencoe, to Oakland cemetery on Thursday on arrival of the noon train.

GLENCOE BOY WOUNDED

Tuesday's casualty list reports the dangerous wounding in thigh and side of Captain George S. McCreery, son of the late S. J. McCreery, a former well-known business man of Glencoe. Capt. McCreery was born at Glencoe and for some years had been living in the West, where he enlisted.

GLENCOE BOY WOUNDED

A Western paper says:—"A cable has been received to the effect that Pte. W. C. Squire, who went overseas with the 23rd Battalion, has been admitted to a Canadian general hospital in France, suffering from a gunshot wound in the chest. Pte. Squire, who formerly resided at 4679 Fraser avenue, was employed at Kirk's wood and coal yards prior to his enlistment, and was very popular in business circles. He was in action with the 7th Battalion when wounded and had been on active service since March of this year."

Pte. Squire is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Squire of Glencoe and had been living in the West for some time before enlisting. His parents received a letter from him making heliographic signals. The attempt was made and the signals brought up a destroyer at full speed, which took off the survivors from the raft as well as a number of sailors clinging to wreckage.

"I remember when I was home and dad used to pray and tell us there was a heaven and a hell. Well, I believe there is a heaven in another world, but hell is over in France, and I went through it myself. May God soon end this war."

GLENCOE HIGH SCHOOL

The second meeting of the literary society was held on Thursday, Oct. 17th, and the following program given: Instrumental, Hazel McAlpine; recitation, Cleo Sutton; reading, Frances Moss; instrumental, Lizzie Grant; reading of the Oracle, Ernest McKeel; impromptu speeches by several of the pupils. The roll call was responded to by quotations from Shakespeare. The critic's report was given by Miss Dykes. Meeting closed with the National Anthem.

PTE. W. BEER KILLED

Official word was received by Jacob Beer, Metcalfe township, that his son, Pte. Walter Beer, had been killed in action. Pte. Beer went overseas with the 135th Battalion. Before enlisting he was with his father on the farm, and was learning telegraphy at the Grand Trunk station in Kerwood.

GERMANS TORTURE WAR CAPTIVES

PRISONERS LABORING IN SALT MINES DIE

60,000 Teuton Soldiers, Refusing To Go to the Front, Are Held In Camp Near Berlin.

Ten British officers, including five stretcher cases, and 120 non-commissioned officers and men, including thirty-nine stretcher cases, have arrived from Germany in Rotterdam, where I visited them, writes a British war correspondent from the Hague. These prisoners all are severely wounded. In conversation with many of them I learned they did not know until they arrived at the Dutch frontier of the Bulgarian collapse or of the latest brilliant successes by the Entente armies, they being, as far as possible, kept from the public of Germany. They give unanimous testimony of Germany's war weariness.

Several men told us that at Aix-la-Chapelle they were begged by a guard from Guhen to give him some of their food derived from English parcels. He said he had eight days' leave to go to Berlin to visit his parents, but remained only two days, as they were unable to provide him with food and he did not wish to rob them of what they needed themselves. They said almost all the Germans with whom they came in contact expressed the firm resolve to go to England immediately after the war, as they considered England would be the country par excellence for destitute Germans when Germany was unable to support her own population owing to the heavy burden of taxation and economic difficulties.

Some of our men told me that British prisoners who had been in Berlin for court-martial appeals recently stated on their return to camp that the German civilians of Berlin had assured them there were 60,000 German soldiers in camp near Berlin owing to their refusal to go to the front, while there were three other camps filled with men under arrest for a similar reason.

Wounded-Prisoner Tortured.

I heard many stories of brutality to our prisoners. One was from a British officer with a paralyzed hand, who said a German doctor who dressed his arm told his assistant when he touched a certain part of the arm: "That is a nerve." This British officer, who speaks German, said: "Yes, that is a nerve." Whereupon the German doctor said to the assistant: "Here is an Englishman who understands German. Now shall we see how the Englishman can scream."

Thereupon he had the prisoner's arm put over the assistant's shoulder and bound to his back, and gave it six excruciating jabs with an instrument.

A third officer from Skalmerschuta, province of Posen, fully confirmed a story of the shocking conditions prevailing among our men who reached there from behind the German lines. Other returning prisoners told me of harrowing stories of cases within their personal knowledge. Have worked among our fellow countrymen, but they were forced to labor in coal and salt mines and stone quarries. They declare these cruelties cannot be known to our authorities or steps would be taken to prevent their recurrence.

One man from Aix-la-Chapelle said he personally knew of six cases of British prisoners who were sent to work in the coal mines near there who returned to camp mere shadows, their bones crushed through their skin. The men died.

Prison Camp Secrets Revealed.

The Amsterdam Telegraaf publishes additional details of the secret of the German camp at Lichtenhorst. The paper says it received a letter from two Dutchmen who passed some time in the notorious Lichtenhorst camp. In this letter also is described the secret of the camp and the picture given of the beastly treatment to which Hollanders there were subjected completely corroborates what already has been published.

The paper says its fellow countrymen who fortunately escaped write that their night quarters consisted of a cell containing nothing but a wooden couch and two tablecloths given to them to sleep under.

"The first night we attempted to do our best to sleep, but we heard suppressed weeping in the cell next to us," the letter reads. "We learned a Dutchman lay there who, having been caught while attempting to escape was handled in the cruelest way that a bayonet, so he lost consciousness. He was put on bread and water, and had to try to sleep on the hard ground without blankets. The Dutchmen are by far the worst treated."

"What we saw there was almost incredible. We saw wrecks of men, clad in rags, with the upper parts of their bodies naked. Some were blue with welts on the back in consequence of ill treatment."

"We saw great holes in the feet of those obliged to work in the salt mines barefooted. When they were unable to work longer because of misery and exhaustion they were driven forward with the butts of rifles. At first we were unable to believe the terrible stories, but Camp No. 8, and the churchyard is called, was shown to us. There forty crosses stand as dumb witnesses to German cruelty,

The Weekly Fashions



This is a swagger little design for the young girl. This semitailored suit has pelmings which may be worn either double or single. McCall Pattern No. 8568, Misses' Coat Suit. In 4 sizes, 14 to 20 years. Price, 25 cents.



What could be smarter than braid and buttons? Then, an uneven tunic to add to the distinction of this new model. McCall Pattern No. 8573, Ladies' Coat. In 6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25 cents. No. 8555, Ladies' Three-Piece Skirt. In 7 sizes, 22 to 34 waist. Price, 20 cents.

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

Save scraped cobs of corn for use as fuel.

A plentiful supply of green food is necessary for hens and should be given while it is fresh.

"A person you can laugh at and with, is inexhaustible."—George Meredith.

Ceylon produces nearly every precious stone known except diamonds, emeralds, opals and turquoises.



Saving Sugar and Wheat is comfortably done when one uses

Grape-Nuts

This cereal food is composed partly of barley and contains its own sugar made from its own grains.

A truly wonderful Food, ready to eat.

Canada Food Board License No. 2-026

FOR THE AIR SERVICE OF THE ALLIED ARMIES



An immense R. A. F. machine ready to start with its load of bombs for Germany.

They are cutting spruce in British Columbia. The silver spruce forests, long neglected because of lack of market and transportation, have found their place. The straight, fine-grained, tough wood is the ideal material for the manufacture of aeroplane parts. The silver spruce grows only on the islands and ocean coast of British Columbia and the north-west United States. The American timber of this species is being used exclusively for war purposes of the Sidles, the needs of the other allies in the great war are supplied by the

A Sitka (silver) spruce log cut on the Queen Charlotte Islands off the coast of British Columbia for the Imperial Munitions Board.

wonderful forests of B. C., this supply being made possible through a splendid organization perfected during the past ten months by Major Austin G. Taylor, director of the

Aeronautical Department of the Imperial Munitions Board. Hundreds of camps, scores of tug-boats, thousands of men are at work on the forests, while scores of mills cut the logs. Canadian Pacific Railway Company tugs haul great rafts across the waters of the Pacific Coast and discharge the cargo at the mills and terminals. Hundreds and hundreds of Canadian Pacific Railway cars roll eastward monthly loaded with prime aeroplane lumber, bound for the aeroplane factories in the east. The wants of France and England, Canada and Italy are filled by the loggers of British Columbia, and the industry will grow even beyond its present tremendous volume.—L. V. K.

STORY OF FRENCH HEROISM AT SEA

ENCOUNTER WITH A U-BOAT OFF COAST OF BRITANNY

Plucky Fight Against Tremendous Odds For Which All the Survivors Received Decoration.

There is the story of a sailing ship's combat with a U-boat which is a stirring example of French heroism and shows the value of efficient anti-submarine training. Having left a British port with a cargo of coal for La Rochelle, the sailing ship Kleber (227 tons), carrying a crew of twelve, was making way before the wind, and one afternoon, when off the coast of Brittany, a big U-boat appeared in the distance and opened fire.

The skipper of the Kleber, "Maitre-aux-Cabotage" Le Fauvre, proceeded landward and the U-boat manoeuvred to get the advantage of the sun, keeping up a running fire, which was answered by the French boat. Several big shells struck the Kleber, one of which killed the captain and stunned for a few minutes the head gunner, a lad of nineteen, named Jain. The mate, Plessis, retaining sufficient men to man the gun, ordered the rest of the crew, six in all, to take to the boats, and then fell mortally wounded.

Deeds of Plucky Sailors. Monnier, the boatswain, succeeded to the command. Of the six men who left the vessel, four, one of them wounded, were in the lifeboat, and two in the dory. The submarine steered for the lifeboat, and ordered the four occupants to get on her deck, took the lifeboat in tow and proceeded toward the Kleber, assured presumably that only dead or dying were on board.

But there were three plucky Frenchmen—Monnier, the boatswain, Jain, the gunner and Brazile, a deck hand, and wounded, who had taken the place of Jain when temporarily stunned. Nearing the Kleber, the U-boat opened fire and was promptly answered by the Kleber. Brazil was again struck, and his place was taken by Monnier, who continued firing. The commander of the U-boat was evidently nonplussed by the defence, for suddenly he gave orders to submerge, and his boat went under so rapidly that not only were the four men of the Kleber on her deck thrown into the water, but also one of the crew of the submarine. All five managed to scramble into the lifeboat.

Night closed and the Kleber vanished into the dark, making for the Isle of Croix, from which the moving beams of the lighthouse were seen. She safely entered port at 1 a.m. The lifeboat picked up the dory, and both crews pulled toward the Isle of Croix. During the night the U-boat again appeared. The commander ordered the lifeboat alongside and took off the member of his crew. He then ordered the lifeboat away and disappeared. Later the lifeboat and the dory arrived in port.

The Minister of Marine cited in an order not only the captain, but the vessel itself, and all the survivors were decorated. "The crew of the Kleber, by their gallant behavior, fighting against tremendous odds, have saved their ship and given an example of which the whole French navy can well be proud"—so runs the special order.

PAINT NOT A BIT! LIFT YOUR CORNS OR CALLUSES OFF

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

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

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

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

THE BREAD TUNNEL

One of the Most Ingenious Devices Ever Made by War Prisoners.

There is certainly more tragedy than comedy in the cruel disappointment of unhappy prisoners thwarted in a promising and almost successful effort to escape; nevertheless, the gallant gaiety that has marked so many of the allied fighting men does not fail them wholly even in such circumstances. Lance Corp. Charles W. Baker, who recently recounted his prison experiences, wastes no pathos on himself or on his fellow sufferers when they failed to get safe away through their ingenious tunnel, and can even see a funny side to the affair.

Some of the other prisoners had begun the tunnel and had worked upon it daily for a month before they let him into the secret, which finally became known to several hundred of the captives.

It opened from the last hut at the end of the back row and was headed for the only clump of bushes anywhere near the camp. The soil was so sandy that it was impossible to make a tunnel in the ordinary way; a long time passed before the boys hit on a plan. After our own packages had begun to come and we had white bread to eat, says the corporal, some genius had a happy thought of using war bread for bricks. The war bread is as tough and as hard as rubber and of about the size and shape of a small stone block that you use for paving streets. We kept the bread buried until night. Then we piled it up in a kind of crate, and when the sentries were out of sight we rushed it over to the tunnel. It was the most beautiful tunnel you ever saw. The

sides were built up like brick walls, and the roof was a perfect arch. The sand that we took out was the same color as the sand of the camp, and as the ground was almost always wet you couldn't tell the difference. We would take it out in small tinsful and scatter it all over the place, and with several thousand men walking round there was no way of detecting it.

Of course it was slow work making the tunnel, for we had to accumulate the war bread, and so, to amuse ourselves, we fixed it all up. We stuck pictures from newspapers on the wall and we even ran a wire down from the cookhouse and lighted it up with electricity. We took some of the lamps, and when the guard wanted to know where they were we said they had got broken.

A hundred and twenty yards had been built out of the hundred and fifty that the tunnel had to go when a miserable Frenchman, to curry favor with his captors, betrayed the secret. The other French prisoners concerned were wild with rage and shame; and when the whole camp was lined up for investigation and punishment the French noncommissioned officers stepped forward and begged "for the honor of the French army" to be allowed to take not only their own share of punishment but that of all the others.

But, of course, says Corp. Baker, the British wouldn't have that, and the noncommissioned British officers gave themselves up. It was a regular bowing and scraping, "You-first-my-dear-Alphonse" sort of proceeding. A few of the men were given five months in solitary, but most of them got off pretty easy, because the German officers were much amused. They thought they had taken away every conceivable thing that could be used for tunnel building, but they never thought of the war bread. German officers came for miles round to see the tunnel. They wouldn't let us destroy it but kept it as a curiosity. Even the general of a division near by came in to see it. He said it was the finest piece of sapping he had ever seen.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best: Mathias Foley, Oil City, Ont. Joseph Snow, Norway, Me. Charles Whooten, Mulgrave, N.S. Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mulgrave, N.S. Pierre Landers, Sen., Pokemouche, N. B.

Women Make Tanks.

