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Volume 47--No. 42.

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 railway station. Apply to John B. McKee, 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, 302, 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 74.

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

CHANNY 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

The Glencoe Transcript.

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

A GOOD INVESTMENT

It pays to advertise in the Transcript, the local paper with a circulation. Try it.

Whole No. 2438.



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.....14,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000
Total Assets.....900,000,000

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 26.

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 \$184.67 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 \$10,000. This year's output will be the greatest in the history of the factory, says The Age.

C. Finlayson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Finlayson of North Bedford, 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 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, who was driving, was killed. The girls had their arms 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, Southwold, at the great age of 93 years. For many years he resided at Cowal, being the last of the pioneers who settled there over sixty years ago. He resided at Middlemills 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, Middlemills.

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, 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.

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 increased by an prevailing high price of sugar and really amounts to about \$10.50 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, Mosa, 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 \$1.50 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, Ridgetown, on October 14th. 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 young couple taking up residence on the 5th 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 should make 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, he 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 rather 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 were raised 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 to 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 16. It was pointed out that in the last Victory Loan campaign Glencoe's objective was placed at \$25,000 and the total sales 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 room, 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 the meantime 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 hospital in France, suffering from a gunshot wound in the chest. Pte. Squire, who formerly resided at 4079 Fraser avenue, was employed at Kirk's wood and coal yard 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 while he was in a Canadian hospital in England on September 26th in which he says he was over in France for seven months and went 'over the top' five times, finally getting shot in the right side. Speaking of some of his experiences he says:—"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; vocal solo, Cleo Sutton; reading, Frances Moss; instrumental, Lizzie Grant; reading of the Oracle, Ernest McKellar; 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.

KING ALBERT ENTERS OSTEND AT HEAD OF CONQUERING BELGIANS

Vice-Admiral Keyes Had Previously Landed and Found Port Cleared of the Enemy—Bruges Entered by Advance Guards.

A despatch from London says: King Albert of Belgium and Queen Elizabeth both on Thursday afternoon entered Ostend, one of the principal German submarine bases on the Belgian coast. Earlier in the day a large squadron of the Royal Air Force, followed by Admiral Keyes, of the British navy, landed in the port.

The British Admiralty statement reads:

"Members of the Royal Air Force landed at Ostend Thursday morning, and reported it clear of the enemy. Vice-Admiral Keyes, commanding Dover patrol, landed at Ostend on Thursday afternoon at 12.55 o'clock."

A force of Belgians, assisted by French cavalry and infantry, is driving northward to strike the bridges on the east and also cut the Ghent Canal. Wide possibilities exist in this movement.

It is reported that patrols have already entered Bruges, the second submarine base, but there are large German forces still defending the city. The enemy was driven back rapidly everywhere on Thursday and the

entire front from the sea southward is in motion. The British have entered Lille. The Germans fled precipitately from Ostend and that section of the Belgian coast. Shortly before that Belgian aviators landed in the centre of the city amid the cheers of the inhabitants.

Meanwhile the Belgian infantry and French cavalry sweeping up toward the coast at last reports were rapidly nearing the city and probably will be in it before daylight. Ostend is reported entirely free now of Germans, those left in the city as rear guards having been accounted for. The Germans seem to be in full flight everywhere, especially from Belgium, for the gap through which they must escape between the advancing allied troops and the frontier of Holland is constantly being narrowed, and unless the enemy moves rapidly large numbers may be caught.

A despatch from the Allied Armies in Belgium says:—Belgian patrols have entered Bruges and cavalry is operating on both sides. Belgian guns are now firing from south of the city.

Markets of the World

Brainstuffs

Toronto, Oct. 22.—Manitoba wheat No. 1 Northern \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½; in store Fort William, not including tax. Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$1.84; No. 2 C.W., \$1.84; extra No. 1 feed, 78½¢; No. 1 feed, 76½¢. American corn—No. 3 yellow kiln dried, nominal; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, nominal. Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 74 to 77¢; according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, \$2.31; No. 3 Spring, \$2.22; basis in store Montreal. Peas—No. 2, nominal. Barley—Maltster, new crop, \$1 to \$1.05.

Buckwheat—Nominal. Rye—No. 2, nominal. Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$11.65; Toronto, \$11.65. Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$10.75; in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment. Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton. Hay—No. 1, \$22 to \$23 per ton; mixed, \$20.00 to \$21.50 per ton, track Toronto. Straw—Car lots, \$9 to \$9.50, track Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale

Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39¢; pounds, 40 to 41¢. Eggs—New laid, 52 to 55¢. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 80 to 32¢; roosters, 23¢; fowl, 27 to 30¢; ducks, 27 to 28¢; turkeys, 31 to 34¢; squabs, doz., \$4.50; geese, 25¢. Live poultry—Roosters, 18 to 20¢; fowl 20 to 24¢; ducks, 18 to 22¢; turkey, 27 to 30¢; Spring chickens, 26 to 28¢; geese, 20¢.

Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 26½¢ to 27¢; twins, 26½¢ to 27½¢; old, large, 28 to 28½¢; twin 28½¢ to 29¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 45 to 46¢; creamery, 43 to 51¢ to 52¢; creamery, solid, 49 to 50¢. Margarine—33 to 34¢.

Eggs—No. 1 storage, 50 to 51¢; selected storage, 52 to 53¢; new-laid, incartons, 60 to 62¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 38 to 40¢; roosters, 25¢; fowl, 33 to 35¢; turkeys, 38 to 40¢; ducks, 18 to 22¢. Squabs, doz., \$5.50; geese, 28 to 30¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus., \$7; imp., hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$6; Japan, \$7; Lima, 18 to 18½¢. Honey, new crop—Strained, 60-lb. tins, 26¢; 10-lb. tins, 27¢; 5-lb. tins, 28¢. Combs—Dox., \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Provisions—Wholesale

Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39¢; do., heavy, 30 to 32¢; cooked, 62 to 64¢; rolls, 32 to 33¢; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45¢; backs, plain, 46 to 47¢; boneless, 50 to 52¢.

FOUR MORE TOWNS LIBERATED IN BELGIUM AND N. FRANCE

British Occupy Turcoing and Roubaix, Belgians Enter Zebruggue and French Capture Thielt—King Albert in Possession of Bruges.

A despatch from London says: The French have captured the town of Thielt, in Belgian Flanders, west of Ghent, and have passed on 2,000 yards east of the town.

King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium entered Bruges at 10 o'clock Friday morning, Belgian infantry forces taking possession of the city. Zebruggue, Germany's second submarine base on the North Sea, has also been captured by the allies. Out of the sack between the Belgian coast and the Lys River the remnant of von Arnim's army is fleeing in an endeavor to reach his new line extending from Antwerp to Sedan, through Namur and stabilize it for the time being to the Swiss frontier.

The Germans are preparing to inundate the low-lying lands south of the River Scheldt in Eastern Belgium, a Central News despatch from Amsterdam reports. The inhabitants have been ordered to abandon their homes immediately.

Gen. Plumer's army in the Lille sector has occupied Turcoing and Roubaix to the north-east of the manufacturing city.

Berlin officially admits the evacuation of Turcoing, Roubaix, Ostend, Lille and Douai. In Belgium the day has been occupied principally in the line-straightening. The lines now pivot on Bruges, one running generally to the coast near Ostend and the second sloping off to the south-east. Heavy fighting was reported at only one place on Friday. This was at Oostrebeke, south of Thielt. The Belgians and French wanted the town and the ground nearby, as the Germans were holding it as a sort of salient. So the Belgians went out and fought for it, and after a furious battle the bullet-riddled enemy took to his heels. Now the Belgians have the salient.

North of Turcoing and Roubaix the British also are moving rapidly.



Taken From The Enemy—A British soldier demonstrating a device used by the Germans for generating electricity to operate their wireless apparatus in the trenches.

CITY OF LILLE HAS SURRENDERED TO THE FIFTH BRITISH ARMY

Douai Also Occupied by Haig's Troops—Wonderful Scenes Witnessed in the Liberated Towns.

A despatch from London says:—Lille is in possession of the allies. The 5th British army entered and captured the great French manufacturing town on Thursday.

Describing the surrender of the city the correspondent of the Associated Press at British headquarters wires:

"At 4 o'clock on Thursday morning the German command at Lille ordered all the inhabitants to assemble as promptly as possible. As they hurried through the gloom of the streets they observed the garrison marching out. They were told to go out to the British lines and meet their friends. Then came the rhythmic tramp of infantry, which gradually died away. The Germans had departed from Lille. At dawn a British airman flying

over the city beheld a most amazing sight. The streets were thronged with civilians who were frantically waving handkerchiefs and shawls. Not a soldier could be seen. The aviator quickly turned and carried the news back to the British lines. Patrols advanced immediately and entered the city.

British drums were beating through the streets of Lille on Thursday morning, while the British patrols advanced east of the city in contact with the retreating Germans. The evacuation of Lille and the British entry into the city was one of the most dramatic events of the war.

British troops entered the town of Douai on Thursday, after overcoming the enemy resistance on the line of the Haute Deule Canal, according to the official statement from the War Office on Thursday night.

BELGIAN COAST AND WESTERN FLANDERS NOW CLEAR OF INVADERS

Evacuation of Brussels Reported to be in Progress—Allies Now Approaching Dutch Frontier Near Sluis.

