

Fresh and Refreshing

"MILADA" B76

is composed of clean, whole young leaves. Picked right, blended right and packed right. It brings the fragrance of an Eastern garden to your table. **BLACK, MIXED OR GREEN**

The PURPLE MASK

By Grace Curard
Novelized from the Motion Picture Play of the Same Name by the Universal Film Mfg. Co.

ELEVENTH EPISODE.—(Cont'd.)

"Drop your money in here. Give up what you have collected." And in the surprise of the threat, and under the menace of Pat's Apaches, members of the "benevolent society" surrendered their spoils.

"This all goes to the poor," said Pat when it came Kelly's turn to contribute. And the Sphinx emptied the contents of his pockets into the bag.

There was the sudden call of a shrill whistle. The lights again went out, and when one of the restaurant attendants reached the switchboard and flashed them up again, Pat and her Apaches were retreating from the cafe, still covering the crowd with their revolvers.

The members of the "benevolent society" with their hands under lock and key, were held at bay while Pat and her men gained automobile that stood ready, with engines running, to hurry them away.

Kelly and his men rushed away in pursuit of the Apaches, but they soon realized that they were foolish to attempt, on foot, to catch the speeding machines.

Glancing upward, by merest chance, Kelly saw a half-dozen men descending from the roof by the fire-escape. The detective halted and watched the direction the Apaches took in running away from the scene of their adventure.

They saw the first man as he darted from an alley into the main road and sped away. Kelly made a dash for the entrance of the Sphinx and intercepted three of Pat's men before they could escape.

The Apaches put up a stiff fight, but Kelly and his men subdued two of them and marched them off to police headquarters. The Sphinx had something at last to show for his contest of wits with the Purple Mask.

When Kelly, the next morning, reported to the police as complainant against the men he had captured, the chief of detectives had orders for the Sphinx to go at once to the chief's office. "Bull" McQuail, the best head detective force had ever boasted, was on his metal.

"I'm going to show you how easy it is to catch this Purple Mask girl," said McQuail with an air of superior self-assurance, when Kelly, who had brought before him. "One of the men you caught last night has squealed, and I'm going after her myself."

"Go to it, boss," said Kelly with feigned self-remission. "I'll wait here, if it's not going to take you too long." And McQuail, taking four of his men, departed for the House of Mystery.

As they entered the grounds surrounding Pat's headquarters, her watchman reported their presence over the telephone system with which the place was equipped. Thus McQuail's men found the "runway" table led through a door in the side of the house let down to decoy them into the place.

McQuail walked cautiously into the trap. Leading his men up the runway, he walked along the darkened hall that led directly into a large room.

The detective and his men, with revolvers drawn, moved stealthily into the room, looking cautiously about them as they proceeded. When they were all inside, the door through which they had entered was suddenly barred behind them by an iron grating that fell from above and completely covered the opening.

Hastily glancing around, McQuail discovered the room had no windows, but was dimly lighted by artificial means. The ceiling was high and the walls were hung with numerous pictures, their frames set in the plaster. Suddenly one of the pictures on the wall slid back and created an opening through which a head and shoulders, masked by a purple hood, appeared, and a voice commanded attention.

"You'll find paper and pencil on the table, Mr. McQuail. Write an order to release the two men you hold prisoners at headquarters. When it is written and signed, take it to the barred door, and hand it to our messenger."

McQuail looked toward the grating that barred his passage and saw three figures standing in the hallway. One of the men said: "I am the messenger. Give it to me."

The detective consulted with his men. They moved to the table and seated themselves. For a long time McQuail talked with his men in low tones, but made no move to write the note, as he had been commanded.

"The longer you delay, the longer you stay," said the voice from the wall

about McQuail's head. "Write the note and you will be out of here as soon as our man can go to headquarters and bring back our comrades."

McQuail evidently decided it was the better part of discretion to do as he was told. He took the pencil and wrote upon a pad of paper that was lying on the table.

Taking the note to the grating, he handed it to the masked messenger. The Apache read the note aloud: "Send the two men Kelly grabbed last night."

"Just add to that," said the voice that had been speaking from the wall: "Let them come back with this messenger." McQuail complied.

Go back to the table and put your guns on the cloth," was the command that now came in the voice from the wall. With the guns of the Apaches pointed at them, the detectives concluded that compliance with the order was the most discreet thing to be done.

When they had again seated themselves at the table and their guns were placed on the cloth, the voice from the wall counted them aloud, one by one. Then an entirely unexpected thing happened.

While the detectives were in the end of the room, near the door, a trap had been silently opened in the ceiling. In the dimly lighted room the policemen had failed to notice that four strong wires had been let down and the loose ends hooked into each of the four corners of the tablecloth.

When a piercing whistle rang through the room, the cloth on the table before them was suddenly lifted, and before the detectives realized it, their guns had been jerked up to the ceiling and through the trapdoor.

The time dragged slowly enough for the policemen. They cursed and argued, bemoaned their tough luck and amused themselves as best they could for quite a time. Suddenly the room was brightly lighted, and the grating at the door was raised.

"This way out," commanded one of a dozen Apaches who stood at the door.

And between lines of masked and long-cloaked men, the detectives were ushered from the House of Mystery.

"It will be best to keep on going," one of the Apaches said to McQuail. And, followed by his men, the chief of detectives accepted the advice.

On their way back to headquarters McQuail was sullen and crestfallen. He entered his office in a quite different frame of mind than when he left. Kelly was there to greet him.

"What luck?" said the smiling Sphinx.

"Quit your joshing," said McQuail. "I'm going to leave this girl for you to get yourself," the chief declared.

And Phil Kelly, his face wreathed in smiles of satisfaction, started from police headquarters determined to put an end to the Purple Mask's activities.

"She has made me ridiculous long enough," Kelly said to his man as they started for another adventure in the House of Mystery.

(To be continued.)

SCIENTIFIC FORESTRY

There is Urgent Necessity For Preservation of Dwindling Forest Resources.

The recent appointment of A. B. Recknagel, as forester for the Empire State Forest Products Association is a striking acknowledgment of the urgent necessity for scientific methods in forest exploitation. This Association includes in its membership the largest timber owners in the state of New York. Mr. Recknagel's new duties will include a thorough investigation of forest conditions in New York, with especial reference to the Adirondacks, and specifically advising the Association respecting measures necessary for the perpetuation of the productivity of the forest lands in the state. It is now recognized that the pulpwood and other forest resources of the North-eastern States are becoming sadly depleted, and that radical recuperative measures are essential if the many local forest industries are to avoid the necessity of migrating to Canada, or the western states, a movement which has already become very noticeable.

And yet the pulpwood resources of eastern Canada are by no means inexhaustible; the rapidly increasing demands upon them are fast depleting the most accessible supplies. The adoption of more stringent restrictions upon cutting is as necessary here as in the Adirondacks, if the productive capacity of our pulpwood lands is to be retained. To make these restrictions fully effective will require the employment of many more foresters. Both Quebec and New Brunswick have made greater progress in this direction than has Ontario.

Sound travels at the rate of 1,142 feet per second.



The Housewife's Corner

A COURSE IN HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE COMPLETE IN TWENTY-FIVE LESSONS.

Lesson XI. Beverages

Water forms nearly three-fifths of the total weight of the human body. An adult needs from eight to ten glasses of pure water a day to maintain health. Water regulates the body processes, and aids in the assimilation of food. When an insufficient amount of water is taken into the system, the blood is overloaded with waste products and the organs of elimination become torpid. Part of the water necessary may be obtained from fruits, and a certain amount from beverages.

Best Method of Making Cocoa

Mix three tablespoonsfuls cocoa, three tablespoonsfuls sugar and one-quarter teaspoonful salt; add enough cold water to make smooth paste, then add half a cup of water, boil until thick, then add to four cups of scalded milk and cook for fifteen minutes. Beat with Dover Egg beater until frothy. Serve very hot.