British women are now making tanks for the army. In one factory every operation in the whole process of construction is carried on by women, and in many others they are employed on various parts. They are also making good in many varieties of shipyard work and in blast furnaces, brickyards and spelter works. A foreman in charge of a blast furnace is quoted as saying that he would be willing to undertake any form of ferroconcrete work with only women as his assistants.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

If boiling meat is inclined to be tough, add a teaspoonful of baking soda.

ISSUE No. 43-14

The Menace of the Hun.

Four years we have been fighting
The Hun in all his might,
But now the day is dawning
For the triumph of the right
The enemy is fleeing,
We must keep him on the run,
Till we rid the world forever
From the menace of the Hun.

The world is steeped in sorrow,
Our best blood has flowed in streams
To stay a vain usurper
And dispel his world-power dreams,
But the day of retribution
Is at hand, and sure to come,
When God's own sword of justice
Will descend upon the Hun.

To those whose dearly loved ones
Will no more return again,
Tis a glorious consolation
That they have not died in vain.
They on the field of battle
Faced the foe's manly blade and gun,
To save their homes and country
From the menace of the Hun.

The dark clouds now are rifted
And soon the strife will cease,
Soon ours will be the victory
And ours the terms of peace.
So still we'll bravely "Carry On"
Till we the war have won,
And the world is safe forever
From the menace of the Hun.

LEMON JUICE IS FRECKLE REMOVER

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

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

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

Germany's Lost Volcano.

Soon after the war broke out Germany lost her only active volcano, which is situated on the island of Savaii in Samoa.

Samoa is a considerable archipelago, but only four of the islands are big enough to be of any importance. Two of them (Tutuila and Manua) belong to the United States. The other two, which are much larger (Savaii and Upolu), were German property until four years ago the British took them over.

It is safe to say the Germans will never get those islands back. But Savaii is not of much account, being mostly desert. The volcano, however, is a fine specimen. What a jolly idea it would be to drop the Kaiser into it!

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

At the evening meal Willie was disposing of his soup with speed and noise. "Willie!" said his mother, in a reprimanding tone. Willie knew immediately what his mother meant, and, assuming an injured air, replied: "I wasn't goin' half as fast as I could!"

MONEY ORDERS

A Dominion Express Money Order for five dollars costs three cents.

"I grovel here before you in the dust!" observed the impassioned youth, as he sank on the parlor floor. "I don't know what you mean by dust!" replied she coolly. "I look after this room carefully myself every morning!"

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Don't hang your herbs up to dry. This causes them to lose a large percentage of their virtue. Instead, spread them out thinly, shaded from the sun, on a dry shelf. When dry, put them into paper bags.

Headers were used this season in southern Alberta to save the short wheat crop, with the result that the grain was cut on many fields where otherwise nothing would have been secured.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES LIQUIDS and PASTES

BLACK, WHITE, TAN, BROWN

PRESERVE THE LEATHER

THE HIRSH COMPANY, HAMILTON, CANADA

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

Rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame back, toothache, earache, sore throat, swollen joints and all similar troubles are quickly relieved by Hirst's Pain Exterminator. It has been sold for 40 years, and should be in every household—has a hundred uses.

All dealers or write us. HIRST REMEDY CO., Hamilton, Canada.

35¢ BOTTLE

EATS DIRT

GILLETT'S LYE

CLEANS-DISINFECTS-USED FOR SOFTENING WATER—FOR MAKING HARD AND SOFT SOAP—FULL DIRECTIONS WITH EACH CAN.

Mr. E. McCaw, who purchased the Spencer Farm, near Wellington, in Prince Edward county, last spring, thrashed 970 bushels of oats from 11 acres, a yield of over 88 bushels to the acre.

The Falkland Islands are believed to be the windiest place in the world and tree growth is practically impossible there.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

WANTED

GENERAL BLACKSMITH REID

Brook, Belleville, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER

and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will sell for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 69, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE

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

STORM WINDOWS FOR SALE

GET OUR PRICE LIST SHOWING cost of windows glazed complete, any size. Halliday Company, Box 861, Hamilton.

MISCELLANEOUS

LADIES WANTED TO DO PLAIN and light sewing at home, while you spare time, good pay, work sent any day, charges paid. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC.

Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Montreal, Ont.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Sedge's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Persistence in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

ACHES AND PAINS QUICKLY RELIEVED

You'll find Sloan's Liniment softens the severe rheumatic ache

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a sense of soothing relief soon follows! External aches, stiffness, soreness, cramped muscles, strained sinews, back "cricks"—those ailments can't fight off the relieving qualities of Sloan's Liniment. Clean, convenient, economical. Made in Canada. Ask any druggist for it.

Sloan's Liniment Kills Pain



Let Cuticura Care for Baby's Skin

It's really wonderful how quickly a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle anointing with Cuticura Ointment relieves skin irritations which keep baby wakeful and restless, permits sleep for infant and rest for mother, and points to health in most cases when it seems nothing would help.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post, Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

\$5.00 SAVED

ON A SUIT OR OVERCOAT MAKES OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT A BUSY SPOT.

Make the closest comparison in values, from no matter what source, and you will see our claim of saving you a \$5 bill on a Suit or Overcoat is right, BESIDES AMPLE STOCKS TO SELECT FROM.

The Newest Styles in Overcoats for Young Men

The Standard Styles for Men Wanting More Conservative Types

Large stocks, ranging in prices from \$14.50 to \$39.

Boys' and Youths' Smart Type Top Coats

Belts and Pinch-brooches, in new plaid materials. Prices, \$8.50 to \$16.50.

Piles of Odd Trousers, Bloomers and Vests

at much below today's values.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear
Green, Red and Blue Label. All pure Nova Scotia Wool. Nothing to equal this line for comfort or service. Prices—\$2.00, 2.50, 2.75.

Big Stocks of Penman's and Watson's Underwear for Men

In heavy ribbed wool union. Prices—\$1.50, 1.75, 2.00.

Watson's Celebrated Underwear for Women and Children

Pure wool, silk and wool, mercerized cotton and wool—in combination and single pieces. You can depend upon the perfect fit and finish of these—Canada's best makers of Women's Underwear. Every price much below today's values on account of early placing of orders.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Canadian Food Control License No. 8-11484. Retail Grocer.

A Good Time to Buy Your Winter's Supply of Hosiery Now

We're ready with ample stocks bought well ahead to save many dollars, besides getting quantities we could not get today.

Women's All-Wool Cashmere Hose, full-fashioned—75c, \$1.00, 1.10.

Women's fine, soft finish Cashmerette Hose—a special 65c value. Our price, 45c.

Misses' and Children's All-Wool Cashmere Hose, 1/1 rib, at 45c to 55c.

Misses' and Children's fine 1/1 rib mercerized finish Hose, very serviceable, fast black. 35c to 50c.

Men's Heavy All-Pure Homespun Wool Sox, nearly half pound yarn to each pair, at \$1 a pair.

Men's Heavy All-Wool Sox, Pen-Angle make—50c, 60c and 75c.

Men's Heavy Union Sox, serviceable, at 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c.

Protect Your Health by Keeping Feet Dry and Comfortable

Come to this store for best Boots and Shoes to keep water out. Long Rubber Boots and Rubbers. Large stocks of serviceable School Shoes for boys and girls. All under present value.

No War Scare Prices at This Store

In no case is a price advanced until after others have advanced and we are forced to on new buying. We buy in large quantities well ahead and pay spot cash for every dollar's worth entering this store, so we are in a position to hold prices down and give the same high quality standard in most merchandise. Our increasing trade from month to month shows our efforts are appreciated.

NEVER AGAIN FOR MARTHA.

Do not judge from mere appearances, for the light laughter that bubbles on the lip often vanishes over the depth of sadness, and the serious look may be the sober veil that covers a divine peace and joy. The bosom may ache beneath diamond brooches, and many a blithe heart dances under coarse wool.

Assuming the above to be true, we will proceed to tear a page from the life diary of Mrs. Weaver and present it to our readers.

That New Suit.

"What am I going to do about that new suit I must have?" said Martha Weaver to her husband as he came in from work one evening.

"Why is there any question about that? Go to Hopkins & Co. and get what you need. If you need a suit get it," answered her husband.

"I have looked there," replied Martha, "but they haven't anything that I want. I just need a simple suit, but I want good material, and it must be neatly and well-made, one that I could use for almost any occasion. I would prefer a ready-made suit, but those that Hopkins & Co. have appear to be made of poor, flimsy material, and they are decked out with such cheap, flashy, dowdy trimming that I just cannot bear to wear them," replied Martha.

The False Step.

"Well, what do you want to do—run into the city and get you a suit?" asked John.

"No. That does not suit me either, for when I have to pay my fare, my hotel bill and other incidental expenses makes the cost too high and also takes more time than I can spare for the purchase of one suit," said Martha.

"Could you not order one? Didn't I see some mail order catalogues around here awhile ago?" asked the interested husband.

"Yes; I could do that, but I am almost afraid to risk it. Still, their styles appear to be good, and the prices quoted seem reasonable. I have been thinking about doing that. I will look them up again and see what I can do," answered Martha.

Martha's Heart Sank.

Martha had little difficulty in "looking up" the catalogue, as the house seemed full of them, and after critically examining the suit pictures a simple blue took her fancy. The description corresponded with her idea of what she wanted; the trimming looked neat and of good quality. The price was satisfactory, so after debating for some little time she decided to send for it. A draft was forwarded, and the long vigil pending the arrival of the suit was as depressing upon John as upon Martha.

At last it came—express bill and all—and eagerly the box was opened and the suit laid on the bed for inspection. It did not quite measure up to the proportions of the picture in the catalogue. The color was not good. There was too much coat and not enough skirt, and, besides, the skirt was not draped as the advertisement said. It just hung about hanging uneven at that. The work was not neat; the trimming was of cheap, shabby quality, scant and inferior. Martha's heart sank to zero. She knew she would be ashamed to wear that suit at home, much less among her well-dressed friends. What was she to do? She needed a suit badly, but she realized that to attempt an exchange would result as disastrously as in the first place, and she could ill afford another new one.

Defects More Pronounced.

The longer Martha had the suit the more numerous and pronounced became its defects, and at last her pride rebelled, and she refused longer to wear the miserable parody. She said she would much prefer to wear a "good" old suit than a "poor" new one. For with the poor new one she was conscious and ashamed when she felt any one looking at her or her suit.

Mr. and Mrs. Weaver held a consultation, after which Mrs. Weaver declared that never again in her life would she buy anything from a picture in a catalogue house.

"Amn," said John, "We have had our lesson. Had you bought that garment from any of our local merchants and it proved unsatisfactory he would have insisted on your exchanging it or refunding to you your money."

"THE RUN OF THE BIG YEAR."

Romantic Aspect of the Salmon Fishery Has Disappeared.

British Columbia salmon is a staple product the world over. The superior quality of the sockeye salmon, especially, has created a market for them wherever there is a demand for canned fish. This world-wide reputation has naturally led to an extensive exploitation of the fishery, and, in spite of a measure of restrictive legislation and artificial propagation, there has been a steady decline in the catch during the past twenty years. This is especially true of the Fraser River fishery. The international character of the stream has made it impossible, up to the present, to secure adequate restrictions and regulations.

As is well known, the life history of the sockeye salmon extends over a period of four years and, each year, the fish that were spawned in the upper waters of the Pacific Coast rivers four years before, come in from the sea to deposit their spawn in turn and then die. It is during these seasons of inward migration that the fishermen gather their harvest. One of the strange and romantic features of these migrations is that every fourth year the run of fish is many

times larger than during any of the three years preceding or following it. This phenomenon is repeated so regularly that it is commonly spoken of as "the run of the big year." The explanation most generally accepted is that, at some period, before the advent of the white man, the fish were overtaken by some disease, or other calamity, which either prevented spawning or destroyed much of the spawn during a period of three years.

As if to confirm this theory, the enormous rock slide in the Fraser in 1913—a big year—which prevented the salmon getting up the river to spawn, caused a tremendous falling off in the catch of 1917. Thus, in 1913, 2,401,488 cases were packed by Fraser river canners, while a close estimate of the total pack of 1917 is only 529,600 cases, or only about 18 per cent. of the pack of 1913. Such a decline is a calamitous one and only the most carefully enforced restrictions over a period of years can restore, or even save, the fishery.

At the ninth annual meeting of the Commission of Conservation, Mr. J. P. Babcock, Assistant Commissioner of Fisheries, British Columbia, said:

"The history of the fishing in the Fraser River district in the past fourteen years is a record of depletion—a record of excessive fishing in the lean years; a record of failure on the part of the authorities of the State of Washington to realize the necessity of conserving a great fishery, notwithstanding the convincing evidence submitted to them by agents of their own creation that disaster was impending to one of their great industries."

"The Canadian authorities, on the other hand, have, by their representations and acts, evinced, in unmistakable manner, their willingness to deal squarely and adequately with conditions that foretold depletion, and to join with the State of Washington or the United States Government in legislation to prevent it."

"If it had been done there should be no reason why in the course of time 'every year should not be a big year.' On the other hand, a continuance of the present wasteful methods of fishing, especially by American fishermen, can only result in the complete depletion of this valuable fishery."

NO MORE LEAVES FOR HIM

Canadian Says It Takes Heart Out of One to Get Out of the Muddy Trenches.

"I won't go back to the trenches," said a Canadian on leave the other day, according to a Paris correspondent. "I've had enough. Seventeen months without leave. I've overstayed my leave three days now, and I won't go back until they catch me. I'd rather be in jail than at the front."

The other men at his table listened in silence.

"I won't go back, I tell you," he repeated. "This war is getting worse and worse. There never was such fighting as we've just gone through. Don't let anybody tell you the Boche is quitting. He's fighting harder than he ever did."

The others looked at each other silently. One of them nodded in affirmation.

"It's just murder, I tell you," the Canadian burst out again, hitting the table with his fist. "Murder! A man hasn't got a Chinaman's chance out there."

The next day the same man appeared.

"I'm going 'home,'" said he. These men refer to the trenches as "home."