A despatch from London says: The Belgian advance continues. Cavalry closely following the enemy to-day captured several machine gun nests, according to advices received to-night. Further north the Belgians reached the Dutch frontier. To the south they reached a line more than 20 kilometres east of Bruges, capturing numerous villages, including Moerkkerke, Maldeghe, Ursel and Aelle. The material abandoned by the enemy is enormous. Several batteries were captured on the Belgian coast. The allies have command of three railways running direct into Ghent, the last great rail base west of the Antwerp-Brussels line. One is the Bruges-Ghent line which runs through Eecloo south-east of Eede; the second runs from Bruges straight south-eastward into Ghent, and the third leads to that city from Thielt via Deynze, which the Belgians and French are reported to be approaching.

Zebruggue, which for years has been a German U-boat base, is definitely in the hands of the allies. When Bel-

gian troops entered it they found Germans had destroyed the batteries and virtually all the intricate coast defences built at great cost during their occupation. Three steamers in the port were sunk.

A floating dock in the Bruges harbor was burned and sunk by Germans. Allied troops are reported near Eecloo, 15 miles east of Bruges and the same distance north-west of Ghent, and also are approaching the Dutch frontier near Sluis. Allied troops in Flanders have regained 800 square miles of territory in the past four days.

The evacuation of Brussels by the German troops has already begun, according to M. Heinrich, an Activist Belgian deputy. The deputy is quoted by the correspondent of the Nieuw Van Delf Dags of Rotterdam, on the Dutch frontier, who says the deputy himself has arrived from Brussels. Indications received at British headquarters are to the effect that the German army believes that it is being withdrawn entirely from France and Belgium.

15,000 HUNS CUT OFF IN HOLLAND

Dutch-Belgian Frontier Is Now Guarded by Belgians.

London, Oct. 20.—Fifteen thousand retreating German soldiers have been interned in Holland after being cut off by Belgian troops moving northward from Eecloo, according to reports from the frontier reaching Amsterdam and transmitted by the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Belgian soldiers took charge of the Dutch-Belgian border Saturday night, and were received enthusiastically by the populace.

An Amsterdam despatch reads: "German sentries along the Dutch-Belgian frontier left this morning, according to the Telegraaf. The electrified barrier along the frontier was also removed and the German flag pulled down. This was replaced two hours after by the Belgian flag, amid the loud cheers of peasants along both sides of the line."

SAARBURG AND METZ ARE AGAIN BOMBED

London, Oct. 20.—The Independent Air Force bombed the railways at Metz-Sablons Friday afternoon, and at night dropped projectiles on the railways at Saarburg, according to an official announcement last night.

BRITISH DRIVING EASTWARD ASTRIDE THE LE CATEAU-CATILLON ROAD

Germans Fight Desperately to Protect Retreat Northward—Haig's Troops Take Several Villages by Assault.

A despatch from British Army Headquarters in France says:—Once more the Germans have been forced out of wide strips of land all the way from the North Sea to the region east of St. Quentin in France.

The greatest allied gains of Friday seem to have been made east of Douai, where the British have sliced off a substantial corner on the east of the disappearing Lille salient. The last reports received from here indicate that the British in their forward rush have reached positions close to the junction of the Seneze River and the L'Escuat Canal, north of Cambrai, and gained ground about five miles east of Douai.

Steadily and not without some rapidity, the battle line is being straight-

ened, and the Lille salient shortly should be obliterated. East of Le Cateau and the Seneze River the British and Americans continue attacking. They fought all day Friday against stubborn resistance, which in all cases was overcome. The British are driving east astride the Le Cateau-Catillon road and have taken Bazuel, 3,000 yards east of Le Cateau, by assault.

The Germans are fighting with the greatest desperation here and along the battlefield southward to protect the retreat that is going on northward. Wassigny, south of Le Cateau, is being neared, and an additional large section of the west bank of the Oise Canal undoubtedly soon will be in allied hands.

SPANISH INFLUENZA

Some Interesting Facts About Its History, Prevention and Treatment.

Influenza, which is now sweeping over Canada from one end to the other, is a very old disease. It was known in ancient times, and as early as 1510 it over-ran the whole civilized world. For centuries it has periodically swept over various parts of the world. The last great world epidemic was in 1889-1890, when it was generally known by the French name of la grippe. The disease has always travelled from east to west.

The symptoms are similar to those of a heavy cold: more or less severe headache, cold in the head and throat, fits of sneezing, flushed face, chills, aches and pains in the back and limbs, pains in the eye-balls and behind the eyes, general physical depression and temperature rising to between 101 and 104 degrees.