English Method of Making Tea

Fill an earthenware pot with boiling water to heat it. Pour out the water, dry the pot and put into it a teaspoonful of tea for each cup desired. Pour in freshly boiled water of required amount. Cover, let stand five minutes and serve. This method avoids drawing out the tannin which is present in the tea leaf. It is absolutely necessary that the water used has just reached the boiling point, otherwise much of the valuable gases are destroyed.

French Method of Making Coffee

Fill a stone pitcher with boiling water and set in a vessel containing hot

Preserving Perishable Foods.

Quince Preserve.—Peel one-fourth peck of quinces. Cut them into quarters and then remove the seeds and cores. Slice into very thin slices. Place in a preserving kettle and cover with cold water. Place on the stove and cook very slowly until the quinces are very tender. Drain free from the liquid. Place the fruit in sterilized jars. Measure the liquid and to each quart add one pint of sugar. Bring to a boil and then cook for five minutes. Pour this syrup over the quinces in the jars. Adjust the rubbers and lids and then partially tighten them. Place in a hot water bath and process for thirty minutes after the water starts boiling. Remove from the bath, fasten the lids securely, then test for leaks and finally store in a cool, dry place. The water should be at least two inches above the fruit in the preserving kettle, while cooking the quinces.

Quince Jelly.—Place the peels, cores and trimmings of the quinces left from the preserved quinces in the preserving kettle. Cover with cold water and cook very slowly until it is very soft. Pour this mixture into a jelly bag and drain. Measure the liquid and allow an equal measure of sugar. Place the juice in the preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Cook for five minutes. Add the sugar and stir until sugar is dissolved. Bring to a boil and cook for eight minutes or cook to 222 degrees Fahrenheit on candy thermometer. Pour into sterilized glasses and seal in the manner usual for jellies.

Grape Catsup.—Four quarts of grapes, one pint of vinegar, one pint of water, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, four tablespoonfuls of salt, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of mace, one teaspoonful of black pepper. Place in a preserving kettle and bring to a boil. Cook slowly for two hours and then rub through a fine sieve. Pour into sterilized bottles. Place in a hot-water bath and process for ten minutes after the water starts boiling. Seal, cool and dip the tops of the bottles in melted paraffin. Store in a cool, dry place.

Ideal Apple Sauce.—Cut the apples into quarters and then core and remove any blemishes. Do not remove the peel. Cook until soft with just enough water to cover. Rub through a sieve or colander. This will hold

HIGH PRICES WILL CONTINUE

Supply of Live Stock is Short and Europe's Demands Will Be Tremendous.

Twenty dollars a hundred for live hogs in Chicago and very near that figure on the Canadian markets—when will the ascension stop? Butchers' cattle are selling around \$11. Never before has the Canadian farmer received such prices, and although feed prices are high, they are more than offset by those for live stock. What is more, high prices are likely to continue for years after the war.

"The hog supply of the United States is 3,000,000 less than five years ago," recently said Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the leading authority on live stock subjects. "In Canada we have such a shortage of hogs that it is quite impossible to supply our own demands from our own hogs, and large quantities of American pork, hams and bacon are being shipped into our country. I feel satisfied that hogs, provided fair play is exercised on the market, will maintain a high figure for many years to come."

As for beef cattle, he stated: "There is a tremendous shortage of cattle all over the world. There is an extraordinary demand. The number of cattle in the United States has decreased by some 7,000,000 in the last nine years, and that with many more people to feed. We have, in Canada, the same diminution going on, although we lack the corresponding increase of meat-eating population. There has been a tremendous waste in the slaughter of calves."

After the war, not only Germany, Austria, Italy and Belgium, but every other country in Europe will have been drained of its supply of cattle and there will be a tremendous demand and the prices will soar far beyond any figure that any of us have ever seen."

Faint Praise.

"How much cider did you make this year?" inquired Farmer Puttley of Farmer Savall, who had offered him a sample for trial.

"Fifteen barrels," was the answer.

Farmer Puttley, took another sip.

"It's a pity," he said, "that you hadn't another apple, you might have made another barrel."

In saving the child you are saving the state.

Reducing Expenses

The war has so increased the cost of living, the housewife must make her money go further.

By using Red Rose Tea, which chiefly consists of strong, rich Assam teas, she can keep her tea bills down. The rich Assam strength requires less tea in the pot—and there's only one tea with the rich Red Rose flavor!

Kept Good by the Sealed Package

EMBALMED CHURCH MUSIC.

Phonographic Services With Hymns and Even Sermons.

The day may soon dawn when a congregation will purchase an entire embalmed church service as one buys a can of soup, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Hymns on the phonograph, a sermon on the same instrument, and prayers made to order! Does it sound fantastic?

Any sort of instrumental music in churches is relatively new. Even singing was taboo by many devout people in their churches for centuries, and still is by some. But now trained choirs and great organs are compelling features in nearly all churches of all denominations that can afford to pay the price.

I once heard the incomparable choir in St. Peter's, Rome, on an Easter morning. Soon afterward I listened to a fine organ in the Grand Opera House in Paris. The latter showed no better training than the former.

So the world has gradually worked up from a state where it prayed and preached under a tree until now it worships in mighty temples to the accompaniment of all sorts of music.

There are, however, a great many poor churches which cannot pay for good choirs, fine organs, excellent sermons, nor eloquent prayers. That is where science steps in to aid religion.

What could be simpler than to have Caruso, McCormack, Farrar, and half a dozen other well-known vocalists each do about ten hymns for a phonograph?

If one church had to buy the instrument and purchase such records it might more cheaply hire good singers. But a thousand poor churches might use the records a la fashion of circulating libraries, passing them around.

Then let another Talmage do the preaching for phonograph records and a second Bishop Newman do the praying, circulating these records among

THE BEST THING FOR DYSPEPSIA

WHY Pepsin, Pancreatin, ETC., SO FREQUENTLY FAIL.

An international specialist whose articles on stomach trouble have been printed in nearly every language, recently stated that to treat the average case of stomach trouble, indigestion, dyspepsia, etc., by doctoring the stomach, killing the pain with opiates, or by the use of artificial aids to digestion such as pepsin and pancreatin, was just as foolish and useless as to attempt to put out a fire by throwing water on the smoke, instead of the fire. He claims, and facts seem to justify his claim, that nearly nine-tenths of all stomach trouble is due to acidity and food fermentation; and that the only way in which to secure permanent relief is to get rid of the cause, i.e., to neutralize the acid and stop the fermentation. For this purpose he strongly recommends the plan now generally adopted throughout Europe of taking a teaspoonful of ordinary bicarbonate of soda in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt. This immediately neutralizes the acid, stops the fermentation and permits the stomach to do its work in a normal manner and thus by removing the cause, enables nature to quickly restore the inflamed stomach lining to a perfectly healthy natural condition. For the convenience of travelers it may be noted that most druggists are now able to supply bicarbonate of soda in 4 grain tablets, 2 or 3 of which will almost instantly relieve the most violent attacks of indigestion.

Humming birds hatch out more quickly than any others; they require only ten days.

The sweet red juice of beets is lost if the skin is broken or the tops are cut off too closely. If the water in which they are boiled is deeply colored the best part of the beet has been wasted.

BOVRIL

Repels Colds, Chills, and Influenza

The Guide to True Economy

This year, instead of buying new clothing and household effects, let Parker restore those you have already. You will gain in every way. We are specialists in

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WANTED: AN AIRPLANE COMPASS

MILITARY VALUE OF PERFECT COMPASS WOULD BE GREAT.

With Such an Invention, Flights on Cloudy Nights Would be Comparatively Safe.