Only, if this war lasts forty years I'll never ask for another leave. I can't stand it. It takes the heart out of you to get out of that muddy hell for a time and see decent people."

He got up to go.

"For all," he said, "I'll do it again. A man's got to do it, you know."

HE WAS "LOGIE" TO THEM

General Who Makes Soldiers Out of Canadian Recruits So Introduced Himself to Villagers.

There was much excitement in the small village of Angus (Ontario, Can.) when word was sent to transform the old pine plains into the greatest Canadian army camp—Camp Borden, observes a Canadian correspondent. The sight of soldiers and high-up military men strolling down the streets caused, to say the least, a sensation.

Two villagers were talking about the new camp one day when they noticed an imposing, well-built officer walking briskly towards them.

"Is it the general?" they asked each other, meaning Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, then minister of militia for Canada.

When the officer reached them one of the villagers stepped up to him, and with the easy familiarity of a country man hailed him as follows:

"Here, there! Are you Sam?"

The officer chuckled and entered into the spirit of it and said: "Me Sir Sam! Oh, no! Why I'm only a little fellow. Sir Sam's a prize boxer compared to me!"

"Well, what's your name, then?" the villager queried.

"Oh, I'm only Logie," was the answer of the modest but well-beloved soldier, who holds a proud record in Canada for the thousands of recruits he has turned into valiant defenders of humanity, General Logie of Toronto.

The Smallest Cartoon.

A certain small boy has drawn a caricature picture of President Wilson upon a single grain of corn. He spent about a half hour in doing the work, for which he used water colors, says Christian Science Monitor. It is said that some time ago he drew a similar picture upon a single grain of corn and, upon sending his work to the president, he received an appreciative ac-

Borrow to Buy Cattle



"Mixed Farming" is the big money-maker today. Of course, grain and fruit and vegetables pay well—but beef and bacon, butter and cheese, are piling up the profits for the farmer.

Milk more cows—fatten more cattle—raise more hogs. If you need money to do it, come to The Merchants Bank. We are glad to assist all up-to-date farmers.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA. Established 1884.
GLENCOE BRANCH. J. A. McKELLAR, Manager.
BOTHWELL BRANCH. R. J. GILFILLAN, Manager.
NEWBURY BRANCH. G. T. MURDOCH, Manager.

TUITTE BROS. SALE 117 HEAD OF CATTLE

Wait for the Big Stock Sale of Cattle, Hogs, Horses and Sheep to be held at Lot 9, River Range, Township of Zone, Thursday, Oct. 31st, 1918, at 1 o'clock sharp.

TUITTE BROS., W. J. CRYDERMAN, Auctioneer.

The Overland Car

YOU serve yourself and your country—save your money and promote the Dominion's thrift spirit when you drive an Overland car.

With an Overland you can do more work in less time, release railroads and speed up your war-winning activities.

You have a car complete in every respect, efficient, durable, comfortable and thoroughly modern and protected by our ability to take care of service and parts requirements now and later.

Five points of Overland superiority:
Appearance, Performance, Comfort, Service and Price

Light Four Model 40 Touring Car Model 40 Sedan
Model 54 Touring Car

WM. McCALLUM
Dealer - Glencoe

Willys-Overland, Limited
Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Commercial Wagons
Head Office and Works, West Toronto, Ontario
Branches, Montreal, Que., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Highlands of Ontario

THE HOME OF THE RED DEER AND THE MOOSE

OPEN SEASONS

DEER.—November 1st to November 15th inclusive.

MOOSE.—November 1st to November 15th inclusive. In some of the northern districts of Ontario, including Timagami and the territory north and south of the Canadian Government Railway from the Quebec to Manitoba boundary, open season for Moose is from October 1st to November 30th inclusive.

Write for copy of "Playgrounds—The Haunts of Fish and Game," giving Game Laws, Hunting Regulations, etc., to C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Union Station, Toronto, Ont.

C. O. Smith, Phone 5

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received until noon, on Friday, the 22nd day of November, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, over Glencoe No. 2 Rural Route, from the Postmaster General's pleasure. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Glencoe, Appin and Newbury, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London.

CHAS. K. H. FISHER, Post Office Inspector.

London, 11th October, 1918.

Notice to Creditors.

In the Matter of the Estate of Mary Babcock, Late of the Village of Newbury in the County of Middlesex, Spinster, Deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1911," Chapter 12, Section 36, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Mary Babcock, who died on or about the ninth day of September, 1918, are required to send by post, prepaid or deliver to Elliott & Moss of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for Lela Irene Durfee, the executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said executrix will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which she shall then have notice, and that the said executrix will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by her at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Glencoe this 18th day of October, 1918.

Elliott & Moss, Solicitors for Lela Irene Durfee, Executrix of the Will of Mary Babcock, Deceased.

JAMES POOLE

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

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from The Transcript Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—to 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.

Advertisements—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. K. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918

"IN FLANDERS FIELDS"

One of the finest pieces of poetry that has come from the firing line during this or any other war is one that has been so well read and quoted by Canadians all over the Empire, "In Flanders Fields," by Lieut.-Col. John McCrae, who is himself now numbered among the heroic Canadians who lost their lives in Flanders. In answer to that piece of war-scarred verse, R. W. Lillard, an American poet, has written in the New York Evening Post "America's Answer." It is reproduced here not for sake of comparison, but more to show the heroic courage of the Canadians, and the indomitable spirit with which the American forces are backing the Allies in this fight.

In Flanders Fields

In Flanders fields the poppies blow Between the crosses, row on row, That mark our place; and in the sky The larks, still bravely singing, fly Scarce heard amidst the guns below. We are the dead. Short days ago We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow, Loved and were loved, and now we lie In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe! To you, from falling hands, we throw The torch. Be yours to hold it high! If ye break faith with us who die We shall not sleep, though poppies grow In Flanders fields.

America's Answer

Rest ye in peace, ye Flanders dead. The fight that ye so bravely led We've taken up. And we will keep True faith with you who lie asleep With each a cross to mark his bed. And poppies blowing overhead Where once his own lifeblood ran red. So let your rest be sweet and deep. In Flanders fields.

Fear not that ye have died for naught; The torch ye threw to us we caught. Ten million hands will hold it high And freedom's light shall never die. We've learned the lesson that ye taught In Flanders fields.

On sale everywhere.—There may be country merchants who do not keep Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, though they are few and far between, and these may suggest that some other oil is just as good. There is nothing so good as a Liniment or an internal medicine in certain cases. Take no other. The demand for it shows that it is the only popular oil.

ALL WERE PRIZE BABIES

Here is a little story told by the Strathroy Age which might be suggested to the Glencoe Fair directors as a method of settling any disputes that may have arisen over the awards not as yet that we have learned of having been given in the baby show held here recently:

"Were you at Mr. Brydges Fair?" "No, were you?" asked the visitor.

"Yes, and the baby show was lots of fun."

"Did you enter your baby?" "Sure, I did."

"Did you get a prize?" "I got a dollar."

"Did you really? Then yours is a prize baby?"

"I am not so sure of that. You see, there were nine of us and the judges just laughed and asked our names and the names of the babies, and wrote them down. It was funny and exciting. They never even weighed the children. Then they handed us each a dollar."

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be got with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. There is nothing that excels this preparation as a worm destroyer, and when its qualities become known in the household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

Heard in the Court

"Your honor, I acknowledge the reference of the opposing counsel to my gray hair. My hair is gray and it will continue to be gray as long as I live. The hair of that gentleman is black and will continue to be black as long as he lives."

A sure corrective of flatulency.—When the undigested food lies in the stomach it throws off gases, causing pains and oppression in the stomach region. The belching or eructation of these gases is offensive and the only way to prevent them is to restore the stomach to proper action. Parlee's Vegetable Pills will do this. Simple directions go with each packet and a course of them taken systematically is certain to effect a cure.

The Sweet Young Thing

"Yes, madam. What can I do for you?"

"Have you any nice fowls today?" "Yes; would you wish a dressed chicken?"

"No; it's rather expensive dressed, I presume. Just send me one with a kimono on and I will have the cook dress it."

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

Some people are so busy talking about their neighbors that they haven't time to wonder what their neighbors think about THEM—and it's a good thing they haven't.

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS

SILK WAISTS AND SILK SKIRTS
Opposite Royal Bank Building

FLOWER DEPT.
Potted Plants and Cut
Flowers for all occasions.

Highest cash
price for Butter
and Eggs.
Phone 25

FANCY GOODS DEPT.
Stamped Linens and
Embroidery Silks; Crochet
Cottons of all kinds.

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9:25 a. m.; No. 11, express, local points to London, 2:35 p. m.; No. 10, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:05 p. m.; No. 106, local accommodation to London, 10:25 p. m.
Westbound—No. 113, local mail and express, 7:50 a. m.; No. 114, Detroit express, 1:31 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 8:25 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.
Nos. 114, 113, 15 and 16, Sundays included.
Wabash and Air Line.
Eastbound—No. 302, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 9:30 a. m.; No. 2, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; way freight, 4:20 p. m.
Westbound—No. 303, mixed, local points, St. Thomas to Glencoe, 4:30 p. m.; way freight, 8:25 a. m.
No. 2, Sundays included.
Kincardine Branch.
Leave Glencoe for Alton, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—No. 304, mixed, 7:55 a. m.; No. 283, passenger, 8:40 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 272, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 284, mixed, 4:31 p. m.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 684, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672, Windsor mixed, 4:17 p. m.; No. 32, daily, stop for Toronto passengers, 4:31 p. m.
Westbound—No. 683, for Windsor, 4:48 a. m.; No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 653, 8:16 p. m.
Trains 653, 654 and 654, Sundays included.
GLENCOE POST-OFFICE
Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.
Mails received—London and East, 8 a. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 4:45 a. m.; Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

TOWN AND VICINITY

Archie Munroe of Walkers has been engaged on the staff of the Merchants Bank here.
D. J. Mitchell has sold his prize carriage mare for a fancy figure to a doctor in Toronto.
A taste of winter is promised by the Washington weather bureau within the next 36 hours.
The boys are not writing from "Somewhere in France" now; it is "At Fritz's Front Door."
Lawrence Harvey of the Merchants Bank staff is able to be around again after being ill with influenza.
There promises to be an epidemic of rubber-neck before long when aeroplanes come into general use.
A demonstration of the Cleveland farm tractor was held on the farm of Wm. Thomson yesterday afternoon.
The Kaiser is using women in his army now. He may yet have to call on his six sissy sons to do something.
Talk is said to be cheap, but when the telephone companies raise their rates it is found to go up, like everything else.
T. K. Pool, a former Glencoe business man, and Miss Anna Ellard Phinney were married at Vancouver, B. C., recently.
John McIntosh, son of J. D. McIntosh of Sarnia, formerly of Glencoe, is improving after a serious attack of Spanish influenza.
The Walkers Patriotic Society shipped at their last meeting 20 shirts, 8 pairs of pyjamas and 41 pairs of socks; total value, \$130.50.
Benjamin Towers has sold his farm of 87 acres on the townline to Godfrey McMurray for \$8,000 and will make his home in Glencoe.
Putting it on the low plane of self-interest, an investment like Victory bonds, paying 5 1/2 per cent., is not picked up every day.
The Transcript office receives and forwards subscriptions to all newspapers and magazines. Save bother and money by renewing with us.
Information was sent out from Ottawa last week that Sundays need no longer be observed as motorless days for the conservation of gasoline.
John A. Butler of Chatham died suddenly on Saturday from Spanish influenza. Mr. Butler, who was 37 years of age, was born in Ekfrid.
Miss Lily Timms of Mitchell has been engaged as saleslady with E. Mayhew & Son. She was until recently with Duggan & Co., Stratford.
The business aspect of the new Victory Loan is worthy of everyone's attention. After Waterloo, British war bonds increased in value fifty per cent.
We are still thankful for many blessings. The brakeman still calls the stations without charge, and the man at the auto hospital does not ask anything for air.
If you need anything to stir you, read the war news. Read in these dispatches what the boys in khaki are doing for you. Then see what you can do for them.
The Anita Patti Brown concert company, who were billed to appear in Glencoe last Friday evening, cancelled their engagement owing to the influenza epidemic.
Mrs. (Rev.) Charlton received a telephone message on Tuesday that her daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. W. Charlton of Windsor, had been taken to the hospital seriously ill with influenza and pneumonia.
When the war is over and materials are available there will be a big jump in the number of electrically equipped farms in Ontario. Every passing hydro line should be shooting power and light into the farms en route.
Peter D. Campbell has bought Dan McEachern's 100-acre farm in Metcalfe for \$8,000. Mr. Campbell sold his farm on which he is now living to Duncan Ross and Wm. Morrow, fifty acres each, for \$6,000 in all.
Elgin Winter Fair, West Lorne, November 12th to 15th. \$2,500 in prizes for poultry, seed grain, corn, vegetables and fruit. Entries close November 5th. Prize lists on application to T. W. Sims, Secretary, West Lorne.
The Bell Telephone Company has made application for sanction of a raise in their rates for service connection, installation and long distance messages. As a consequence there is stronger talk than ever of Government ownership.
The "southern routers" held a meeting at Ridgetown on Friday and appointed delegates to wait on the Government and point out that a provincial highway to pass by their doors would be "the preferable and advantageous one in every way."
The death occurred at her home at Old Springs on October 15th of Mrs. Wm. A. Hillis, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. McNeil of Brooke. Mrs. Hillis, who was formerly Miss Maggie McNeil, was well and popularly known in Glencoe when she resided here a few years ago.
The death of Mrs. Lydia Currie occurred at Rockford, Ill., on October 14th, in her 83rd year. Her former home was in Mosa. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. A. Stockville of Rockford; one brother, Joseph Siddall of Ekfrid, and one sister, Mrs. Rhoda Munro of Mosa.
While threshing was in progress on the farm of Percy Shred, north of Newbury, on Monday afternoon, the barn took fire, supposedly from a metallic object getting into the cylinder of the machine. Fortunately the threshers were able to extinguish the flames before any great amount of damage was done.

ROY SIDDALL

Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds,
Coal, Wood and Cement

All kinds of Grain bought
and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill
in connection.