As it is such an old disease, doctors have naturally learned a great deal about its prevention and treatment. The first principle of prevention is to keep away from those infected, and the second, to build up the germ-resisting parts of the body by eating nourishing foods, dressing comfortably, getting lots of sleep, and by living in the open air and in bright, well-ventilated rooms as much as possible. The mouth, throat and nose should be systematically and frequently disinfected by antiseptic inhalations, sprays and washes. Such preparations as chloroform and listerine are well adapted for this purpose.

In fighting previous epidemics, doctors found quinine a useful preventive. One grain of sulphate of quinine mixed with (but not dissolved in) a wineglassful of cold water makes an excellent antiseptic gargle. The anti-microbial properties of quinine are well known and its use as described above at once relieves the symptoms of sore throat, which result from the strain of the fight between the white blood corpuscles and the invading germs in the tonsils—the body's first line of defence. Quinine is also given internally with success as a preventive. In one of the more recent outbreaks in Europe, an experiment was tried in which the men of one squadron of a regiment of cavalry were given 7½ grains of quinine in ¼ ounce of whiskey daily for 22 days, whilst those of the other squadron were given none. The latter squadrons had from 22 to 44 cases each of influenza, whilst the squadron treated with quinine developed only 4 cases. Inhalations of

oil of eucalyptus, thymol, oil of mountain pine and the like are also valuable as preventives.

When a person is struck by influenza, only one course lies open. That is to take to bed with the least possible delay, and call a doctor. Rest, remedies of the primary disease, and the best preventive of its more deadly complications, of which pneumonia is the most frequent. While there is no specific for influenza, yet there are many drugs which play a useful part in relieving it, such as quinine, aspirin and various tonics, anti-neuralgic, antiseptic and heart medicines, to be prescribed by the physician in charge. The dietetic rules which apply to any fever apply equally to influenza. Liquid foods at first, solids a little later on in a gradually ascending scale from lightly boiled fresh eggs to chicken, roast joints, etc. Water, cold or hot, may be sipped or "egg water" may be given. This excellent dish is prepared by blending with a pint of cold water, the whipped whites of from 2 to 4 eggs, flavored with salt or cinnamon. Then the animal broths may be given. There are many cases in which even the lightest foods are spurned with loathing, and common sense must be used in adapting diet to the particular case in hand.

Precautions Against Influenza.

(1) The sick should be separated from the healthy. This is especially important in the case of first attacks in the household.

(2) Discharges from the nose and mouth should not be allowed to get dry on a pocket handkerchief or inside the house, office or factory. They should at once be collected in paper or clean rags and burned. If this cannot be done, they should be dropped into a vessel containing water.

(3) Infected articles and rooms should be cleaned and disinfected. Use disinfectants everywhere. Wash the hands frequently.

(4) Those attacked should not, on any account, mingle with other people for at least a period of ten days from the commencement of the attack. In severe cases, they should remain away from work for a longer period.

(5) Special attention should be given to cleanliness and ventilation. Warm clothing should be worn, the feet should be kept dry and all unnecessary exposure avoided.

FORTY GERMAN DIVISIONS MASSED ON FRONT OF FORTY MILES

Foe Makes Desperate Fight to Hold Positions North and South of Le Cateau—British Nearing Valenciennes.

Paris, Oct. 20.—The Germans are fighting desperately to hold their positions on the front north and south of Le Cateau which has an important bearing on the situation elsewhere between the Meuse and the North Sea. On a front of 40 miles the Germans have massed 40 divisions in an effort to be a new record of density for defending forces.

The Selle River has been crossed north of Le Cateau by the British in spite of strong opposition, an advance of over a mile was made on a ten-mile front. The British advance continues further north and Denain, five miles south-west of Valenciennes, has been captured.

The British are approaching the formidable natural obstacle of the forest of Mormal, south of the Valenciennes-Avesnes railroad, the main German support line in this region. The town of Solesmes, 5½ miles

north of Le Cateau, was recaptured. The Americans and British south of Le Cateau pressed forward in the face of violent counter-attacks and a determined resistance from machine guns, hidden in shell holes, and gained more than three kilometres. More than 1,500 prisoners have been counted.

American tanks crossed the Selle River in a dense fog steering by compass, leading the attack against the Germans.

In a new attack Sunday morning the British troops succeeded in forcing a passage of the Selle River, at several points between Le Cateau and Denain. The attack was carried out in a heavy rain. About 2,000 prisoners and some guns were taken. The advance steadily continues in the direction of Valenciennes, in spite of the stubborn resistance of the Germans in that sector and torrential rains which are making rivers of the brooks and the fields a sea of mud.