Dame Fortune and the everlasting gratitude of the Allied nations await the person of an inventive turn of mind who will produce a reliable magnetic compass for use on airplanes. Because of the imperfections of the compasses now in use the aeronaut never depends upon them when he can use land bearings.

Compasses have been a source of anxiety to their users for centuries. Erratic variations often occur in compasses on a steel ship; on a submarine a compass is practically useless; in underground surveying the instrument is likely to be deflected by masses of ore; because of its instability and the ease with which it can be misread a compass is often the cause of costly mistakes in military operations even in the hands of an experienced officer.

In an airplane, where the compass should be most easily read and followed with confidence, the instrument is most susceptible to adverse influences. Airmen often fly above or in the clouds, where there is no chance to see the earth, and then they are compelled to place all dependence in the compass unless they can glimpse the sun or the stars.

With his machine speeding at the rate of from sixty to 100 miles an hour a military aeronaut who is the victim of a compass's errors is in danger of making an erroneous report or of landing miles from his objective. As an airplane is constantly in vibration every change in direction upsets the compass.

A Much Needed Invention.

The great speed of the airplanes has been the principal obstacle that inventors have encountered in their efforts to devise a compass more satisfactory than those now in use. Compasses are made so that errors due to various causes correct themselves automatically in a short time, but the point is that the time has not been reduced enough to make for that reliability that is necessary to a flier.

Every slight turn of the machine disturbs the compass card, which takes some time to come to rest again. While that time is elapsing the airman is in danger of being led into serious error.

Of the thousands of inventions relating to the war which have been filed in the patent offices of the Allied countries in the last three years many have been for compasses for airplanes. The points aimed at particularly have been the elimination of errors that result from tilting and banking. The problem here is complex and has been studied for years, as the troubles worried users of compasses long before airplanes came into the world.

The military value of a perfect compass for an airplane would be great. With such an invention flights on cloudy days would be comparatively safe and aviators could reach predetermined objectives without much regard to land bearings. At present, when he cannot see land or anything else, the airman practically has to feel his way to a large extent.

BREAKING A STRIKE.

Incident of Gen. Funston's Trip to the Yukon.

In 1893 Frederick Funston set out for Alaska on a commission to collect botanical specimens. To-day the trail over Chilkoot Pass is familiar, but at that time it was known only to Indian guides and a few daring miners who had followed its devious ways. Funston with two companions went up the pass and over to the Yukon. One incident of the trip he describes in his own picturesque language as follows:

The Indians carried the loads while we dragged the empty sleds. The snow fell incessantly for five days, and it lay along our route from five to fifty feet deep. Day after day we wallowed and struggled on as we worked our way gradually upward to the summit of the range. One cheerful little diversion occurred on the second day. The low-browed, chief packer, who seemed to have charge of the other Indians, threw his load into the snow and announced that unless their pay was materially increased he and the other packers would get themselves back to the village, and thus leave us in a pretty pickle.

My temper had been at white heat all day, and without thinking what might be the consequences of such a move I shoved the muzzle of a cocked rifle into the face of the Advisory Committee of that strike, and the way the Most Serene Grand Master of the Amalgamated Order of Chilkoot Salmon Bitters resoundingly his sack of beans and tugged along through the broad expanse of the beautiful snow shows that it is sometimes a good thing for every well-regulated family to have a gun in the house.

Not Always.

"Talk is always cheap," said the Wise One.

"Except," returned the Mutt, "when you talk on the long-distance telephone."

CENTRAL SPAN OF QUEBEC BRIDGE BOLTED INTO PLACE

Successful Accomplishment of Vast Engineering Feat Gives Canada Largest Structure of Its Class in the World.

A despatch from Quebec says:—The steel structure of the greatest cantilever bridge ever designed was completed at 3.28 p.m. on Thursday when the big central span of the Quebec bridge was bolted into position. After 11 years of work and two accidents, which cost the lives of 78 men, the bridge is practically finished, but it will be some months yet before it can be run across it. It will be about three years before the final touch is put to the structure, which has yet to be painted at a cost of \$35,000. The bridge, which is 3,239 feet in length, cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000,000 to build, and the total weight of the steel structure is 180,000,000 pounds. Work was begun in 1906, and the engineers at that time planned to throw out the two great cantilever arms until they met 150 feet above the water in midstream. In 1907, when the

south cantilever arm was all but completed it collapsed, precipitating more than 100 men into the river. Of these, 70 lost their lives. The bridge was then redesigned and the engineers determined to avoid the menace of collapse from cantilever arms of such great length by building the central span on pontoons, floating it into position and hoisting it to its place. Last year the attempt to hoist the central span ended disastrously, when the lifting apparatus broke. This accident cost the lives of eight more men. The pinning up of the central span to the hangers that are to permanently support it marks the successful accomplishment of an engineering feat without equal in the annals of cantilever bridge building, and gives to Canada the credit of possessing a structure the largest of its class in the world.



Gen. Sir Douglas Haig Telling Lloyd George of Progress.

This remarkable group photographed on the front in France shows several of the mightiest men of Great Britain and France. In the group are from left to right: Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions; Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces, operating in France, and the man who is directing the great drive in Flanders; Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne; and Lloyd George, the British Premier, who is the directing genius of the British Empire in the war. General Sir Douglas Haig is shown telling Lloyd George of the progress of the war, and from the expression on his face and his gesture it can be gained that he is speaking most optimistically. Marshal Joffre is ready to affirm any of the British General's assertions, for Joffre is perhaps better acquainted than any of the French and British officers with the strategic moves planned and being carried out at the present moment.

CHINA OFFERS 300,000 SOLDIERS

Would Send Troops to France if Desired.

A despatch from Peking says:—An announcement is made in Government circles that the Chinese Cabinet, provided the Entente powers approved, is willing to send 300,000 soldiers to France in compliance with the French request. An appeal has been made to the United States to aid China, as the Entente allied powers were helped, financially, to equip her troops. A despatch from Tokio says:—The Chinese Government has sounded Japan on the proposed despatch of Chinese troops to Europe and the indications are that Japan will offer no opposition to such action on the part of China. Commenting on the advocacy abroad of Japan's participation in the land fighting, the semi-official Times declares that as Japan is not directly menaced by Germany no sufficient reason exists to send troops and the allies should be satisfied with Japan's naval and other assistance.

DOZEN BRITISH SHIPS SAVED BY THE SMOKE-BOX SYSTEM

A despatch from London says:—The Press Association hears on high naval authority that the new defensive measures against submarine warfare are meeting with success, justifying the hope of a further reduction in the losses, and says it can be stated on official authority that the results of the methods adopted in the past month give cause for growing confidence. According to an Admiralty statement dozens of ships have been saved by the smoke-box system, which the Admiralty during the past few months has supplied a majority of British merchantmen.

CHECK TO BE PUT ON POTATO PRICE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A check is to be put on the speculator in potatoes. The Food Controller announces steps to prevent inflation of prices. From information obtained through the Fruit and Vegetables Committee, the Food Controller considers that in Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and other centres in Ontario and Quebec the price of Ontario and Quebec potatoes to the consumer should be about \$1.25 per bag of 90 lbs. There appears to be an ample supply now assured to meet a largely increased consumption, which will doubtless follow a drop in prices.

COAL DEALERS WARNED ABOUT RAISING PRICE

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The office of the Dominion Fuel Controller on Friday repeats the warning to coal dealers throughout the country that objection will be taken to any advance in the price of coal being made without notification first being sent to the Fuel Controller. The view of the Fuel Controller is that the coal dealers had a liberal profit last summer, sufficiently so to enable them to continue the present prices into the winter, and give the smaller users of coal the same price, notwithstanding any increase that the mines may make at this time.