Terms Cash, or extra charge
for credit.

Patronize Home Industry by Buying MCLAGHLAN'S BREAD

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

J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

We Carry a Full Line

Tin, Enamel and Galvanized
Ware, Sinks, Bathtubs, etc.

Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing,
Eave-troughing, Repairing, etc.,
done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson
GLENCOE
Tinsmith Plumber

SEE

Sight Restored

Science points out the way to the restoration of sight.

If your vision is defective we can by scientific methods measure the defect and supply the necessary glasses to restore it.

C. E. Davidson
Jeweler Optician
Marriage License Issued

If you are loyal to your home town you will patronize your home merchants. In these days of heavy running expenses the local man can sell goods cheaper than the big city stores.
Save fuel, Mrs. Housewife, by keeping the bottom of your pots and kettles clean. In steamboilers once sixteenth of an inch of soot decreases efficiency by 50 per cent.
Wonder if it ever occurred to the Government to conserve paper by appointing a censor of literature? Drastic steps might well be taken to rid the country of a superabundance of trashy novels that are finding their way into the homes of the people. So many would-be authors are seized with the "itch" or scribbling in these days that something ought to be done to prevent the worst part of it at least from getting into print.

The Department of the Secretary of State at Ottawa has issued a circular warning all patriotic societies against issuing permits to persons who may conduct entertainments on a percentage basis, that is, when only a percentage of the gross proceeds is handed over to war charity purposes, under the penalty of having their certificates cancelled. No objection is taken to entertainments advertised on their own merits as such, but they should not be proclaimed as war charities when the principal beneficiaries are the performers. It would be well for some of our local societies to take note of this.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. Thomas Stinson is visiting relatives in Windsor.
—Miss Muriel Precious is visiting her sister, Mrs. Cleve Adams, Detroit.
—Miss Hazel Anderson of Wabash spent a few days in Glencoe recently.
—Mrs. J. C. Porter of Winnipeg is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. N. Currie.
—Mrs. John Richardson of Ridgetown visited relatives near Glencoe recently.
—Mr. and Mrs. Rapley of Strathroy spent Sunday with Mrs. Rapley's mother, Mrs. Wm. Tait.
—Master Robert McKellar of Strathroy spent his holidays the guest of Frank Anderson, Wabash.
—Miss Estella Smith is home from Chatham for a few days to recuperate after an attack of influenza.
—T. H. King of Detroit spent a few days during the week renewing old acquaintances in Appin and vicinity.
—Mrs. Levi Smith returned on Tuesday after spending three weeks with her parents in London, who have been in ill health.
—Mrs. Duncanson has returned to her home in Glencoe after spending a few weeks with her daughter, Mrs. H. McAlpine, Turin-Thamesville Herald.
—Dr. and Mrs. Schofield, who have been spending the summer in British Columbia, are visiting Mrs. Schofield's mother, Mrs. Wm. Tait, and sister, Miss Mary Tait, en route to their home in Ottawa.

SPECIAL NOTICES

Good Percheron colt for sale.—W. R. Sutherland, phone 81. 38-2
For sale—good rubber-tired top buggy.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin. 25ft
Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
For sale—good working mare, heavy, 11 years old. Apply to Mark Walker. 38
Secure first-class seed corn for next season from Wm. Stinson, Glencoe; phone 874. 38
Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets.—J. D. McKellar. 23ft
Cream and eggs wanted at the old stand, as usual. Highest prices paid in cash.—Wm. Muirhead. 06ft
Splendid opportunity for active, intelligent boy to learn printing. Apply at The Transcript office.
Full assortment of tobaccos, cigars, bananas, domestic and imported fruit, nuts, etc., at W. A. Currie's.
If you would like to learn the old Scotch songs, buy a book of Scotch songs at Colin Leitch's tailor shop.
Different leading makes of phonographs, also records and needles, for sale at Colin Leitch's tailor shop, Glencoe.
For sale—onions, cabbage, beets and celery. Apply to David Squire, fifth door south of public school, Main street, or phone 1411. 36-3
Buy your seed corn now. Good seed of four varieties for sale. Also two-year-old colt, three two-year-old steers, Shorthorn bull, registered cow and calf.—Wm. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe.
Having purchased the grain warehouse at Walkers I am open every day for all kinds of grain. A full stock of feed and flour on hand. Get our prices before you sell.—R. E. C. McDonald.
George Hulse has opened a garage on McRae street in the rear end of Roy Siddall's grain store, and solicits a share of your patronage. All kinds of auto repair work will receive prompt and careful attention. Tires and accessories. Phone Roy Siddall, No. 8. 33ft

ONE FIFTY DOLLAR VICTORY BOND WILL:

Buy 1,400 rifle cartridges, or 100 hand grenades, or 104 rifle grenades, or 10 gas masks, or 50 pair of soldiers' socks, or 10 pair of soldiers' boots, or Knives, forks and spoons for a company, or
Pay Canada's war bill for 4 1-3 cents, or...
One soldier for 40 days, or Feed 100 soldiers for 40 days, or Buy 1,000 yards of adhesive tape.

AUCTION SALES

On lot 11, concession R Aldborough, on Tuesday, Oct. 29th, at 1 o'clock—
1 bay mare 4 years old, heavy, Harvester; 1 grey horse 3 years old, heavy, Percheron; 2 bay mares rising 3 and 4 years, well matched, heavy; 2 fillies 1 year old; 1 brown mare 8 years old, good driver; 1 sucking colt, Black Duke, can be registered; 1 Berk brood sow; 7 shoats, about 15 lbs.; 1 two-furrow plow, new; 2 hay carts for wood track; 1 roan cow 4 years old, calf by side; 1 red cow 5 years old, with calf by side; 1 two-year-old heifer with calf by side; 1 three-year-old heifer with calf by side; 1 Jersey cow 4 years old, due Dec. 6th, extra good; 1 red cow 9 years old, due May 1st; 1 roan cow 6 years old, milking good, due April 29; 1 red cow 3 years old, with calf by side; (all good cows and well bred); 1 dry heifer 3 years old; 4 yearling heifers; 2 two-year-old steers; 5 yearling steers; 1 spring calf; 11 last winter calves; 8 steers; 1 pure bred Durham bull 13 months old, registered; about 12 tons of hay; 8 acres of corn in shock; a quantity of oat straw, which can be moved off the place. Everything must be sold as the proprietor got hurt and cannot take care of stock.—W. J. Stinson, proprietor; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.

Clearing sale, on north half lot 16, con. 13, Metcalfe, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, at 1 o'clock—1 heavy brood mare, supposed to be in foal to Lawerston's Pride; 1 heavy mare 8 years old, in foal to saue horse; 1 heavy filly rising 3 years old, by Revelant; 1 heavy gelding rising 3 years old, by same horse; 1 heavy gelding rising 2 years old, by same horse; 4 filly, sucking colt, by Lawerston's Pride; 4 good milch cows, milking now, supposed to be in calf; 2 two-year-old heifers; 5 good yearling steers; 3 good yearling heifers; 6 spring calves; 1 Deering binder, 6-ft. cut, nearly new; 1 Deering mower, 6-ft. cut, nearly new; 1 steel side-delivery rake, nearly new; Deering; 1 Frost & Wood cultivator; 1 ten-hoe seed drill with grass feeder; 1 disc harrow; 1 diamond-tooth harrow; 1 drag cart; 1 broad tire wagon; 1 good hay rack; 1 hog rack; 1 gravel box; 1 Frost & Wood plow, No. 15; 1 fanning mill with bagger; 1 bag holder; 1 set bobsleighs, nearly new; 1 new hay fork and 135 ft. 7-8 inch rope; 1 hay fork and 135 ft. 7-8 inch rope; 1 Wagon and Wood cart; 1 set slings and ropes; 5 pulleys; 1 set good double heavy harness; 1 set single heavy work harness; 2 collars and sweat pads; 2 horse blankets; a quantity of woven fence; 1 pick; 1 post auger; 2 logging chains; 2 sets whiffletrees; 1 set 3-horse whiffletrees; 2 neekyokes; a quantity of 2x3 scantling; stack of oat straw to be fed on farm; other articles generally used on a farm.—Dan, McEachern, proprietor; McTaggart & McIntyre, auctioneers.

BEDROOM NEWNESS.

What is Picturesque in Autumn Interior Decorations.
There are many people to whom the picturesque does not appeal in furnishing, and to such a one a house is not absolutely conventional style. Yet, even so, the color schemes should be considered most carefully, for the conventional tends toward the commonplace, and the most exquisite combination of colors and the most careful arrangement of furniture are all that will save it from becoming uninteresting, says Kate Greenleaf Locke. I have recently seen a bedroom furnished in this style that is so ravishing that it is not one bit a mild Socialist could find fault with it. The walls are covered with a paper that is delicate pearl gray in color, with very narrow stripes of two tones. This is given an added charm by being put on in panels surrounded by a border of gray and white. The woodwork is white enamel and the ceiling washed with pearl gray.
The two large casement windows are hung with pink tulle silk in a soft shade of old rose, and between the taf-

Autumn's Richest Fashions Are Here



The Loveliest Styles—the Finest Qualities and Lowest Prices on Dress Goods, New Fall Shoes, etc. Curtains and Draperies underpriced this week. Do not miss this chance.

Rare Economies in our Silk and Velvet Department.

YES, FROM HEAD TO FOOT THAT'S THE PURPOSE OF THIS BIG STORE

New Fall Hats and Caps just in. We outfit Men and Boys. We save you Time and Money.

Such choice as we offer is of value to you. It's worth something to have lots of everything to select from, and E. Mayhew & Son always have that to offer, and the prices are always right.

Correct Overcoats for Young Men. We have an immense stock of these novelty coats for the young chap.

Specials on Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes.

Ladies' and Children's Coats at Great Reductions.

This Season's Millinery all to be closed out at Half Price.

E. MAYHEW & SON

DO YOU WANT DRY FEET?

If so, buy the Regulation Leather Army Shoe. This shoe contains three soles, is bench-made, and guaranteed to be solid leather. This shoe is made specially for farmers, engineers and mine-workers.

Breaks the wearing record of any shoe that was ever built.

Modern Shoe Store Glencoe, Ont. Phone 103

Nowhere Else Will You Find Such
Winter Coats
at \$15.00

In these days of increased cost in women's and misses' outer apparel, we deem it rare good luck to be able to present good wearing, stylish looking, practical and serviceable coats at this low price. Velours, Broadcloths, Cheviots, with self or plush collar, belted, button trimmed.

WE ACCEPT CANADIAN MONEY AT PAR

MAIL INQUIRIES SOLICITED

B. SIEGEL & CO.
DETROIT

For Foch and Freedom! Buy Victory Bonds!

A Positive Luxury in Infusion

Pure Tea, without admixture . . .
of Any Kind, foreign to its growth.

"SALADA"

has the reputation of nearly a quarter of a century behind every packet sold



Uses of Waste Apples.

In these days when the world faces an increasingly serious food shortage it is unwise to overlook and resources that will add good nourishing food to the depleted supply. In many countries that percentage of cull or cider apples runs fully one-third of the total, and it is frequently estimated that hundreds of tons of such apples are wasted each year.

While a portion of the larger culls may be evaporated to excellent advantage, the most practical way of diverting this enormous waste into good food is by pressing. Practical by all the valuable and nutritive elements of fruits are contained in the juice. The other part consists largely of cellular tissue and is of little value except to retain the juice, which in ripe apples runs as high as ninety per cent.

A modern hydraulic cider-press will extract an average of a little more than four gallons of cider from each bushel of ordinary culls. This juice is readily converted into a variety of food products that are not only appetizing and nourishing, but most of them are in concentrated form convenient to market and easy to preserve.

Cider vinegar, boiled cider, apple syrup, apple jelly, apple butter and pasteurized cider are all in active demand and can be sold at a better net profit than is usually obtained from the apples in a fresh condition.

Even the pomace need not be wasted. It is being used extensively as feed for dairy and beef cattle, and for hogs and sheep. Many pronounce it equal to ordinary corn silage. Pomace also has a distinct value as jelly stock because of its pectin content which is not impaired by drying. Frequently the pomace is pressed a second time, the resulting juice being used for making vinegar or jelly.

A Temperance Health Drink
Pasteurized cider is highly recommended as a temperance drink by eminent physicians and scientists. It is a tonic as well as a nutrient, containing natural salts and acids of special value in the correcting of stomach complaints and liver and kidney trouble, and can readily be made available as a delightful home beverage year around. Chemical preservatives should be avoided, but pasteurizing to 160 degrees for two hours and sealing tight is effective.

One of the staple food products from waste apples that is in universal demand is cider vinegar. Pure cider vinegar commands a premium on the market.

In the process of transforming cider into vinegar, two distinct fermentations take place. First is the vinous or alcoholic fermentation which is the changing of the sugar of the cider into alcohol, caused by the action of certain natural yeast bacteria. Second is the acetic fermentation by which the alcohol thus formed is changed to vinegar acid or acetic acid. The alcoholic fermentation may be accelerated by the addition of yeast, using a cake to each five gallons, dissolved in warm water before adding. The acetic fermentation is also aided by the addition of good vinegar containing some mother of vinegar.

It is important to allow plenty of room for air in the barrel during all stages of fermentation and also to maintain the temperature between 60 and 80 degrees. Care should be taken not to start the second fermentation until all the sugar in the cider is changed into alcohol, otherwise the change to vinegar will be retarded.

There exists in this country a potential market for boiled cider that would consume ten times the amount now produced if the product could only be obtained. Boiled cider is the fresh juice concentrated by evaporation in the ratio of five gallons reduced to one. In this form it will remain in a perfect state of preservation for years. It is dark brown in color and of a syrupy consistency. It has an extensive use both commercially and in the kitchen, being especially desirable for making mince-meat and apple butter, as well as having a multitude of other culinary uses.

By continuing the evaporating process until the cider is reduced to the ratio of seven to one the product becomes jelly.