2,000,000 AMERICANS HAVE GONE OVERSEAS

Washington, Oct. 20.—More than 2,000,000 American soldiers have now gone overseas, General March, chief of staff, told the members of the Senate Military Committee yesterday at their War Department conference.

ONE-FOURTH OF GERMAN GUNS TAKEN BY ALLIES

A despatch from Paris says: The guns captured from the Germans by the British, French and Americans in the last three months number 4,600. This represents one-fourth of all their artillery.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND AMERICANS ADVANCE SOUTH OF LE CATEAU

Many Villages Captured and 3,000 Prisoners Taken by Anglo-Americans—French Take Village of Talma.

A despatch from London says: This was a black day for the German arms. While from Lille to the sea a wonderful crop of brilliant successes was being garnered, the British 4th army, with an American division, attacked on a front of nine miles north-east of Bohain and south-east of Cambrai, where heavy fighting has taken place all day. The British carried the line of the Selle River to the whole front south of Le Cateau, establishing themselves on the railway beyond the town. Seven German divisions were hurled back after determined counter-attacks and 8,000 prisoners captured. The new thrust was made at a point where the enemy was trying to effect his main retreat.

A despatch from the French Forces in France says: Progress continued to be made by the allied forces on

Thursday on the eastern wing of the battlefield in the face of stout opposition. The German resistance was especially determined west of Grand Pre, in the Argonne, where the Germans still hold Talma Farm in a small salient. Gen. Gouraud's men have taken Hill 222 and the village of Talma, 1,000 yards to the north, and Little Talma, about the same distance south of the hill from where the line bends around the American positions north of Grand Pre. The 5th French army, under Gen. Guillaumat, former Military Governor of Paris, met with serious opposition on Wednesday, but gained a footing at one point in the enemy's positions.

Along the Oise River the Germans continue to resist stubbornly, counter-attacking fiercely at the village of Choligny.

BELGIAN REFUGEES FLEE BEFORE HUN

Hundreds of Thousands of Inhabitants Pour Into Eastern Sections.

A despatch from Washington says: Refugees from northern France and Belgium, who are fleeing before the retreating German armies with the hope of making their way into Holland, may be taken care of in eastern sections of Belgium.

"Several hundreds of thousands of French and Belgians have arrived in the Belgian territory administered by the German 'General Government,'" said the message. "Other hands of refugees are reported to be on the way, and the National Commission for assistance and revictualizing is taking measures to feed the refugees during their journey and also to distribute them throughout the country. The newspapers report that they are travelling towards the Dutch frontier, but they have not yet reached Holland. It is not certain that they will be obliged to leave Belgium, where preparations have been made to care for them."

"In case their exodus from Belgium is necessary, the Holland Government gives assurance that they will be received on its territory. In this case their feeding will be assured by the Commission for Belgian Relief."

INDIA'S ANSWER TO CALL TO ARMS

Over Million Men Supplied as Well as Money and Material.

A despatch from London says: Gen. Allenby's great victories in Palestine and Syria, in which India has played a prominent part, make the time opportune to place on record the answer of India to the call to arms issued by the British Empire.

Indian troops have borne their share of the war in France, Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Dardanelles, at Salonica, East Africa and in Central Asia. Up to July 31, 1918, India had contributed no fewer than 1,115,189 men to the British army.

The first Indian war loan reached the sum of 140,000,000 sterling, and the second loan has reached even a greater amount.

India has sent to the various theatres of war more than 1,500 miles of railroad track, 250 engines and 4,500 cars.

HAND MIRROR SAVED LIVES OF 50 PERSONS

A despatch from London says:—A woman's hand-mirror was the means of saving 50 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 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.

NO OPPOSITION TO BRITISH ADVANCE ON ALEPPO

A despatch from London says: In Syria the Turks are not offering any opposition to the British advancing towards Aleppo. It is reported that a force of 12,000 Turkish soldiers is being concentrated at Aleppo under Gen. Limon von Sanders.

British forces already are north of Hama, 100 miles south of Aleppo. The British are making good progress in repairing the railways in the country they have overrun.

CANADIANS JOIN IN PURSUIT OF THE FLEEING INVADERS

A despatch from the British Army in France says: North of the Seneze River the British formations, in which are included Canadians, are advancing with a speed which seems to increase constantly. For many miles north of the river it is only with the greatest of difficulty that the British manage to gain contact now and then with the fleeing enemy, so fast is the enemy going east.

700,000 CASUALTIES WITHIN 39 WEEKS

A despatch from New York says: British casualties during the first 39 weeks of 1918 aggregate 700,000, according to a cablegram received by the British Bureau of Information. This does not include losses in the heavy fighting of the past two weeks. The message stated that during the period between January 1 and October 1 the lowest casualty list for any single week was 4,126, and the highest over 40,000.