LOTS OF CRUDE OIL FOR U. S. AND ALIENS

A despatch from Atlantic City, N.J., says:—There is not the slightest danger of a deficiency in the supply either of crude oil or its products, kerosene and gasoline, for the use of the United States or its allies in the war, in the opinion of A. C. Bedford, of New York, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Mr. Bedford expressed that conviction in an address he delivered here before the War Convention of the American Chamber of Commerce.

BIG INCREASE IN CANADA'S TRADE

Total For First Five Months of Fiscal Year \$1,128,274,119.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Trade figures for August and the first five months of the present fiscal year, made public by Hon. J. D. Reid, show that Canada's great trade expansion continues unabated. Last fiscal year Canada's trade aggregated two billion dollars, but at the present rate the trade for the present fiscal year should be at least five hundred million more than last year's great record. For the first five months of the previous fiscal year our total trade was \$768,635,214, while for the corresponding period this year it is \$1,128,274,119. The trade balance in our favor for the first five months of the present fiscal year is \$180,000,000. The total imports for August amounted to \$91,931,000, as against \$72,331,014 for August last year. For the five months of the present fiscal year, ending with August, our total imports were valued at \$474,031,859, and for the same period last year \$322,198,881. With this increase in our import trade has come a corresponding increase in revenue for August of \$3,075,000, and for the five months, \$17,540,000.

The export trade shows a corresponding increase of \$96,832,161 in August last year to \$152,563,845 during the corresponding month this year. For five months our export trade totalled \$672,022,649, an increase of \$217,291,385 over the same period last year. Fisheries show an increase for the month of \$200,000 in export, animals and the produce \$8,000,000, agricultural products \$25,000,000 and manufactures \$27,000,000. There was a slight decrease in exports of minerals, and \$2,000,000 decrease in products of the forests.

GERMANS USE FLAMING BULLETS

New Kind of Frightfulness Sets Men's Clothing on Fire.

British Headquarters in France, Sept. 23.—It is reported that the British battalions which captured Shrewsbury forest and Bulgar wood, to the east of the former place, in Thursday's drive, experienced a new kind of German frightfulness. The advancing troops are said to have been fired on with "flaming bullets." These bullets set the men's clothing afire, and in several instances, according to the account received here, wounded men had to be rolled in the mud by their comrades to extinguish the flames.

MORE POSITIONS TAKEN BY BRITISH

Consolidated New Gains and Captured 3,243 Prisoners.

London, Sept. 23.—British troops, after repulsing a German attack north-east of Langemarck, in Flanders, early to-day, attacked in turn and captured additional defences from the Germans as well as a number of prisoners. The official report from British headquarters in France tonight adds that on the rest of the Ypres fighting area the British are consolidating their new positions. So far in the recent operations there the British have captured 3,243 prisoners.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS ON RIGA FRONT

A despatch from Petrograd says:—The Russians on Wednesday took the Riga front with great losses to the invaders, according to the statement issued by the Russian War Office. The Rumanians were compelled to abandon enemy positions that they had occupied in the region of Oca.

PLOTS UNCOVERED BY UNITED STATES

Incredible Story of German Conspiracies Involves New York Judge.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The most startling revelation of German intrigue in the United States that has been made since the war began, implicating well-known men who claim American citizenship and involving a Supreme Court justice in New York City, was made last night by the Government committee of Public Information. "In the form of letters, telegrams, notations, checkbooks, receipts, ledgers, cash books, cipher codes, lists of spies and other memoranda," the committee says, "were found indications—in some instances of the vaguest nature, in others of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German Imperial Government, through its representatives in a then friendly nation, was concerned with: "Violation of the laws of the United States. "Destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas. "Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain. "Fomenting ill-feeling against the United States in Mexico. "Subornation of American writers and lecturers. "Financing of propaganda. "Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau. "Subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of stirring labor trouble in munition plants. "The bomb industry and other related activities."

CHINESE ARMY FOR FRANCE

Trial Division of 24,000 Soldiers Will Reach Front by January 1st.

A despatch from Peking says:—The President and the Cabinet have agreed to the plan of sending a trial division of 24,000 Chinese soldiers to France, if money, equipment and shipping are available. The Entente allies have approved the proposition, and France is eager to receive the contingent. The Chinese probably could reach France by January 1. An abundant number of fairly trained soldiers is immediately available for the expedition.

OLD MEN AND BOYS SEIZED IN BELGIUM

Havre, Sept. 23.—The German military authorities at Bruges, Belgium, are conscripting forcibly all the boys and men of that city between the ages of 14 and 60 to work in munition factories and shipyards. The rich and poor, the shopkeepers and workmen, all are being taken, only the school teachers, doctors and priests escaping. The Germans virtually conducted raids in the city, according to reports received here, seizing men in their homes, in the streets and in all public places. The Provincial Committee has been ordered by the Germans to release 75 per cent of its staff. Bruges is the capital of the Province of West Flanders, lying 55 miles north-west of Brussels and 14 miles east of Ostend. The population in 1914 was about 58,000.

GEN. HAIG'S NEW OFFENSIVE IS BIGGEST IN RECENT MONTHS

Marked Success Attended Advance of British Troops in Crucial Sector Between Ypres-Roulers Railway and Hollebeke.

A despatch from the British Armies in France and Belgium says:—The British at daybreak on Thursday launched a heavy offensive against the German defences along the Ypres salient along an extended front, which has its centre around Inverness Coppe, and astride the Ypres-Menin road, a little south-east of Hogge. From the first moment of going over the top the assault proceeded with marked success, especially in the crucial sector between the Ypres-Roulers railway and Hollebeke, where the British early in the day had forced their way forward over marshy ground and through woods filled with machine-guns to a considerable depth, and were continuing the bitter fight in the neighborhood of the famous Inverness Coppe, Nun's Wood and Glencorse Wood, where much blood has been shed since the allies began the Battle of Flanders on July 31.

Thursday's attack was another fine success for British arms. Our troops penetrated to a depth of a mile, which is a wonderful achievement, considering the ground advanced over. The troops reached the Sennebeke-Ghelvelt line, and also advanced beyond the central parallel of Polygon Wood. We are now bombarding the Germans, who are massed for a counter-attack. It is believed that the number of prisoners will reach four figures.

Every shell-hole yielded about a dozen prisoners, sometimes surrendering without resistance and sometimes fighting stubbornly. In one instance the inmates of a semi-concealed crater held up our troops for some time by bombing. In other instances the enemy came out with fixed bayonets, as the barrage crept towards them.

A despatch from London says:—The number of German prisoners taken by the British in Thursday's fighting on the Belgian front now exceeds 3,000, according to the British War Office statement. The British repulsed several strong counter-attacks of the enemy, who suffered exceptionally heavy losses.

British Headquarters in France says:—German officers taken prisoner in Menin road battle were impressed greatly with the magnitude of the British success, and have expressed keen dissatisfaction with their own higher command. They freely admit the great efficiency of the British artillery preparation before the attack and characterize as awful those tremendous barrages which swept over the German territory ahead of the assaulting troops. The vast number of German bodies which lie in the muddy shell holes within the territory traversed by the British and the devastation wrought by the big guns give added strength to their testimony.

Markets of the World

Toronto, Sept. 23.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20, No. 21, No. 22, No. 23, No. 24, No. 25, No. 26, No. 27, No. 28, No. 29, No. 30, No. 31, No. 32, No. 33, No. 34, No. 35, No. 36, No. 37, No. 38, No. 39, No. 40, No. 41, No. 42, No. 43, No. 44, No. 45, No. 46, No. 47, No. 48, No. 49, No. 50, No. 51, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 55, No. 56, No. 57, No. 58, No. 59, No. 60, No. 61, No. 62, No. 63, No. 64, No. 65, No. 66, No. 67, No. 68, No. 69, No. 70, No. 71, No. 72, No. 73, No. 74, No. 75, No. 76, No. 77, No. 78, No. 79, No. 80, No. 81, No. 82, No. 83, No. 84, No. 85, No. 86, No. 87, No. 88, No. 89, No. 90, No. 91, No. 92, No. 93, No. 94, No. 95, No. 96, No. 97, No. 98, No. 99, No. 100.