A Home-Made Sugar Substitute

Sugar and sugar products are scarce and high these war times, and a practical use of the generous sugar content of apples is therefore especially acceptable. An extensive series of experiments by the U. S. Department of Agriculture resulted in the development of a method of making apple table syrup which produces an attractive article of very fine flavor.

The process is as follows: Stir into seven gallons of sweet cider five ounces of powdered calcium carbonate—a harmless, low-priced chemical—and boil in a large kettle five minutes. If a large vessel is not available the cider may be boiled in batches. After boiling, pour the cider into glass jars, and allow it to settle until perfectly clear, which requires about seven hours. Return the clear liquid to the preserving kettle, being careful not to pour off any of the sediment. Fill the vessel only about half full, as it foams up when boiling. Add a level teaspoonful of the calcium carbonate for the seven gallons of liquid and boil rapidly until a temperature of 220 degrees is reached, or until it is about one-seventh of the original volume and the consistency of maple syrup when cooled rapidly and poured from a spoon.

To insure clear syrup the cooling must be done slowly. A good way is to set the jars of syrup in a wash-boiler of hot water and allow the whole to cool. Use this syrup like any other table syrup, and as a flavoring adjunct. Also as sauce for puddings and for making brown bread, fruit-cake, candy, etc.

Hints to Housewives.
You can keep the print, percale or gingham house dresses looking like new if you add a teaspoonful of turpentine to the rinsing water.

There is nothing better for removing spots from a rug than the use of ammonia.

Left-over vegetables are good used for vegetable soup.

Excellent polishing-cloths are made from old velvet.

There is more heat in hickory wood than in any other kind.

To fry fish properly they should be put into boiling fat.

Skimmed milk and corn bread butter are a nourishing lunch.

A weak solution of chloride of lime will remove peach stains.

If pantry shelves are painted white they will be easily kept clean, and will look attractive.

The bone should be left in the roast; it will keep the juices in and add flavor and sweetness.

Those who are prone to neuralgia and rheumatism will find relief by adding a little oil of turpentine to the warm bath.

Pepper should be used in dishes of vegetables, cheese, eggs, fish, or meat, but paprika is probably preferable with cheese.

Use meat one day and the gravy or soup the next. A good gravy, with mashed potatoes or boiled rice, will take the place of meat admirably.

A cream cause, made of a pint of milk, spoonful butter, tablespoonful flour, well cooked, seasoned with salt, and spoonful of onion juice, and poured over a plate of dry toast, is a tasty supper dish.

Serve left-over vegetables au gratin in ramakins covered with white sauce, sprinkled with cheese and browned in the oven.

When making cocoa, butter the inside of the double boiler to prevent the cocoa from sticking to the kettle.

Clean the saucepan which has had melted paraffin in it by filling the pan with hot water. Then allow the water to cool. The paraffin will form a thin sheet on top of the water and is easily lifted off.

Make home-made candy of the children's favorite kind, to take along when you are going to the country fair, so they will not be tempted by the colored candies, pink lemonade, ice-cream cones, etc., of doubtful make-up, sold by the fakery.

To make vinegar: Save the fruit parings, boil them in just enough water to cover them, strain, and set away to ferment, adding to them a piece of vinegar "mother," or vinegar plant which you can get from a grocer. Add the rinsings from fruit jars to this and you will soon be well supplied with vinegar.

The Double-Walled Secret

By Edwin Baird

CHAPTER III.

In period of his life the lights came on, the couch was lowered; but his struggle, though furious, was of brief duration, for the strip of cloth which held his broken arm in place became undone and the red-hot pain left him gasping, powerless, white to the lips.

Again Stryker gave a low word of command and again the couch was lifted. The torturing stabs of pain wrung a groan from Keley and he ground his teeth, trembling with rage. He judged they had reached the hall when he heard a feet step on the stairway and then the girl's voice—
"Father! Stop! He doesn't know—he never saw—"
"Stand aside, Bonnie," he heard her father say.

She had thrown herself in his path, and Keley knew she was holding her ground when the couch came to a standstill.

"Father, you must listen! I tell you, I saw nothing—nothing!"
There was an agonizing pause. Keley could hear the girl whispering and now and again he caught a mumbled word from her father. They stood only a short distance from him, but he could make nothing of what they said. Presently he heard Stryker say:

"Take him back."

He was carried back to the room, but the rope was not removed from his ankles and the man with the dead white face stood guard at his head, until Stryker came in and dismissed him.

Only by a supreme effort did Keley refrain from voicing the outburst that his mind was full of utterance. Stryker drew up a chair and attended the grievously used arm before speaking. Then—
"My daughter," he said, "has saved you. Do you feel strong enough to go home alone?"

Keley nodded. He could not yet trust himself to speak.

"I don't know who you are," went on the white-haired man, "but I do know you are not a jail-bird, and I suspect that you belong to that organized society upon which your rotten civilization is falsely based. Assuming this, I can not rely upon any promises you may make—"

"You can be assured," said Keley, as evenly as he could, "that I shall say nothing about my experiences in this house—if that is what you mean."

"That's what I mean," replied Stryker, in his low voice. "But I don't trust you. I have no man, and so," taking a white silk scarf from his coat, "I must ask that you wear this."

As he spoke he folded the scarf, then slipped it over Keley's eyes and knotted it securely behind his head.

Keley's first impulse was to tear the thing off, but he knew the futility of offering resistance, and submitted as passively as his flaming anger allowed.

Blindfolded, he was led from the house to an automobile churning near the door. Stryker assisted him into the tonneau, stepped in after him and the machine started. The first part of their journey was over uneven ground and the car traveled slowly, but after a while they emerged upon a smooth road and Keley knew, from the way the air whipped his face, that the driver of the automobile had thrown the speed to "high."

They had gone upward of fifteen miles, and surmised, before the car came suddenly to a stop.

He was guided to the ground, then to a wooden platform. He knew Stryker stood beside him when—
"If you will give me your address, Mr. Keley, I will see that your monoplane is returned to you."

An unreasoning impulse, born of his wrath, prompted Keley to say: "Never mind! Keep it. Perhaps it will pay you for your services."

He had no way of knowing the effect of his words, for he was answered only by silence. After a while he heard the shriek of a train in the distance and in a few minutes it came to a grinding halt at the platform. The scarf was taken from his eyes and he was lifted to the steps of one of the coaches. When he looked back he saw the hard, white eyes of the auto gleaming athwart a small railway station. And then the train moved on into the warm, black night.

He sank into a seat near the door, with the feeling of one awakening from an unpleasant dream. The motion of the train, the travelers around him, the train crew, all afforded him a positive relief. They were actual, while the recent events seemed very unreal.

He paid his fare in cash, exchanged a commonplace or two with the conductor, and inquired as to the time they would reach Lake Forest. He was conscious of no curiosity to know the name of the station where he had boarded the train. He desired only to forget his fantastic adventure as speedily as possible. He alighted at Lake Forest, assisted by a brakeman, called up his father's garage and, half an hour later, was rolling homeward in the family limousine.

CHAPTER IV.

"I Owe My Life to You!"
Although he felt in no wise bound to silence, he slurred over his mishap as briefly as he could (still with the idea of sealing the adventure), and it is quite likely that he soon would have come to regard the thing as a vague and disagreeable memory had it not been for a peculiar incident in which he chanced to participate. It happened late one afternoon, about a fortnight afterward, just as he left the University Club and was starting for the Whitestone Hotel to keep a dinner engagement. His motor was held up at the Michigan avenue intersection and he noticed that a crowd

had collected on the corner. In the next few moments he witnessed something that caused him to descend his chauffeur, as the traffic moved on, and then spring to the ground.

A policeman had arrested a ragged wretch, charged with soliciting alms, and a pretty-haired girl (he knew her instantly) and was interceding in the beggar's behalf. The officer addressed her with the insolence of his kind before a crowd.

"So you're his pal—ha? Well, well, haven't Keley leaped from his motor. He chuckled thickly and laid hold of her arm.

Infuriated, the girl jerked free and struck him sharply across the face with her silver-mesh purse. It was when she heard a foot step on the stairway. When he elbowed his way to her she was struggling and fighting hopelessly, yet her captor had a double handful. The beggar took his advantage and his departure with no trace of crime. Not until they were in closer, enjoying the scene hugely.

It so happened that the policeman knew Keley very well and the latter had little trouble in gaining the girl's liberty.

"Come!" he beseeched her, and took her arm, for she showed no inclination to leave. She looked up at him mutely, then back to the policeman, who was glancing about furtively for the fleeing beggar. Her face was white and her breath came pantingly, like the breath of a runner whose strength is spent. Those in the front circle of the crowd gaped at her; those behind craned their necks to see. "Come, Miss Stryker," urged Keley, speaking a low voice close to her ear, "you must let me get you out of this."

She signified her willingness, and the crowd parted for them, still staring curiously. At his behest she got into the car. Not until they were flowing southward in the avenue's gasoline river did she speak.

"I shouldn't have done that," she murmured, as though thinking aloud. "I shouldn't have done it." Then, suddenly, she began to cry.

Keley had an odd, uncomfortable sense of shame. Nothing embarrassed him so much as the sight of a woman crying. He caught himself as he saved his life, and he felt contemptibly mean and small.

In an awkward, blundering way he tried to solace her. She bowed her head lower and dried her eyes surreptitiously. But he was not looking at her as he looked at her. Presently he heard her say: "If you will tell your man to stop—I think I'd like to get out."

The car swung in toward the curb and stopped in front of the White-stone Hotel. She stood up, but he sat nearest the sidewalk and barred her way.

(To be continued.)

REPRISALS BY BRITAIN NEAR

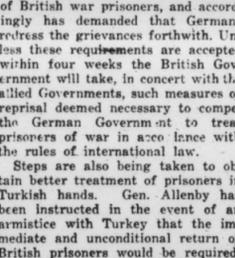
Germany Interposes Obstacle to Exchange of Prisoners.

The German Government has communicated to the British Government through Holland its decision not to ratify the Anglo-German agreement for an exchange of prisoners unless guarantees are given against the deportation and internment of Germans in China. The British Government has informed Germany that it cannot concede this point, but is prepared to withdraw the agreement subject to the withdrawal of this condition, says a London despatch.

Great Britain is determined to take drastic steps to end the maltreatment of British war prisoners, and accordingly has demanded that Germany redress the grievances forthwith. Unless these requirements are accepted within four weeks the British Government will take, in concert with the allied Governments, such measures of reprisal deemed necessary to compel the German Government to treat prisoners of war in accordance with the rules of international law.

Steps are also being taken to obtain better treatment of prisoners in Turkish hands. Gen. Allenby has been instructed in the event of an armistice with Turkey that the immediate and unconditional return of British prisoners would be required.

My Dad wears 'em



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FOOD AND THE WAR

Vastly Important Factor in the Fortunes of the Allies.

Since the war began we have learned to understand the importance of the food problem, but even now few realize the extraordinary good fortune which the Entente nations have enjoyed, and how completely this good fortune has upset the calculations of the enemy. There is no room for doubt that Germany based her expectations of winning the war, after her first repulse, upon her assumed ability to starve the British people into acquiescence with her demands whilst maintaining her own productive power. She assumed that Great Britain was vulnerable in the matter of food supplies because the British people depended upon other countries, and that she herself was invulnerable because with her allies she was self-contained. Ever since war began Germany has acted upon this assumption and has sought to destroy Britain's overseas supplies and to maintain her own production.

Looking back over the past four years, one cannot fail to appreciate the gravity of the danger to which the French and British people were exposed by these efforts of Germany. They have, however, completely failed, and at no time have the two countries suffered from real shortage.

Greater economy, of course, has had to be exercised than formerly, but now the supplies of food available for the Entente nations will not only give them enough for their needs, but should enable them to build up reserves against any crop failure in future.

For this wonderful accomplishment they are indebted to the United States and Canada. Prior to the war the wheat crop of the United States rarely exceeded 700,000,000 bushels, but in the first year of war it was no less than 900,000,000, and in the second year of war as much as 1,000,000,000, giving an additional wheat supply in two years of more than 500,000,000 bushels over the normal.

The Canadian crop of 1915 was also superabundant, and the lack of supplies from Russia and Roumania was more than made good by the additional supplies from the United States and Canada. In 1916 and 1917, the wheat crops in these two countries were, however, smaller, and after the reserves left over from the bumper crop of 1915 had been exhausted, the

Entente nations had to exercise an increased economy. Nevertheless, even in these years of small crops Canada and the United States rendered most valuable assistance by becoming more economical and by supplying food to the Entente out of these economies.

Now in 1918 the United States has grown another great wheat crop; the winter wheat harvest alone is expected to reach nearly 600,000,000 bushels, and the spring wheat harvest about 300,000,000 bushels. Hopes are entertained that the aggregate U.S. wheat crop this year will exceed 900,000,000 bushels, or fully 200,000,000 bushels above normal. Taking into account the economies of the people, this year is expected to have a surplus of 350,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels, an amount that, with the Canadian surplus, will enable the Entente nations to consume a much greater amount of wheat flour than they have done since the early part of 1916.

Those persons who have watched the vicissitudes of the world's harvests and the fluctuations in the supplies of food available for the allied peoples since the war began are experiencing a great sense of relief from the present improved situation.

The potato is native to the continent of America and was first imported to Europe from Peru.

America may form a flying unit of deaf mutes, as army experts have found them to lack all sense of motion.



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FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

What is Going On in the Highlands and Lowlands of Auld Scotia.

D. R. Seath, recently appointed sheriff of Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, Canada, is a Stirling man and went to Canada in 1908.

When Lord Nevins, for nine years Premier of Newfoundland, visited Aberdeen, he was entertained at Ashby Lodge by St. James Taggart, Lord Provost.

Captain William Milne, formerly classical master in Boynes Academy, is reported a prisoner in Germany.

Private Robert Lockhart, Gordons, an old Aberlour Oranburgh boy, has won the Military Medal for bravery.

Major William Milne, M.G.C., son of Mrs. Milne, Claremont Place, Aberdeen, has been reported missing.

The death took place recently at Turiff of George Alexander, postmaster, and a highly respected citizen.