HUNGARY BECOMES AN INDEPENDENT STATE

A despatch from London says: At a meeting of the Hungarian Parliament a proclamation was read declaring Hungary to be an independent state, says a despatch from Berlin, forwarded from Copenhagen to the Central News Agency here. Henceforth, the message adds, there is to be only a personal union between Austria and Hungary.

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 noncommissioned 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 Skalmerschutz, 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 sticking 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 with 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, as 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 peplums 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.

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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 Allies, 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 C. 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 hauls 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. Mennier, 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 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 drugist 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 carry 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. 43-18

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 man's 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, DARK BROWN OR ON-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE the LEATHER

THE HIRSH COMPANY, LIMITED, 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

MADE IN CANADA

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 Bros. Bellville, 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, whole or spare time, good pay, work sent any distance, 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, Que., Can.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Sedge's Carrot 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 relief! 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

Put it on freely. Don't rub it in. Just let it penetrate naturally. What a relief! 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.

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 card: Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A. Sold by dealers throughout the world.

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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

\$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 Pinafores, 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 and 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.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Highlands of Ontario

CANADA

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 at Ottawa, 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, 1914," Chapter 12, Section 8, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said Mary Babcock, who died on or about the 11th 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 Duffey, the executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their claims and particulars, and descriptions of 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 date as mentioned in 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 Duffey, 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, \$2.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

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

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

Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. 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

Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place, and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly—
Scarce heard amid 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 as 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."

Defects More Pronounced.

The longer Martha had the suit the more numerous and pronounced became its defects, until 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 or from a catalogue house.

"Ahem," 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 the 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

NEVER AGAIN FOR MARTHA.

Do not judge from mere appearances, for the light laughter that bubbles on the lip often hides 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 it 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 wait 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 was just hung and hung shaven at that. The work was not neat; the trimming was of cheap, showy 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.

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times larger than during any of the three years preceding or following it. This phenomenon is referred to 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 cannery, 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 past 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 this can be 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.

"After 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 started 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. GILLILLAN, 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 Thrift Car

Overland

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.

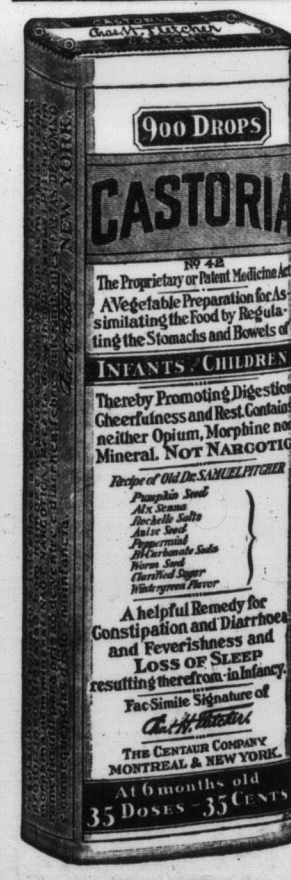
You have a car complete in every respect, efficient, durable, comfortable and thoroughly modern and protected by our ability to take care of service and parts requirements now and later.

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

Light Four Model 40 Touring Car Model 40 Sedan
Model 45-4 Touring Car

WM. McCALLUM
Dealer - Glencoe

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



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria

Always Bears the Signature of

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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 But-
ter 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, 2:55 p. m.;
No. 10, local, express, for Toronto, Mon-
day, etc., 6:05 p. m.; No. 16, local accommo-
dation to London, 10:25 p. m.
Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express,
7:50 a. m.; No. 14, Detroit express, 1:31 p. m.;
No. 15, local mail and express, 3:25 p. m.; No. 15,
International Limited, from Toronto and east
for Detroit, 10:05 p. m.
Nos. 11, 13, 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.
Kingston Branch.
Leave Glencoe for Kingston, Petrolia, etc.,
connecting for Sarnia Tunnel and points west—
No. 36, mixed, 7:55 a. m.; No. 38, passenger,
8:40 p. m.
Arrive at Glencoe—No. 37, passenger, 7:05 a. m.;
No. 39, mixed, 1:31 p. m.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Eastbound—No. 68, 12:42 p. m.; No. 672,
Windsor mixed, 4:17 p. m.; No. 32, daily, stop
for Toronto passengers, 5:31 p. m.
Westbound—No. 69, for Windsor, 4:48 a. m.;
No. 671, Windsor mixed, 9:30 a. m.; No. 653,
8:16 p. m.
Trains 633, 635 and 631, 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, 9:45 a. m.
Street letter box collections made at 5:30 a. m.
and 5:30 p. m.

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

**McLACHLAN'S
BREAD**

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

J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

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 Licenses Issued

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 horse 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 aero-
planes 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 bound to go up, like every-
thing else.