Choice, \$14.50 to \$18.25; Spring lambs, \$15.75; hog, fat and wild, \$11.50 to \$18.00; off cars, \$17.75; do. f.o.b., \$15.50.

Montreal, Sept. 23.—Choice steers, \$10.50; good, \$9.75 to \$10; lower grades, \$8.75 to \$9.50; butchers' cows, \$10 to \$12.50; bulls, \$7.25 to \$9.00; canning bullocks, \$6 to \$6.25; cows, \$5 to \$5.25; Ontario lambs, \$14.75 to \$15.25; Quebec lambs, \$12.50 to \$14.50; sheep, \$8.50 to \$10; choice milk-fed calves, \$14 to \$15; lower grades, \$9 to \$13; selected hogs, \$17.50 to \$18.

Wheat—No. 1, new, \$1.18 to \$1.20, according to freight outside. No. 2, \$1.17 to \$1.19, according to freight outside. No. 3, \$1.15 to \$1.17, according to freight outside. No. 4, \$1.13 to \$1.15, according to freight outside. No. 5, \$1.11 to \$1.13, according to freight outside. No. 6, \$1.09 to \$1.11, according to freight outside. No. 7, \$1.07 to \$1.09, according to freight outside. No. 8, \$1.05 to \$1.07, according to freight outside. No. 9, \$1.03 to \$1.05, according to freight outside. No. 10, \$1.01 to \$1.03, according to freight outside. No. 11, \$0.99 to \$1.01, according to freight outside. No. 12, \$0.97 to \$0.99, according to freight outside. No. 13, \$0.95 to \$0.97, according to freight outside. No. 14, \$0.93 to \$0.95, according to freight outside. No. 15, \$0.91 to \$0.93, according to freight outside. No. 16, \$0.89 to \$0.91, according to freight outside. No. 17, \$0.87 to \$0.89, according to freight outside. No. 18, \$0.85 to \$0.87, according to freight outside. No. 19, \$0.83 to \$0.85, according to freight outside. No. 20, \$0.81 to \$0.83, according to freight outside. No. 21, \$0.79 to \$0.81, according to freight outside. No. 22, \$0.77 to \$0.79, according to freight outside. No. 23, \$0.75 to \$0.77, according to freight outside. No. 24, \$0.73 to \$0.75, according to freight outside. No. 25, \$0.71 to \$0.73, according to freight outside. No. 26, \$0.69 to \$0.71, according to freight outside. No. 27, \$0.67 to \$0.69, according to freight outside. No. 28, \$0.65 to \$0.67, according to freight outside. No. 29, \$0.63 to \$0.65, according to freight outside. No. 30, \$0.61 to \$0.63, according to freight outside. No. 31, \$0.59 to \$0.61, according to freight outside. No. 32, \$0.57 to \$0.59, according to freight outside. No. 33, \$0.55 to \$0.57, according to freight outside. No. 34, \$0.53 to \$0.55, according to freight outside. No. 35, \$0.51 to \$0.53, according to freight outside. No. 36, \$0.49 to \$0.51, according to freight outside. No. 37, \$0.47 to \$0.49, according to freight outside. No. 38, \$0.45 to \$0.47, according to freight outside. No. 39, \$0.43 to \$0.45, according to freight outside. No. 40, \$0.41 to \$0.43, according to freight outside. No. 41, \$0.39 to \$0.41, according to freight outside. No. 42, \$0.37 to \$0.39, according to freight outside. No. 43, \$0.35 to \$0.37, according to freight outside. No. 44, \$0.33 to \$0.35, according to freight outside. No. 45, \$0.31 to \$0.33, according to freight outside. No. 46, \$0.29 to \$0.31, according to freight outside. No. 47, \$0.27 to \$0.29, according to freight outside. No. 48, \$0.25 to \$0.27, according to freight outside. No. 49, \$0.23 to \$0.25, according to freight outside. No. 50, \$0.21 to \$0.23, according to freight outside. No. 51, \$0.19 to \$0.21, according to freight outside. No. 52, \$0.17 to \$0.19, according to freight outside. No. 53, \$0.15 to \$0.17, according to freight outside. No. 54, \$0.13 to \$0.15, according to freight outside. No. 55, \$0.11 to \$0.13, according to freight outside. No. 56, \$0.09 to \$0.11, according to freight outside. No. 57, \$0.07 to \$0.09, according to freight outside. No. 58, \$0.05 to \$0.07, according to freight outside. No. 59, \$0.03 to \$0.05, according to freight outside. No. 60, \$0.01 to \$0.03, according to freight outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in lots, \$11.50; 2nd do., \$11.00; 3rd do., \$10.50; 4th do., \$10.00; 5th do., \$9.50; 6th do., \$9.00; 7th do., \$8.50; 8th do., \$8.00; 9th do., \$7.50; 10th do., \$7.00; 11th do., \$6.50; 12th do., \$6.00; 13th do., \$5.50; 14th do., \$5.00; 15th do., \$4.50; 16th do., \$4.00; 17th do., \$3.50; 18th do., \$3.00; 19th do., \$2.50; 20th do., \$2.00; 21st do., \$1.50; 22nd do., \$1.00; 23rd do., \$0.50; 24th do., \$0.00.

Country Produce—Wholesale Butter—Creamery, solids, per lb., 39 to 39c; prints, per lb., 39 to 40c; daisies, per lb., 33 to 34c; breakfast bacon, per lb., 40 to 41c; Eggs—Per doz., 40 to 41c. Wholesalers are selling to the retail trade at the following prices: Butter—Milkmaid, per lb., 39c; Bluebird, per lb., 38c; Eagle, per lb., 37c; Lion, per lb., 36c; Sun, per lb., 35c; White Star, per lb., 34c; Blue Bird, per lb., 33c; Lion, per lb., 32c; Sun, per lb., 31c; White Star, per lb., 30c; Blue Bird, per lb., 29c; Lion, per lb., 28c; Sun, per lb., 27c; White Star, per lb., 26c; Blue Bird, per lb., 25c; Lion, per lb., 24c; Sun, per lb., 23c; White Star, per lb., 22c; Blue Bird, per lb., 21c; Lion, per lb., 20c; Sun, per lb., 19c; White Star, per lb., 18c; Blue Bird, per lb., 17c; Lion, per lb., 16c; Sun, per lb., 15c; White Star, per lb., 14c; Blue Bird, per lb., 13c; Lion, per lb., 12c; Sun, per lb., 11c; White Star, per lb., 10c; Blue Bird, per lb., 9c; Lion, per lb., 8c; Sun, per lb., 7c; White Star, per lb., 6c; Blue Bird, per lb., 5c; Lion, per lb., 4c; Sun, per lb., 3c; White Star, per lb., 2c; Blue Bird, per lb., 1c; Lion, per lb., 0c; Sun, per lb., 0c.

Provisions—Wholesale Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 30 to 31c; do. heavy, 26 to 27c; cooked, 41 to 42c; corned beef, 27 to 28c; breakfast bacon, 35 to 40c; backs, plain, 35 to 35c; boneless, 35 to 40c; Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 27 to 27c; clear bellies, 26 to 27c; Corned beef—Medium, 26 to 27c; extra, 26 to 27c; Compound, 26 to 27c; selected, 41 to 42c; No. 1 stock, 43 to 44c; No. 2 stock, 40 to 41c; Potatoes—Per bag, car lots, \$1.50 to \$1.58.