The death is announced of James Hozie, J.P., woolen manufacturer, Auchtermuchty, Premann, in his 93rd year.

Lieut. Tom Russell, who has been awarded the Military Cross, is a son of Mrs. Russell, Rockville, Melrose.

Captain H. S. Munro, Seaforth, only son of Sir Hector Munro, of Foulis, has been awarded the Military Cross.

The death is announced in Cape Town of Ian A. Hossock, fourth son of the late G. Hossock, sheriff-clerk of Banffshire.

Robert Melville, of Dundee, has purchased the Elderton estate, Ross and Cromarty, at the upset price of £20,000.

Elgin district is the native place of A. G. Jeans, managing director of the Liverpool Post, who was recently knighted.

Lieut. Henry Merton Barnett, Kings Royal Rifles, son of Alex. Barnett, Kirkcaldy, has died from wounds received in action.

Sir Douglas Haig has mentioned in despatches recently Lieut.-Colonel Rose of Kiviarock and Major P. Cran, Kairn.

A postcard posted at Neilston Renfrewshire, in 1909, has just been delivered in the Vale of Leven, Dumbartonshire.

Lieut. William Simpson, Loathmouth, who has four brothers serving in the army or navy, has been awarded the Military Cross.

Lieut. Thomas Shanks, of Headswood, Denny, has received a bar to his Military Cross.

The Cameron band led the service of praise on the occasion of the anniversary of Bothwell Brig.

Lieut. McQuade, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Overton, is wounded and a prisoner of war in Germany.

The death has taken place at Calder of Donald McDougall, coal merchant and Gaelic enthusiast.

Lieut. Norman Ramsay Mitchell, recently killed in an aeroplane accident, was the eldest son of Mrs. Mitchell, Blackford avenue, Edinburgh.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Captain Malcolm Smith, Royal Scots, Leith.

Sergt. John Robertson was presented by the Duke of Montrose with a number of handsome gifts in recognition of his having won the D.C.M.

Lieutenant W. Cochrane, Auchnahay, Colvend, has won a bar to his Military Cross.

Robert McCall, son of W. M. McCall, Kirkcaldy, has been made an official in the Ministry of National Service.

Major W. E. Webster, R.A.M.C., son of Dr. A. D. Webster, Edinburgh, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre.

The Military Medal has been awarded to Corporal Hugh Brown, son of Mrs. Brown, George Place, Peebles.

After forty-four years of service, Robert Hunter has retired from the headmastership of Blairhill school.

"MASTERS OF VICTORY"

Canadians Lack One of Three Essentials in Winning the Fight.

"The nerve that never relaxes, the eye that never blanches, the thought that never wavers—these are the Masters of Victory."

These words are as true to-day as when Edmund Burke spoke them a century ago. "Fighting, working, saving are the three essentials to victory."

Canadians are the peers of the best fighters in the world, or in the world's history. In how many a hard-fought conflict, and on how many a stricken field, has their proud pre-eminence in valor and endurance, been proven? The output of our munition and other wartime factories shows that Canadian tenacity in labor is not behind Canadian tenacity in battle.

But we don't save as well, or as hard, as we fight and work. Yet saving is as vital to victory as the other two. The call of the hour is for thrift—for self-denial in small things as in big. Save your money. Save for victory.

Plain French salad dressing is best with cheese salads.

The area of the United Kingdom is 121,000 square miles.

Soils and Crops

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

The Storage of Potatoes.

The losses from improper storage of potatoes are of far greater economic importance than is generally realized. These losses are brought about by a variety of factors which may be grouped in three divisions, e.g. physical, mechanical and pathological.

The chief loss from physical factors is brought about by the storage of immature stock. Potatoes that are to be stored should be thoroughly ripe, that is, the stalks should be dead, and the tubers should adhere firmly to the stems. Potatoes may have their stalks prematurely killed so as to resemble a natural death by being attacked by late or early blight, rhizoctonia, the flea beetle or potato bug, but upon examination the tubers under such plants will be found immature and unfit for best storage results. Frost bitten and sunburned also come in this division.

The mechanical factors that brought about loss in storage are chiefly about by careless handling of the crop at harvest time, such as broken, cracked or chipped tubers due to improper digging and rough usage in gathering the crop. The slightest injury to the skin of the potato lays it open to invasion of myriads of decay producing spores, which, when given the proper conditions, will rapidly spread decay through the entire lot.

Under the pathological factors come the tubers affected by disease. Undoubtedly the late blight (*Phytophthora infestans*) is the most common, as well as the most destructive. Tubers affected by this disease are almost certain to decay in storage; nor is this decay confined to the diseased tubers, but spreads rapidly to the healthy ones, unless preventive measures are employed, and perfect storage provided.

The decay of potatoes in storage may be caused by a number of organisms, while each organism may have its own particular form of attack; still it is gratifying to know that the remedial measures are the same in each case.

The following suggestions regarding the storage of potatoes, if followed carefully, will practically eliminate the losses from decay of potatoes in storage.

1. Spray your potatoes frequently and carefully during the summer with Bordeaux mixture.
2. Delay digging your potatoes, if possible, until the tops are dead and dry.
3. Avoid covering potatoes, after they are dug, with the tops, to protect them from sun or frost.
4. Carefully examine all potatoes to be stored, and remove immature, broken, cracked, chipped, sun-bitten, frost-bitten or diseased tubers.
5. Never store your potatoes while wet.
6. Have the tubers free from dirt. If dirty, the soil fills up the spaces between the tubers and prevents the circulation of air.
7. Provide a dry cellar with abundant ventilation, where the tempera-

ture can be between 34 and 40 degrees F.

8. Keep the storage room as cool as possible directly after the product is stored.

9. Fill your bins gradually; by so doing, the potatoes that are put in first have lost their heat before they are covered by another layer.

10. Carefully sort your stored potatoes at intervals during storage, and remove all tubers showing signs of disease or decay.

Fertilizers For 1919.

Now is the time for the farmer to plan his croppings for 1919 and in doing so to decide upon what fertilizers, if any, he purposes to use. Last spring there was considerable disappointment among farmers, especially among those who had delayed placing their orders till a few weeks before the season opened, as there was not only a shortage of material but transportation facilities were such that quick deliveries could not be made. There is no prospect that conditions will be better next spring and it therefore behooves the farmer to carefully consider his needs, scan the prices and having made his selection to place his orders, stipulating an early delivery. Co-operation in ordering may effect the saving of a considerable amount in purchasing and freight rates.

During the last ten years there has been considerable increase in the number of farmers in British Columbia, Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime provinces using fertilizers, but unfortunately but a small percentage of them have any definite knowledge of the profit that may have resulted from their application. There will always be a degree of uncertainty as regards results from fertilizers, chiefly owing to the fact that reasonable conditions can not be predicted, but with close observation from carefully planned work a very great knowledge may be gained as to the kind and amount of fertilizer which will prove profitable. A series of adjacent plots on fairly uniform soil, each with a different amount or combination of fertilizer and sown to the same crop, furnishes the most reliable means of learning the most profitable application, but if time and labor do not permit, the rotation of this plan, a strip of the field, well staked, should be left unfertilized, and its yield weighed against that of a similar sized strip on the fertilized area. From the results so obtained the profit or loss from the application of the fertilizer may be readily obtained.

A considerable saving may be usually effected by buying fertilizer ingredients, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate, basic slag, etc., than by purchasing ready mixed fertilizers, and this course also furnishes valuable information for future guidance obtainable in no other way. Information and advice regarding the use of fertilizers will be gladly given as far as may be practicable, by the Division of Chemistry, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Sheep Notes

The beginner must understand that breeding ewes, to insure a good lamb crop, require that a goodly proportion of their bulky feed during the winter feeding period, be rich in proteids, such as alfalfa and clover hay—bone and muscle food—with at least one-half pint of oats once a day for each ewe during the last half of the feeding period.

The cost of wintering breeding ewes is more than balanced by the

fleece, with market prices placed upon the food, and then some. Whether wool sells for twenty cents or fifty cents a pound, the lambs are cheap profit if your flock is properly cared for.

The fleece of a well-kept band of ewes will average seven pounds, a very modest estimate. (This seems a very low estimate and I am sure many of our sheep men report much better average clips).

The lamb crop of a well cared for flock should be not less than one hundred during the day with little danger of losing lambs from exposure. I always penned up heavy ewes at sundown and released them late in the morning; then, if any lambs dropped during the night or early in the morning they were almost sure to be strong and independent. In this way my year's profit was swayed by just a little inexpensive attention at the proper time.

To kill off all the cranios would not be the troubles of our era solve. For to the cranios we owe a lot. In making wheels at times revolve.

In preserving with honey, use one cupful of honey to three cupfuls of water.

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The Dairy

Many stockmen dehorn the stocker and feeder cattle or calves to be kept for feeders. The chief advantages of dehorning are convenience and economy in the feed lot and in shipping, and possibly a slight increase in market value. Animals being fitted for baby beef should not be dehorned, as with horned breeds the horn can be sold approximately by the acre, and when the horns are removed the buyer may suspect an animal of being over age limit and may cut down somewhat on the price.

If a feeder is raising his own calves, the best method of dehorning will be found to be an application of caustic soda or caustic potash when the calf is a few days old, or when the button can be felt through the skin. Wet the stick of caustic slightly and rub it well on the skin over the horn after first clipping the hair off the region. Do not get the stick too wet or it will be apt to run down over the side of the head, burning off the hair and also causing needless pain.

When dehorning is not done at this time, it is advisable to wait until the horn has made a fair growth and then use either the saw or the clipper, which must be used in either case if the feeders are purchased. Clippers are quicker and less painful than the saw. They make a cleaner cut, which bleeds longer than that made with the saw. In either case the horn should be cut a little below the union of the horn and the skin or the horn will begin to grow again.

The best time to dehorn is the first part of April or the latter part of October; that is, neither in really cold weather nor in fly time. In fly time the animal is somewhat run down and flies cause great suffering, prevent the wound from healing, and are a source of infection. It is best for a few days after the operation not to give the cattle dusty hay or other feeds in which there is much dust, as the wounds are liable to become infected and cause trouble.

Poultry

A common and troublesome parasite affecting fowls is the roost mite, when these become sufficiently numerous they not only infest the nests, but other parts of the poultry house, especially cracks and crevices, as well as the roosts. These mites are much like tiny spiders in appearance and are often called spider-lice by poultrymen.

Roost mites are easily exterminated by applying kerosene oil to all infested parts of the building. As prevention is better than cure, it pays to paint the roosts every four or six weeks in winter time and every two weeks during the warm weather, as it is in the presence of heat that these pests increase most rapidly and are most active.

Clean nests insure clean eggs. Do not send dirty eggs to market. Rub off the dirt with a slightly dampened wooden rag. Cider vinegar will remove stains. Washed eggs do not keep, as the gelatinous substance is removed which seals the pores of the shell, and when this is removed air is admitted and decomposition begins.

BALANCING SUPPLY AND DEMAND

By R. G. Kirby.

In planning crops the farmer should study the law of supply and demand as it applies to the agriculture of his community. Even in time of war this law cannot be ignored. For example a city farmer, inspired by patriotism rented land and planted it to turnips. He reasoned that in war time every kind of food would be in great demand. He raised a large crop of turnips and found no demand for them in his community; the market was supplied. The grocers in the city had little demand for turnips. The law of supply and demand was working and the crop was unprofitable.

The farmer can safely base his plans on the established practice of the community. A new idea may be fine but possibly it has been tried and found unsatisfactory. Farmers who conduct their business along established lines will find that they are really catering to supply and demand.

This year, wheat is a crop that a farmer can grow with safety because of the demand. Men who produce wheat know that there is no risk in finding a market. They know that wheat is in demand the world over. The growing of beans, livestock and staple crops is safe because of the demand.

Some farmers find it pays to grow crops for nearby canning factories; the demand is there and will create a market for their crops. In a section without a canning factory the farmer cannot raise a large amount of certain crops without risk because of insufficient demand.

Some inexperienced observers criticize farmers because they follow more or less in the ways of their fathers. Sometimes it is called "in a rut."

More often it is common sense farm management. Many good farmers have discovered that the risks of farming are great enough without growing crops which are not in demand.

A dairyman who starts with pure bred stock is playing safe if he selects

FUNNY TOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



BABY JINKS ALONG THE FENCE, WELL HAVE TO WATCH THE SINNER.

WHILE FIDO'S SPEAKING FOR HIS LUNCH SHELL STEAL THE POOR DOGS DINNER.



Hoos

Precautions Against Cholera.

Nearly every fall there are outbreaks of hog cholera. When cholera is in the neighborhood, healthy hogs may be kept free from the disease by cleaning the feed lots, breeding pens and hog shelters, and disinfecting them with a good disinfectant. Keep the hogs away from streams, public highways and neighbors' lots. Burn all "carion" which attracts dogs, buzzards and crows. Scare away all stray dogs, pigeons and English sparrows. Stay away from infected herds in the neighborhood, and keep visitors out of the hog lots unless their shoes have been properly disinfected. Disinfect all recently purchased hogs and quarantine them for two weeks or longer. Vaccinate with serum alone to prevent the development of the disease in recently purchased hogs.

When cholera or other sickness occurs in your herd, separate the sick animals promptly and confine them in a screened shed or closed building. Call a veterinarian to tell whether the disease is cholera. If cholera is present, vaccinate all the hogs which are mildly infected. Do not waste serum on hogs in an advanced stage of cholera. Kill and burn without delay any hogs that are fatally ill. Disinfect the lots thoroughly, burn all rubbish and litter, white-wash the buildings and scatter freshly slaked lime about the sheds and lot.

October had no butterflies and so she told Jack Frost.

To make a million right away, no matter what it cost; So Jack Frost painted all the leaves a lovely red and brown; The wind then shook the branches hard to make them flutter down.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

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

Biliousness.