T. K. Pool, a former Glencoe busi-
ness man, and Miss Anna Ellard
Phinney were married at Vancouver,
B. C., recently.

John McIntosh, son of J. D. McIn-
tosh 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 town line 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 news-
papers and magazines. Save bother
and money by renewing with us.

Information was sent out from Ot-
tawa last week that Sundays need no
longer be observed as motesless 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 re-
cently with Duggan & Co., Stratford.

The business aspect of the new Vic-
tory Loan is worthy of everyone's at-
tention. 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 Pattison concert com-
pany, who were billed to appear in
Glencoe last Friday evening, can-
celled their engagement owing to the
influenza epidemic.

Mrs. (Rev.) Charlton received a
telephone message on Tuesday that
her daughter-in-law, Mrs. E. W. Char-
lton 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 hy-
dro line should be shooting power and
light into the farms en route.

Peter D. Campbell has bought Dan
McEachern's 100-acre farm in Met-
calfe 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, No-
vember 12th to 15th. \$2,500 in prizes
for poultry, seed grain, corn, vege-
table and fruit. Entries close No-
vember 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 con-
nection, installation and long distance
messages. As a consequence there is
stronger talk than ever of Government
ownership.

The "southern routers" held a
meeting at Ridgeway on Friday and
appointed delegates to wait on the
Government and point out that a pro-
vincial highway to pass by their doors
would be "the preferable and advan-
tageous 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. McNeill of Brooke. Mrs.
Hillis, who was formerly Miss Maggie
McNeill, was well and popularly known
in Glencoe when she resided here a
few years ago.

The death of Mrs. Lydia Currie oc-
curred at Rockford, Ill., on October
14th, in her 83rd year. Her former
home was in Mosa. She leaves one
daughter, Mrs. A. Stockville of Rock-
ford; 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 cylin-
der of the machine. Fortunately the
threshers were able to extinguish the
flames before any great amount of
damage was done.

If you are loyal to your home town
you will patronize your home mer-
chants. In these days of heavy run-
ning expenses the local man can sell
goods cheaper than the big city stores.
Save fuel, Mrs. Housewife, by keep-
ing the bottom of your pots and ket-
tles clean. In steamboilers, one-
sixteenth of an inch of soot decreases
efficiency by 50 per cent.

Wonder if it ever occurred to the
Government to conserve paper by ap-
pointing a censor of literature? Prastie
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 for
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 percent-
age basis, that is, when only a per-
centage of the gross proceeds is
handed over to war charity purposes,
under the penalty of having their cer-
tificates cancelled. No objection is
taken to entertainments advertised on
their own merits as such, but they
should not be proclaimed as war char-
ities 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. Cur-
rie.

—Mrs. John Richardson of Ridge-
town visited relatives near Glencoe
recently.

—Mr. and Mrs. Rapley of Stratford
spent Sunday with Mrs. Rapley's
mother, Mrs. Wm. Tait.

—Master Robert McKellar of Strath-
burn 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 Tues-
day 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. Scho-
field'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 51. 38-2

For sale—good rubber-tired toy
buggy.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin. 25tf

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. 35

Flour and feed for sale at store cor-
ner of Main and McKellar streets.—J.
D. McKellar. 23tf

Cream and eggs wanted at the old
stand, as usual. Highest prices paid
in cash.—Wm. Muirhead. 06tf

Splendid opportunity for active, in-
telligent boy to learn printing. Ap-
ply 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 phono-
graphs, 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 ware-
house at Walkers I am open every day
for all kinds of grain. A full stock of
feed and flour on hand. Get your
prices before you sell.—R. E. C. Mc-
Donald.

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. 33tf

The measure of your love of free-
dom is your willingness to deny
yourself so that the strength of the
nation for war effort will be increased.

Every time you buy a thing you do
not need you interfere with Canada's
war work. Every dollar you spend
on things not strictly necessary is a
dollar not merely wasted but used to
employ labor on things that have no-
thing to do with our efforts to win
the war for freedom.

**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 sec-
onds, 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, Har-
vester; 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; 2 shoats, about 75
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 5 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; 14
last winter calves; 8 heifers; 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, auction-
eer.

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 saque horse; 1 heavy filly ris-
ing 3 years old, by Revelant; 1 heavy
gelding rising 3 years old, by saque
horse; 1 heavy gelding rising 2 years
old, by same horse; 4 fillies, 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
bind, 6-ft. cut, nearly new; 1 Deering
mower, 6-ft. cut, nearly new; 1
sided side-delivery rake, nearly new;
Deering; 1 Frost & Wood cultivator;
1 ten-hoe seed drill with grass feeder;
1 disc harrow; 1 diamond-tooth har-
row; 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 & Ward 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 scant-
ling; stack of oat straw to be fed on
farm; other articles generally used
on a farm.—Dan, McEachern, prop-
rietor; McTaggart & McIntyre, auc-
tioneers.