Montreal Markets Montreal, Sept. 23.—Oats—Canadian Western, No. 1, 74c; No. 2, 74c; No. 3, 74c; No. 4, 74c; No. 5, 74c; No. 6, 74c; No. 7, 74c; No. 8, 74c; No. 9, 74c; No. 10, 74c; No. 11, 74c; No. 12, 74c; No. 13, 74c; No. 14, 74c; No. 15, 74c; No. 16, 74c; No. 17, 74c; No. 18, 74c; No. 19, 74c; No. 20, 74c; No. 21, 74c; No. 22, 74c; No. 23, 74c; No. 24, 74c; No. 25, 74c; No. 26, 74c; No. 27, 74c; No. 28, 74c; No. 29, 74c; No. 30, 74c; No. 31, 74c; No. 32, 74c; No. 33, 74c; No. 34, 74c; No. 35, 74c; No. 36, 74c; No. 37, 74c; No. 38, 74c; No. 39, 74c; No. 40, 74c; No. 41, 74c; No. 42, 74c; No. 43, 74c; No. 44, 74c; No. 45, 74c; No. 46, 74c; No. 47, 74c; No. 48, 74c; No. 49, 74c; No. 50, 74c; No. 51, 74c; No. 52, 74c; No. 53, 74c; No. 54, 74c; No. 55, 74c; No. 56, 74c; No. 57, 74c; No. 58, 74c; No. 59, 74c; No. 60, 74c; No. 61, 74c; No. 62, 74c; No. 63, 74c; No. 64, 74c; No. 65, 74c; No. 66, 74c; No. 67, 74c; No. 68, 74c; No. 69, 74c; No. 70, 74c; No. 71, 74c; No. 72, 74c; No. 73, 74c; No. 74, 74c; No. 75, 74c; No. 76, 74c; No. 77, 74c; No. 78, 74c; No. 79, 74c; No. 80, 74c; No. 81, 74c; No. 82, 74c; No. 83, 74c; No. 84, 74c; No. 85, 74c; No. 86, 74c; No. 87, 74c; No. 88, 74c; No. 89, 74c; No. 90, 74c; No. 91, 74c; No. 92, 74c; No. 93, 74c; No. 94, 74c; No. 95, 74c; No. 96, 74c; No. 97, 74c; No. 98, 74c; No. 99, 74c; No. 100, 74c.

Argentina to Declare War and Send Troops to France A despatch from Buenos Ayres says:—The Chamber of Deputies late on Friday postponed discussion until tomorrow of the crisis with Germany caused by the unfriendly action of Count von Luxburg, the dismissed German minister. This postponement was taken after receipt of a statement from Foreign Minister Pueyrredon that the Government has received information which he will present to the Congress tomorrow. After a meeting of the Ministry on Friday afternoon it was announced that the Government was prepared to take grave and rapid measures in view of certain new developments. A high Government official declared that these measures probably would include an immediate declaration of war against Germany, to be followed by the despatch of troops to Europe.

Rumanian Soldiers' Wounds Dressed with Sawdust A despatch from Washington says:—Rumania is so short of medical supplies that wounds of her soldiers are being dressed with sawdust, says a cablegram received here from the American Red Cross Commission to Rumania. The cablegram adds that the Rumanian railroad system is badly crippled, and that there is urgent need for ambulance transport, with drivers and mechanics.

CANADIANS CONSOLIDATING GAINS

Road and Railway Maintenance Men at Work East of Ypres.

Canadian Headquarters in France, Sept. 23.—Occasional attempts to raid our outposts, sharply repulsed, are the only evidence of enemy infantry activity on this front. The use of gas shells in considerable numbers is another device of the Germans which requires constant vigilance at night on the part of the men in our trenches.

There has been a marked renewal of the enemy activity during the past few days. This seems to be associated with the increase in his long-range shelling of the back areas and the counter-battery work.

While the Canadians had no part in winning Thursday's victory in the region east of Ypres, where for many months in 1915 and 1916 they kept the flag flying under most difficult conditions, they are doing their full part in the consolidation of the ground won. As at Messines, part of the road and railway maintenance under fire is undertaken by companies of Canadians who have remained in the Ypres region ever since 1915.

COSTA RICA BREAKS WITH TEUTONS

A despatch from San Jose, Costa Rica, says:—The Costa Rican Government by an official act on Friday afternoon severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Passports were handed to the diplomatic and consular representatives of Germany here and the Costa Rican legation and Consuls in Germany were recalled. The people and the newspapers strongly approved of the Government's action.

A despatch from San Jose said that diplomatic relations between Costa Rica and Germany were considered severed because President Tinoco had discovered that German residents there had joined with the followers of former President Gonzales in conspiring against the Government.

ARGENTINA POSTPONES BREAK WITH GERMANY

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, Sept. 23.—Just as the Argentine Chamber of Deputies was preparing to vote on the question of breaking diplomatic relations with Germany, an official communication was received from the Berlin Foreign Office. The note disapproved of the idea expressed by Count von Luxburg, the German Minister here, regarding Germany's "cruiser warfare." The word "cruiser" leaves some doubt as to whether or not Germany intends to modify her submarine campaign. However, a declaration of war by Argentina on Germany has been postponed.

ITALIANS GAIN ON JULIAN FRONT

Rome, Sept. 23.—Gen. Cadorna's forces made progress last night at several points on the Julian battlefield. In the Bainsizza Plateau, the Austrians, after a violent artillery preparation, repeatedly attacked the Italian positions in the region of Kal and west of Volnik, but were repulsed.

TRY PAINTING YOUR SHOES

Black Paint is Said to Preserve Shoe Leather Almost Indefinitely.

Big inventions sometimes come by accident, and leather men are to-day experimenting to prove the claims of the employee of a Chicago automobile factory that ordinary black paint, properly applied, will preserve shoe leather almost indefinitely. The automobile man, driven by the advancing prices of the neighborhood cobbler, was mending the uppers of his shoes at home one evening. When he was done he scraped an accumulation of black paint off the soles. He was astonished to find that the leather underneath the paint showed no signs of wear. Constant walking over the beamed drying-room floor, he found, had worked the paint clear through the soles.

Numerous tests since have apparently demonstrated that when ordinary black paint (hard finish), such as may be had from any local dealer, is applied to sole leather certain changes take place.

The first coat soaks into the fibers, or pores. This process requires at least two days.

Then a second liberally laid on and allowed to remain the same length of time forms a thick film.

A third coat gums the surface, and a final one will harden perfectly in four days. The cost of this initial treatment does not exceed 25 cents, and the shoes, whether new or old, is claimed, have a well-prepared pair of soles. The hot sidewalks of summer will only bake the preparation on still harder. If the paint is thoroughly dried it cannot come off on rugs or carpets.

The secret of the treatment seems to lie in the thorough drying of each layer.

MORE WASTED THAN WOULD FEED ARMY

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The enormous wastage in food throughout the Dominion is indicated in statistics compiled by the Food Controller. It is estimated that, owing to carelessness and inefficiency, there is wasted in garbage every year food to the value of \$56,000,000, or about 87 per head of the total population.

By complete national organization and rigid economy, it is thought, the cost of living can be reduced by five cents per day for each individual. Counting in the elimination of garbage waste, this would mean an annual saving of \$25.55 per head, or a national grand total saving of \$204,400,000, enough to feed an army of one million men for a year.