C. W. K.—For two or three years I have suffered from periodic attacks, in which the symptoms are: A sudden partial blindness, in which half of an object may be visible, the other part a blank, the light flashing (a better description than flashing would be "boiling") before my eyes, the sight being confused and almost nil; this condition will last for a few minutes, the sight then clear, and a headache come on in the locality of the eyes, lasting it may be an hour or so; my head feels dizzy, and I am inclined to reel when I walk, there is also a heavy feeling in the head, as when water is taken in the ears in bathing; my own voice will have a far away sound. The attacks come at intervals of a few weeks, a few months, or it may be only a few days apart.

I have thought the condition may be due to a disorder of the liver, or of the kidneys. Have you any treatise that you think would be valuable to me?

The symptoms of which you complain are perfectly familiar to any physician of even moderate experience and which they may be attributable to other conditions than answer quite well to the rubric which is known in common language as biliousness. This is a term of which writers of medical text books fight shy of if it is lacking in exactness and does not define much of anything.

It suggests a condition in which bile may be circulating in the blood, for those who are bilious are frequently jaundiced, and jaundice means that the blood pigment has been taken out of the blood current and deposited in the skin.

It corresponds also to the condition which is sufficiently well known among the laity as sick-headache, the dizziness and disturbed vision being followed within half an hour or an hour by a more or less intense headache, with want of appetite and possibly nausea and vomiting.

It has seemed to me, as I have stated, that this condition was of ten due to disturbance in the bile secreting function of the liver, but it

may also be associated with disease of the kidneys, with chronic Bright's disease especially, for those who have this trouble or infrequently complain of symptoms such as are mentioned in the above letter. Biliousness is also particularly connected with errors of diet; an attack of indigestion following over-eating or the eating of something which decomposes or ferments in the stomach or intestines will often produce an attack of biliousness.

It may also be brought on by emotional causes such as fear, worry, anxiety, or profound emotion of any kind. An attack lasts several hours and with many people it is repeated periodically, particularly in the spring. When the attack is due to retention of undigested food an emetic of a pint of mustard water will promptly empty the stomach and the bad symptoms may disappear, promptly too.

For those who are subject to bilious attacks the thing of greatest importance is to give on food of the simplest character and not too much of it.

It is also very desirable to avoid means of doing this is to take a gentle cathartic and one of the best erous dose of castor oil every two or three nights during the period in which the attacks of biliousness are wont to come.

When an attack is accompanied with jaundice and particularly when there is with it a feeling of soreness in the region of the liver, a suitable quantity of calomel followed by a dose of Epsom salts will frequently be sufficient to relieve the bad symptoms and postpone another attack. Mercury is not a substance which it is desirable to take habitually but it acts wonderfully well as an occasional remedy for certain conditions and one of these conditions is biliousness.

F. E.—Will you inform me in regard to Raynaud's Disease? Answer—An article has been written on this disease, and you can have a copy of it by sending stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Apple Recipes for Halloween.

Apples in many forms are always included in the menu for a Halloween luncheon and the list of refreshments for a Halloween party. The following recipes give a variety of ways in which they can be served:

Apple Marmalade Sandwiches.—Take one pound of apples, two ounces of sugar and one ounce of butter. Peel, core and quarter the apples, and cook them slowly with the sugar and the butter until they are soft. Put the mixture through a fine sieve and let it stand until it is cold. The marmalade makes a delicious filling for sandwiches made of thin slices of bread.

Apple and Blackberry Jam Cordial.—The ingredients required for this drink are four pounds of apples, two pounds of preserved blackberries and four and one-half pounds of sugar. To make the jam, mix the blackberries with one pound of the sugar and let them stand for twelve hours. Then stew them until the juice is extracted from the berries. Next pare, core and cut the apples into thick slices and add the blackberry juice that has been strained from the berry mixture. Add the rest of the sugar and boil the apples for about forty-five minutes. Pour the pulp into jars, cover them securely and keep them in a dry, cool place until you wish to use them. To mix the cordial, take such quantity of the jam as you need and dilute it with water and lemon juice. Strain out the pulp and you have a refreshing drink.

Apple Meringue Pie.—Take six large apples, three ounces of sugar, two ounces of butter, three eggs, half some ground cinnamon and some ground cloves. Peel, core and slice the apples. Cook them slowly in a saucepan with the sugar and one tablespoonful of water until they are tender; then rub them through a fine sieve. Put the apple pulp into a saucepan, add the lemon rind finely grated, the lemon juice and a good pinch of clove and cinnamon. Beat the yolks of the eggs, and cook it until it thickens. Line a pie plate with pie pastry, as you would for lemon pie, pour in the apple mixture and bake it in a moderate oven until the pie is set. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth and sweeten it with a little confectioner's sugar. Drop it on the top of the pie as you do for a lemon pie, sprinkle it with confectioner's sugar and cook it in a hot oven until it is brown.

Apple Sherbet.—Make a juicy, sweet apple sauce and cook it until it is free from lumps and of the consistency of thick cream. Add a small amount of lemon juice. Freeze it in an ice-cream freezer. When frozen it is a white, creamy sherbet.

By the iron in our mountains, By the power in our rivers, By the harvest of our prairies, By the skill of our inventors, By the courage of our fathers, By the aid of God above us, We shall win and we shall conquer.

Harvesting Nuts as a Patriotic Pastime.

Throughout Canada there is a generous supply of nut-bearing trees which yield an abundance of edible nuts rich in food value, as the butternut, black walnut, the hickories, hazelnuts and beech nuts. Nuts are more nutritious than milk, eggs, bread and meat, one ounce of nut kernels being equal in food value to a pint of milk. Nuts are ready to eat without the labor and cost of cooking. They may be served in the form of delicious sandwiches, in salads, in fruit jellies and cakes, or a handful may be kneaded into a loaf of bread before it goes into the oven. A few kernels put through the nut chopper and scattered over the breakfast cereal adequately supply the place of bacon.

This important food crop is waiting in the woods to be gathered in. A few afternoons spent nutting in the woods during the bright autumn days will supply the home with nuts for the winter and will save the meat supply for our country's defense. After gathering, the nuts should be spread on the attic floor or on shelves in a place to allow the surface moisture to escape. They may be cracked at leisure by the boys and girls in dull weather and stored in air tight glass jars.

A few of the finest nuts should be saved for planting nearer home. Nothing will give the children greater pleasure than to choose and plant their own nut trees. If space allows, a future nut-orchard might be planned or young trees transplanted as shade trees. The beech is a very beautiful tree, both in winter and summer and the butternut, walnut and hickory make good garden shade trees and their wood is very valuable.

The butternut occurs from New Brunswick to Ontario, while the black walnut is found in the southern part of Ontario. The shag-bark hickory ranges from Quebec to the north shore of Lake Huron, the mockernut hickory occurring in Ontario only. The hazelnut extends from the Maritime Provinces to Saskatchewan; the beaked hazelnut has an even greater range extending into British Columbia. The beech ranges from Nova Scotia to Ontario.

How To Make Money.

There is an opportunity in most localities for boys and girls to develop a little business by gathering dry pine-needles for bedding nests in the chicken house. They are better than straw, or any other material I know of for this purpose, because lice or mites will not live or breed in them. Besides, they have a tendency to clean and brighten the plumage of the hens. They can be found in almost any wood lot and are easily gathered in bags. Farmers are glad to get them for a reasonable price, and quite a trade can be built up with city people who keep chickens.

Green corn soup can be made from rice stock.

HIS SECOND COMMISSION

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

"Dear Father," the soldier boy's letter read, "I know you and mother will be glad to learn that I have passed the final tests in the officers' school. I received my commission as lieutenant this morning. Some of the fellows who used to beat me at the university in mathematics and in chemistry failed to pass; they could not stand the grind. I'm not crowing over them, of course, but I can't help feeling set up a little over my first commission, for, if I do say it, I worked hard, and I thought of you and mother, and I was bound to pass."

The middle-aged couple who had given to the service their only son read his letter with tears of pride. "The boy is doing well," said the father, as he perused it a second time. "Lieutenant" sounds right to me. We must not forget to address his letters that way. He has earned his title."

The mother murmured assent and tenderly placed the letter with the others that the boy had written since leaving home.

A year afterwards a letter from the boy came from "somewhere at the front," bearing the mark of the "Y. M. C. A.," and in the handwriting of a Red Cross nurse. This is the way it ran, in part:

"I have been here three months, and they tell me you have been kept informed of my condition. This is the first time I have been able to dictate a letter." (Here followed an account of the engagement in which he had been wounded.) "While lying in this hospital I have had a remarkable experience. There are five nationalities in my ward, and the Red Cross administrators its wonderful aid to us all alike, of course. A few nights ago, in a sort of waking vision, I seemed to see these nations lifting up beseeching hands for help to be lifted out of darkness into light. Then a figure came walking through the ward all in white, and it was the Christ. He stopped by my cot, and I heard Him say as plain as I ever heard you or mother speak, 'I commission you, with thousands of others like you, to preach the gospel to the world that has not heard or heeded it.'"

"All that was as clear to me as any real happening. It was a real happening. I cannot describe to you the wonderful beauty of that figure as it came down between the cots. But I, as I lay there that night, said to my Lord and Master that I would accept His commission. If I am spared, I will come back as a gospel messenger to fight the battle for souls. I have received my second commission father, and it is greater than the first, don't you think?"

Is that vision of the young lieutenant coming to thousands of young men after the war is over? They have been living the life of adventure and excitement. It will not be easy for them to settle down to the commonplace of civic and business life. But the world will be open to the great adventure of the gospel messenger as never before. The nations that have the hand of the Christ held out to them through the Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association, and the other agencies of mercy, will be ready as never before to accept Him. May the vision of Him and his great commission come to the young men now in the fighting ranks as it came to this one in the hospital "over there."

Horse Sense

Alfalfa hay is a splendid horse feed but must be fed with judgment and care. Because of its palatability, mature horses are likely to eat too much if they have free access to it. First and second cutting alfalfa which is free from mold and dust is best for mature horses. Horses like alfalfa stems. The refuse from cattle racks is very acceptable to horses. The best alfalfa hay for horses is that which was allowed to stand until well in bloom before cutting. Growing draft colts are seldom injured by eating too much alfalfa, along with oats. Draft mares, heavy in foal, may suffer attacks of impaction if they are allowed to run to the racks and are not forced to take exercise.

Good, well-colored alfalfa is of practically the same composition as wheat bran and is of equal value to it in the horse ration.

Alfalfa-meal is used as a partial substitute for oats in the grain ration for horses in city stables. Oats are often high priced, and sometimes poor in quality. Some feeders use the alfalfa-meal with molasses added to it, while others prefer it dry. Molasses is relished by horses and seems to tone up the system.

Fall on the Farm.

Ah! the glorious days of fall: Days of pumpkin pies and all Other luscious combinations Of farm cookery and rations. With the year's hard work most done, Seems like living's just begun. Time to breathe and potter round, Lift your eyes above the ground; See the hills and painted trees, Loafing in the sun at ease—Melancholy? Not at all; Living's great in days of fall.

It is well to add salt to lima or string beans when they are partly cooked.

SPANISH INFLUENZA RAGES IN CANADA

Thousands of Cases Reported With Many Deaths.

THOSE WHO ARE MOST SUSCEPTIBLE TO IT

"FRUIT-A-TIVES"—The Wonderful Fruit Medicine—Gives the Power To Resist This Disease.

The epidemic of Spanish influenza which played such havoc in Europe, has reached this continent. Thousands of cases of the strange malady have appeared and many deaths are already reported; surgeon-general Blue of the United States Public Health Service having stated that "Spanish influenza will probably spread all over the country in six weeks."

Practically every ship which touches our shores from abroad, brings those infected with the disease.

Surgeon-General Blue urges that "the individual take all the precautions he can against contracting the disease by care and personal hygiene". Plenty of exercise should be taken; the diet should be regulated, etc.

Spanish influenza affects most severely elderly persons and others whose powers of resistance are weakened by illness, work or worry, especially those who are "run-down" or "not feeling up to the mark."

The really great danger from the disease is not so much in the disease itself, as that it often develops into pneumonia.

What everyone needs now is a general tonic like "Fruit-a-tives". This wonderful fruit medicine is not a germ-killer. It is a body-builder; a strength-maker; a blood-purifier; a power in protecting against the ravages of disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" regulates the kidneys and bowels, causing these organs to eliminate waste regularly and naturally as nature intended. "Fruit-a-tives" keeps the skin active, and purifies and enriches the blood.

"Fruit-a-tives" tones up and strengthens the organs of digestion, insuring food being properly digested and assimilated.

Everyone can take ordinary precautions, avoid crowded places, and use "Fruit-a-tives" regularly to insure sound digestion, to keep the bowels and kidneys regular and the whole system in the best possible condition. Then we are safe from disease.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold by dealers everywhere at 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1918

CAIRO

Miss Estella Forbes returned to her home in Ayton on Saturday.

Miss Myrtle Annett of London was home over Sunday.

John Randles is having a cement foundation put under his barn and cow stable.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKeown of Sarnia visited friends here during the week.

The local board of health met on Friday and put the lid on all schools, churches, dancing halls, etc.

Solomon Frank and daughter, Mrs. H. Lewis, of Hamilton returned to their home on Saturday.

W. H. McKeown is engaged as manager of the general store.

The Red Cross Society of Cairo is packing Christmas boxes for the boys overseas.

On Saturday, the 19th, the council met and transacted business as usual.

William Annett, warden of the county, accompanied by the president of the Brooke Telephone Co., attended council on Saturday and arranged matters in connection with the collection of telephone assessments.

PARKDALE

Quite a number from here attended Moraviantown fair last week.

G. W. Smith, manager of the G. N. W. office at Collingwood, is spending two weeks' holidays at his home here.

Miss May Everitt has returned home from London.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gifford motored over from Merlin last week and spent a few days at H. Campbell's.

Miss Wilma Martin is visiting in Windsor.

WARDSVILLE

Mrs. McIntyre, an old resident of Wardsville, died on Sunday after a short illness and was buried on Tuesday.

George Smith of Collingwood spent a few days with his aunt, Miss Addie Ward.

No serious cases of the "flu" in the village.