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 wom-
en'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!

Wise mothers who know the virtues
of Mother Graves' Worm Extermina-
tor always have it at hand, because
it proves its value.

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. Practically 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 which 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 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-bowl 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 and 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 makeup, sold by the fakery.

To make vinegar: Save the fruit prunings, boil them in just enough water to cover them, strain, and set away to ferment, add 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 Keely 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.

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

"Father, you must listen! I tell you, he saw nothing—nothing!"

There was an agonizing pause. Keely 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 Keely refrain from voicing the outburst that clamored in his mind for 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?"

Keely 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 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 sure," said Keely, 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 am a man, and I am 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 Keely's eyes and knotted it securely behind his head.

Keely'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 Keely 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, he 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 he said:

"If you will give me your address, Mr. Keely, I will see that your monoplane is returned to you."

An unreasoning impulse, born of his wrath, prompted Keely 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 White 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 deem 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, we'll see about that," he said. 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 then that Keely leaped from his motor. 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 was his time. Not until they were closer, enjoying the scene hugely.

It so happened that the policeman knew Keely 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 Keely, 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 his car, and 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.

Keely had an odd, uncomfortable sense of shame. Nothing embarrassed him so much as the sight of a woman crying. He caught himself as he was about to say: "But I do know you are 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 sure," said Keely, 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 am a man, and I am 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 Keely's eyes and knotted it securely behind his head.

Keely'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 Keely 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, he surmised, before the car came suddenly to a stop.

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"If you will give me your address, Mr. Keely, I will see that your monoplane is returned to you."

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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.

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Use the left over meat.

Even the smallest portions can be made into appetizing dishes when combined with a small quantity of

BOVRIL

FOOD AND THE WAR

Vastly Important Factor in the Fortunes of the Allies.

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, spring tinea, 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 temperature 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. Cooperation 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 seasonal conditions can not be predicted, but with close observation and careful planning, 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 of the adoption 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.

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 age can be told approximately by the horn, 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 skin 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 clippers, 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-like 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.

Funny Told-Ups

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



ABBY 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 "carriers" which attract 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 lots.

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 "bolting") 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 comes 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 while they may be attributable to other conditions they 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 bile 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 often 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 in the stomach or intestines will often produce an attack of biliousness.

For those who are subject to bilious attacks the thing of greatest importance is to live 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 and most reliable is 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.

P. 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 sugar, one-half pound of 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, cork 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 a lemon, 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 confectioners' sugar. Drop it on the top of the pie as you do for a lemon pie, sprinkle it with confectioners' 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 as 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 they 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

"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.

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 clear 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 per cent. 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 blood stock is playing safe if he selects a breed adapted to his community. He can sell his surplus easily at good prices. More of his neighbors may purchase a bull from him. The community association may hold auctions which will bring many buyers from distant parts who will pay good prices for about forty-five milch cows. The pulp into jars, cork them securely and keep them in a dry, cool place until you wish to use them.

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.

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.

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WANTED POULTRY, EGGS, FEATHERS. Highest Prices Paid. Prompt Returns—No Commission. P. POULIN & CO. 25 Bonaparte Market - Montreal

WANTED POULTRY of all kinds. Better quality preferred. Write for prices. STANFORDS, Limited 128 Mansfield St. - Montreal

If You Want the Highest Market Prices Ship all your

RAW FURS to us—We pay all express charges. ABBEY FUR COMPANY (In business for 30 years) LOUIS ABINOVITCH, Manager 810 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q. Reference, Bank of Hochelaga, St. Henry, Montreal.

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. McKewen 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. McKewen 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 Brook 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 Beaverton 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. Gardner spent the week-end with her brother at Castlere.

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

NEWBURY

Newbury, Oct. 16.—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, \$19, 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 of 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. Sawers of Watford addressed the women's thankoffering 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.

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. Cornhill 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 Barbarism 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. The young couple left for points east, with the good wishes of their many friends.

Wm. Tanner has disposed of his business here to Howard Handsford. 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 135th 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 125th 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 going 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 125th 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 went to place time 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 Gott, brother of Leonard Gott. 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 Weekes. He has also purchased the timber on the farm of Thomas Dykes, Aldborough.

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. Whitfield takes possession of the farm right away.

Harry Clanchan 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, Mossa, 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.

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



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 com-
forts, we have done it;

—that we have striven un-
ceasingly 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 co-operation 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.

R. A. Eddie
Phone 33

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