The estimated preventable waste in garbage alone is more than sufficient to feed all Canada's soldiers overseas. Were one million Canadian families to save one slice of bread per week there would be a weekly saving of 71,250 one-pound loaves—enough to feed 3 1-3 divisions of soldiers for

LENS GARRISON EAGER TO EVACUATE THE CITY

A despatch from Canadian Army Headquarters in France says:—Pressure upon the defences of Lens is unrelenting. Posts have again been pushed out into "No Man's Land" in the region south-east of St. Laurent. The Germans are being literally squeezed out of Lens, and prisoners declare the garrison would welcome the order to evacuate. Enemy orders are still to hold on at all costs; but there is reason to believe the cost is becoming too great, since the occupation by us of the northern suburbs permits the projection of gas into the town from the north as well as from the south and west.

BLOCKADE MEASURES WILL BE MORE RIGID

A despatch from London says:—Lord Robert Cecil, British Minister of Blockade, and Albert Mathy, under-secretary of the French Foreign Office in charge of blockade matters, had a conference here with the object of gaining closer co-operation from the United States in a policy which aims at exercising more rigid pressure on the enemy. This policy will be carried out without interference with the economic condition of neutral countries.

REFUSE SAFE CONDUCT FOR GERMAN DIPLOMAT

A despatch from London says:—It is learned that Great Britain does not at present intend to approve any application for a safe conduct for Count von Luxburg, the German Minister to Argentina, whose passports have been handed to him by the Argentine Government.

4,900 BRITISH KILLED IN ONE WEEK

A despatch from London says:—Casualties in the British ranks reported for the week ending Sept. 15 follow: Killed or died of wounds, 155 officers and 4,765 men; officers wounded or missing, 431, and men wounded or missing, 21,843.

There Are Reasons Why Our Customers Are Buying Well Ahead at This Store

We are selling many lines at less than today's wholesale price.

We took a daring chance months ago and bought for a year ahead or more. Notwithstanding the fact that all lines of goods are becoming scarce and prices are rapidly climbing, we're in the fortunate position of having heavy reserve stocks to draw from without depending upon buying at today's price and in so many cases finding that the most wantable and desirable goods are all cleared out.

This store is featuring "Rogers" Coats for Ladies.

Coats with a reputation for Style and Fit.

We're selling these classy garments at \$2.50 to 5.00 less than city prices. Compare our values in handsome Coats at \$12.50, 15.00, 16.50, 18.50, 21.00 and 23.50.

Buy Underwear now for early Fall. Watson's celebrated lines for Ladies—35c, 50c, 65c, 70c and \$1.00—with a wide range of different qualities at these prices.

A large stock of Watson's make of Underwear for Misses and Children, 25c to 75c.

Why be satisfied with ordinary clothing when for about same price at this store you can get fitted out with 20th Century Suits, properly tailored, bench made.

We anticipated an increased demand for better garments and larger selections, and bought heavily. It was no mistake. Today people are buying freely and express their entire satisfaction at getting such good goods at such moderate prices.

Splendid, serviceable Men's Suits at \$12.50, 15.00 and 16.50.

More dressy Suits at \$17.50, 20.00, 22.50 and 25.00.

Young Men's First Long Pant Suits. Cut in a style to give that youthful appearance. Pinch back or corset-fitting shape, sizes 33 to 37. Prices, \$12.50 to 17.50.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

Get your Heavy Working Shoes now and have them seasoned before wet weather.

We're heavily stocked with most serviceable Shoes for heavy wear.

Long Boots for ditchers at a saving of \$2.00 on today's regular price.

Men's Heavy Shoes at \$2.25, 2.75, 3.00 and 3.75.

Boys' and Girls' Serviceable School Shoes

Solid soles; light, comfortable uppers; nicely shaped. \$1.50 to 3.00.

Men's and Boys' New Fall Hats and Caps

including the new wide brim Hats in new green, taupe, African brown, navy and black. \$2.00, 2.50, and 3.00.

A great selection of Caps, from 50c to \$1.50, in the new shape for this fall.

We keep our customers posted as to future prices.

Hundreds have benefited by our advice during the last two years. We can assure you with every confidence that prices as high as they may seem today, will be very much higher as the season advances. Our stock, the heaviest we ever had, offers an excellent opportunity to early buyers to place now their winter's stocks, saving anywhere from 10 to 25 per cent.

Ample Stocks of heavy, wide Flannelettes, Military Flannel and Cottons, for soldiers' supplies and Red Cross use. A wide range of best Pure Wool Yarns.

October Magazines Now Here.

Something About Hoover, An American Whose Name Interests the Canadian

STRANGE to say, Herbert Clark Hoover is little known. That is, while the whole world has heard of him, and while a very large part of the world admires, respects, and honors him because of his masterly administration of Belgian relief, comparatively few know anything of the past of the man, or of his struggles and successes in private life.

He is a native of West Branch, Ia., in which place his boyhood was spent. He had none of the advantages which the sons of people in easy circumstances may enjoy. His parents were poor Quakers, and the first great fact to present itself to the consciousness of Herbert Hoover was that he must "get out and make his own way." But he had one possession of which he could not be deprived by poverty or by any other circumstance within the domain of his own effort and control. This was an aspiration to succeed in the world. His bent was toward engineering, an inclination developed by reading of the achievements of John Hays Hammond and others who had won eminence and position in the field of mining engineering. He longed, like these, to do big things in many lands.



HERBERT CLARK HOOVER

and he realized that the first thing he must do was to get an education, at any cost of personal exertion and individual sacrifice.

To get an education involved getting money, and the getting of money involved earning it in any honorable way that might present itself. It is related to his credit that, while studying engineering in Leland Stanford Junior University, he worked as a laundry agent and took on other jobs equally lowly. All this, however, he had fully discounted. He worked, or what he had to do, so long as it was toward the attainment of his legitimate principal object. As usual in such cases, he made his way through college creditably, and from this point onward his progress was not only remarkable but exceptional.

The sketch of his career which is oftenest consulted is necessarily so compressed and condensed as to be little more than the recital of a string of bone-dry facts punctuated with dates. He is appointed to geological surveys in Arkansas, and in the Sierra Nevada; he is made assistant manager of the Carlsberg mines of New Mexico; he becomes engineer of the Morning Star mine in California; he goes on, holding higher and higher positions, gaining steadily in reputation until we find him filling the post of engineer of the Imperial Bureau of Mines in China. Then the details merge almost into the romantic, for the little barefoot Iowa boy becomes in succession the trusted consulting engineer of mining corporations in different parts of the world, the authorized representative of a hundred millions of capital, director of properties almost beyond price, and the employer of 50,000 men. He is brought to London for consultation by the heads of international enterprises. He is looked up to as a potential Cecil Rhodes. He is accorded distinction as one of the big men of the world. He is consulted by cabinets. He is put at the head of the greatest philanthropic undertaking of modern times, if not of all times.

One of the circumstances that have escaped the scrutiny of his biographers, or that have been ignored by them as unessential or uninteresting, is the fact that, while engaged in analyzing, assaying, and estimating mineral deposits of priceless value, while negotiating with world capitalists, while managing huge properties, while submerged, as it were, in the material and the practical, in the technical and the scientific, this big, brawny, bustling business man, close-etched with his wife, Lou Henry Hoover, like himself an A. B. of Stanford, is engaged upon a translation, compilation, and elucidation of "Georgius Agricola De Re Metallica," founded upon the first Latin edition of 1536, a monumental technical work published by the Mining Magazine, Salisbury House, London, 1912. This is not a performance to be dealt with in passing, but rather as one to be referred to for the purpose of indicating, in some measure, the real stature of the man.

In the absence of nitrogen plants make no appreciable growth.

WEALTH OF FRANCE Little Outward Display, but There's Plenty of Riches.

It has long been known to the economist and statistician that France is the richest country in Europe playing billiards. They appear to realize that fact because in France there is little outward display of wealth.

To assign the inhabitants of a town a provincial town the other was a five places in the scale of wealth one must have a very keen insight into French social manners and customs. The accumulation of riches does not draw in its train all those differences in the way of life, in dress and social position which we are wont to associate with it in other countries.