Miss Belle Blott has returned to Dunnville after spending a week at her home.

Mrs. Calder and daughter, Mary, have returned to their home in Beaver-ton after spending a month with Mrs. Aitchison.

The board of health having ordered all public buildings, such as churches, schools and public library closed, those who were accustomed to attending church found Sunday rather a long day.

Miss B. Gardiner spent the week-end with her brother at Cassinere.

Wm. Minna of Oshawa is home for a few days.

NEWBURY

Newbury, Oct. 18.—The Red Cross Circle held a social evening in the basement of Knox church on Thanksgiving Day. A very enjoyable time was spent in games, contests and singing. The proceeds, \$18, will be devoted to the soldiers' Christmas fund.

Word has been received by Alex. Gray of the death from wounds of his youngest son, George. The deceased was in the W. O. R. and went overseas in February and to France a few months later. George leaves to mourn his loss his parents, Alex. and William Windsor, Belle and Jessie of Detroit, Andrew of London and Mary at home.

The anniversary services of Knox church were held on Sunday. Rev. Mr. Lloyd of Glencoe conducted both services and gave two very impressive sermons. The church was tastefully decorated with ferns and flowers. Music was furnished by the choir. The offerings were very generous, amounting to \$104.

Mrs. Thomas Haggith died very suddenly on Saturday last at her home, having been ill only a couple of hours. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Irwin of Glencoe and interment was made at Wardsville cemetery. She leaves to mourn her loss Robert of Newbury and Mrs. Fenby of Windsor.

Dr. Owens is again able to be around and visit his patients.

Sugar beets are coming to the G. T. R. in large quantities. The sugar company is building an office at the weigh scales on the railroad property. H. D. McNaughton is in charge for the company.

Miss Belle Gray has returned to Detroit after a visit to her parents. The county officials are tiling, scraping and grading the Haggarty Road through the village.

Mrs. Arch. Sinclair of Glencoe is visiting at J. D. Armstrong's. John A. Smith of Euphemia, who lately bought property south of the railroad track and which he has been improving, has moved into the village. The schools and churches have been closed on account of the epidemic.

Asthma brings misery, but Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy will replace the misery with welcome relief. Inhaled as smoke or vapor it reaches the very inmost recesses of the bronchial passages and soothes them. Restriction passes and easy breathing returns. If you know as well how this remedy would help you as do thousands of grateful users, there would be a package in your home tonight. Try it.

APPIN

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at "Macksville," the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. E. McAlpine, on Wednesday, October 16th, at 5 o'clock, when their second daughter, Mary Lydia, was united in marriage to Lemuel D. Black of Windsor, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Black of Dutton. The bride was unattended and wore her travelling suit of seal brown serge and sand color georgette crepe blouse with hat to match. As her sister, Miss Berta McAlpine, played Lohengrin's Bridal Chorus, the bride, leaning on the arm of her father, entered the parlor and stood beneath an arch of autumn leaves. After congratulations, a dainty luncheon was served. The happy couple, amid showers of confetti and good wishes, left on the evening train for Toronto. Upon their return they will reside in Windsor.

Mrs. E. H. Sowers of Watford addressed the women's thank offering meeting on Wednesday last in the Presbyterian church.

Mrs. Watson of Orillia is visiting her daughter, Mrs. McCulloch. The Appin Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Jones on Thursday afternoon, October 31st.

There are a number of cases of the "flu" here but none of a serious nature.

EKFRID STATION

Miss Margaret Leitch has been teaching school here for a few days, the previous teacher having resigned.

Schools and churches have been closed in this vicinity because of the Spanish influenza.

The Ekfrid Patriotic Society will not hold their meeting on the 23rd. Further notice will be given.

Miss Frances Wrinn has been engaged to teach in S. S. No. 4, duties to commence the 1st of November.

Mrs. W. P. Cornell has been ill for the past week, but we are glad to report is better.

Capt. Gordon McPherson of the C. M. C. spent a few days recently with his cousin, Wilson McPherson. Capt. McPherson spent some time in the trenches as "first aid."

Mrs. John A. Murray and Mrs. John Gilbert spent a few days with Mr. and Mrs. James Murray recently.

Bar Barbarian by Buying Victory Bonds!

You get prompt service and right prices at the

NEWBURY CASH STORE

GOOD BUTTER and FRESH EGGS WANTED. Don't bring any other kind. Cash or trade for Chestnuts.

W. H. PARNALL
Food Board License 8-13967.

MELBOURNE

Owing to the epidemic of Spanish influenza, the schools, churches and lodges are closed.

The anniversary services which were to have been held in the Methodist church here last Sunday were postponed, owing to the influenza.

Norman Carruthers and Miss Gladys Mills were united in marriage on Saturday. Rev. Mr. Rose of Cook's church officiating. Only the immediate relatives were present.

Wm. Tanner has disposed of his business here to Howard Handford. James Showers spent Saturday in Dutton.

A feeling of deep sadness was cast over the people of Melbourne on Thanksgiving morning when a telegraphic despatch from Ottawa informed Mrs. Newman of the death of her youngest son, Lance-Corporal Wm. Newman, in France on October 1st. He enlisted in the 15th Battalion as a private in the early days of its formation and after training in Glencoe crossed overseas.

On the breaking up of his battalion he was assigned to duty in the 15th Battalion. Here he performed his task so well that he was promoted to the position of lance-corporal. "Billy," as he was familiarly known when at home, was greatly esteemed by everyone who knew him, and the news of his death was a distinct shock to all. While his many friends will miss him "when the boys come marching home," still they are proud to have known one who did his duty so unflinchingly. His sorrowing mother is the proud possessor of two letters written some time ago, one from his commanding officer, the other from the chaplain of his battalion, in which his conduct is most highly commended. Besides his widowed mother his passing is mourned by one sister, Mrs. George Bees of Melbourne, and two brothers, John of Melbourne and E. T. Newman of the 15th Battalion. Gone but not forgotten are our boys who "rest beneath the poppies in Flanders' fields," and in the better day that is to come, when Canada shall take her place in the great roll call of the nations, it will be their spirits which shall urge us on to accomplish deeds hitherto undreamed of.

WOODGREEN

The barn-raising on the farm of Wesley Edward took place on Saturday but was not finished. Monday forenoon it was again started and the frame was in place by noon. Mr. Edwards will have a fine structure when completed. Its size is 40 x 60. He is also making good progress with his house, and this fine set of buildings will greatly add to the appearance of his farm. Everything here to place fine and there were no accidents. Duncan Mitchell, Elijah Lumley, Wesley Welch and Thomas Simpson laid out the barn frames.

Quite a few cases of la grippe amongst our residents here, but so far very few cases of pneumonia.

Word arrived here on Saturday of the death from influenza of Oscar Goff, brother of Lorne Goff. His home was at Vancouver. He leaves a widow and two children.

David Wallace of Thamesville has a gang of men making timber on the farm of George Weeks. He has also purchased the timber on the farm of Thomas Dykes, Alborough.

An auction sale of stock and implements took place on Monday at the farm of David Watterworth. Good prices were realized, and bidding was brisk by the large number of men present. Mr. Watterworth is moving to his new home on the Bend sideroad and Mr. Whitford takes possession of the farm right away.

Harry Clannahan has built a silo on his farm, and filled the same on Monday.

The chop mill here is busy six days each week. Lots of grain in this settlement, and farmers are busy feeding pigs.

MIDDLEMISS

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. L. Boughman, a daughter.

Six of the family of C. H. Lucas are in bed with the "flu".

John McNabb, who has been in the hospital at London taking the rest cure, returned home Saturday, looking much improved.

The family of Angus Murray, who have been sick with the "flu," are around again.

George Lucas is home from Toronto for a short time.

On account of the "flu" our school has been closed for a limited time.

L. Boughman, G. T. R. agent here, is moving to Tilsonburg.

D. McNeil has leased the Decow farm for a term of years.

Wedding bells are again ringing. Yes—two times.

Middlemiss evaporator is overfilled with apples.

George Graham has the contract of laying the cement blocks for J. Beecroft.

The advance of one dollar a day for section hands on the Grand Trunk is surely a good thing.

Ralph Perkins has been making good with his race horse this fall.

Markets—wheat \$1.12 to 1.15, oats 70c to 72c, barley \$1 to 1.10, potatoes \$2 bag, eggs 47c, butter 45c to 48c, retail cured pork 35c to 50c, cheese 32c, onions 3c to 4c lb., flour \$6 to 6.25 cwt.

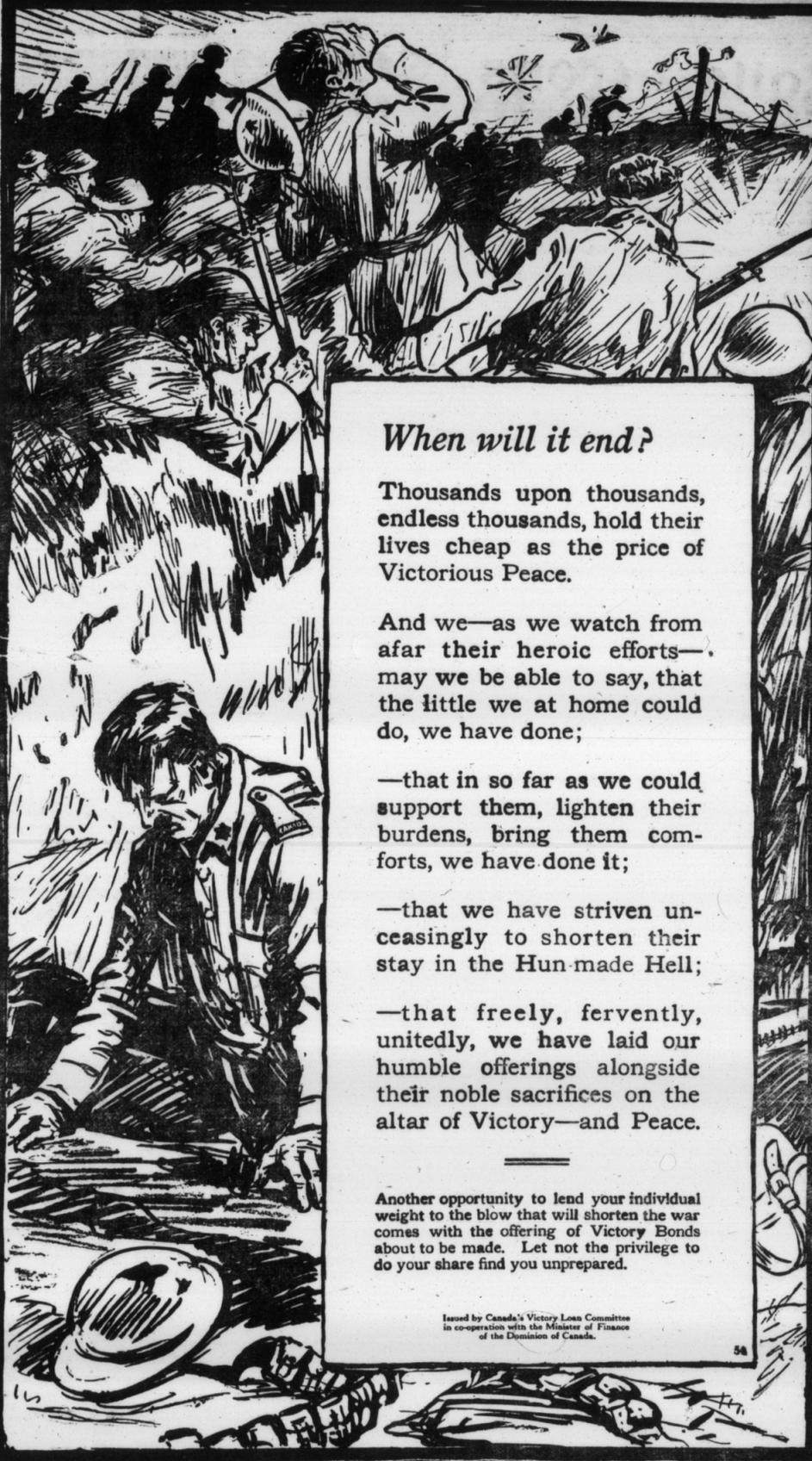
KILMARTIN

Burns' church, Moss, will be closed for the next two Sundays in order to check the spread of Spanish influenza. The schools of this district are all closed.

Mrs. Wm. Munroe is recovering from a severe attack of pleurisy.

Miss Jean Brennan of Chicago is visiting at John Secord's.

Mrs. George Moir and son of Toronto are visiting at James Douglas's.



When will it end?

Thousands upon thousands, endless thousands, hold their lives cheap as the price of Victorious Peace.

And we—as we watch from afar their heroic efforts—may we be able to say, that the little we at home could do, we have done;

—that in so far as we could support them, lighten their burdens, bring them comforts, we have done it;

—that we have striven unceasingly to shorten their stay in the Hun-made Hell;

—that freely, fervently, unitedly, we have laid our humble offerings alongside their noble sacrifices on the altar of Victory—and Peace.

Another opportunity to lend your individual weight to the blow that will shorten the war comes with the offering of Victory Bonds about to be made. Let not the privilege to do your share find you unprepared.

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee in cooperation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

Royal Oxford Ranges

The name is a guarantee of quality. They need no demonstration. Users of these Ranges are always more than satisfied.

A PERFECTION HEATER

will warm your house or office and save fuel. A few left at \$6.00 and \$7.00.

For two weeks we will make a 10 per cent. reduction on all PUMPS. Come and examine our stock.

Phone 33 **R. A. Eddie**

Garage Special

A Preston Garage, 10 x 18, with metal roof, hardware, glass and painted, erected on your place—\$115.00.

or we will furnish

material for garage 10 x 18, felt roofing, doors made up, rafters and studding cut, window frame and sash, everything ready to put together, including glass, nails and hardware—\$75.00.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill Glencoe, Ont.

Keith's Cash Store

Our Millinery Opening takes place on Thursday, Sept. 19th, and following days. A very large assortment of the latest styles of hats.

P. D. KEITH