One may go into the principal cafe of a French town and watch two men playing billiards. They appear to be on a footing of perfect familiarity one toward another. There would be no way of telling that one man was living on an income of \$20,000 a year and that the other was a druggist barely able to meet his current expenses. Americans stopping at a Parisian pension and paying perhaps \$1.50 a day apiece for room and meals, sit at the same table with a French family, presumably that of a clerk. They are amazed to learn that the head of the family is a cabinet minister.

When he has laid by a "pile," which the Englishman or American would consider ample to justify him in taking a house in the suburbs, "climbing" in society and retiring from business, the Frenchman still clings to his job. His everyday expenses are very probably less, he has as a rule far heavier drains on his purse. Each of his daughters will claim a handsome dowry if she is to be married well, and all these dowries must be paid without impoverishing the business.

This system of interwoven family and business arrangements naturally is associated with the closeness of the ties of French families. A man and wife would as soon think of deserting each other as of deserting their "in-laws."

In no country is the passion for hoarding money developed to such a degree as it is in France. The bounds of praiseworthy thrift and economy are too often left behind and the passion for saving grows into miserly avarice. But pauperism has been reduced to the lowest possible minimum in France.

Most of the tradesmen have two or three lines of financial defence behind which to retire in case of business reverses. Small trading leaves no room for sacrifice. A man and wife would as soon think of deserting each other as of deserting their "in-laws."

England's Naval Genies.

Sir Eric Geddes (he was knighted last year) is only forty-one years old, and is the ablest administrator in the British Empire. Mr. Winston Churchill is a brilliant parliamentarian and writer, but he was a failure in naval management at the opening of the war. Sir Edward Carson is a great lawyer and politician, but not an executive. Geddes, as a boy in India, decided that he wanted to be an engineer and run railroads. He came to the United States and spent some years in practical railroad work. Twenty years ago, when he was only a twenty-one year old, he went back to India, where his rise in railroad administration was marvelous. Later on he became a railroad manager in England, and at the outset of the war he handled troops and supplies both in England and in France, and Kitchener learned to rely absolutely upon his efficiency. He went to the aid of the French government when the railroad situation needed straightening-out after the battle of the Somme. Then he became Sir Douglas Haig's director-general of transportation. He more than anyone else developed the business of munition production in England. Two or three months ago Sir Edward Carson needed him at the Admiralty, and he was given a temporary rank of Vice-Admiral with the title of Commander-in-Chief. This young railroad man of American training has now the titles of major-general and vice-admiral, besides having been knighted by the King. Geddes has the reputation of being a genius for cutting through obstacles and getting things done. Everybody co-operates with him wherever he goes.—From "The Progress of the World," in the American Review of Reviews.

Persian Cookery.

Cookery among the well-to-do classes in Persia is extravagant—partly because they are lavishly hospitable, partly because all household servants are fed from the leavings of the master's table. A favorite dish is the following: Small pieces of lamb of the size of a walnut are skewered on a slender rod of iron; two pieces of lean and a piece of the delicate fat of the huge tail of the Oriental sheep are put on alternately, a soupcon of garlic or onion is added, and the kabab is tossed over a fierce fire and handed hot; it is eaten with a little salt and a squeeze of lemon. Pillaws are merely boiled meat, venison, or fowls, smothered in mountains of rice. This rice is delicately boiled, and a little clarified butter is added. They chicken, quails, pigeons, doves, and young partridges are handed hot, on the spit itself, to each guest.

Wants Labor Law. General Candido Aguilar, Governor of Vera Cruz, has offered a prize of 2,000 pesos to the person who shall submit before next October a proposal for a labor law which shall best meet the requirements of the State.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT BUILDING, 100 Main Street, Ontario. Subscription—To addresses in Canada and all points in the British Empire, per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance. The Transcript has a large and constantly growing circulation. A limited amount of advertising will be accepted at moderate rates. Prices on application. JON FAIRBANKS—The Jobbing Department has superior equipment for turning out promptly books, pamphlets, circulars, posters, blank forms, programmes, cards, envelopes, office and wedding stationery, etc. Address all communications and make remittances payable to A. E. SUTHERLAND.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917

Food Service Pledge Card.

Following is the Pledge Card housewives will be asked to sign:—"Realizing the gravity of the food situation and knowing that Great Britain and our Allies look to Canada to help shatter Germany's threat of starvation, "I pledge myself and my household to carry out conscientiously the advice and directions of the Food Controller that requisite foodstuffs may be released for export to the Canadian Divisions, the British Forces and people and the Allied armies and nations."

To inform every housekeeper of the need for economical management a Food Service Pledge will be submitted to her with the request that she sign it and observe the requirements. With the pledge will be delivered a display card for the front window, announcing that the household is co-operating with the Food Controller as a patriotic duty in perilous times. It should be clearly understood that Mr. Hanna does not ask the people to eat less than they need. He merely requests that they consume palatable and nutritious substitutes for certain primary commodities in which there is an acute shortage. Mr. Hanna's requests, made through the columns of the newspapers and backed by action on the part of the local auxiliaries, are reasonable, and the good housewives may be depended upon to pledge themselves to see that the pledge is fulfilled.

Dates of Fall Fairs.

- Alisa Craig Oct. 5
- Alvinston Oct. 9 and 10
- Blenheim Oct. 4 and 5
- Delaware Oct. 10
- Dresden Sept. 27 and 28
- Florence Oct. 4 and 5
- Forest Sept. 29 and 30
- Highgate Oct. 12 and 13
- Leamington Oct. 3
- Melbourne Oct. 2
- Moraviantown Oct. 10
- Mount Brydges Oct. 5
- Ridgeway Oct. 8-10
- Rodney Oct. 1 and 2
- Thamesville Oct. 2 and 3
- Windsor Oct. 2 and 3
- Windsor Sept. 24-27
- Wyoming Oct. 4 and 5

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.

Reading.

Senior Fourth Class—	80
Lloyd Farrell	80
Sarah Mitchell	79
Marion Copeland	78
R. D. McDonald	78
Hazel McAlpine	74
Frances Sutherland	74
Jessie Currie	73
Jean Irwin	70
Jean McEachren	69
Leaie Reeves	67
Junior Fourth Class—	71
Sadie Young	70
Gladya Bechill	70
Albert Anderson	65
Clifford Ewing	61
D. A. Weaver	60
Cecil McAlpine	60
Senior Third Class—	85
John Simpson	85
Gladya Eddie	81
Margaret McDonald	81
Florence McEachren	78
Arlie Parrott	78
Muriel Weekes	75
Nuala Stuart	74
Leaie Reeves	68
Ethel George	68
Angus Dalgety	60
John Hillman	60
Flarence Leitch	57
Willie Stinson	55
Junior Third Class—	85
Lynn Wehlann	85
Mariner McCracken	82
Mabel Wright	81
Sherman McAlpine	80
Jessie Wilson	80
Willette Wehlann	77
Florence Sillett	75
William Moss	73
Emma Reyecraft	70
Janet Scott	67
Alexander Sutherland	66
Winnie Sillett	65
May McIntosh	63
Mary Quick	61
Pat Curry	60
Willie Diamond	58
Joe Grant	57
Charlie Strachan	54
Harry Knox	50
Senior Second Class—	85
Isabel McCracken	85
Evelyn Allen	83
Verna Stevenson	82
Vada Wehlann	80
Eleanor Sutherland	80
Willie Anderson	77
Daisy Dorman	72
Wilfred Haggith	70
Duncan Scott	68
Clifford Stinson	67
Elizabeth Simpson	65
Grey Doull	58
Thelma McCaffrey	57
Martin Abbott	55
Charles Davenport	50
Glen Allen	47
Jim Donaldson	47
Scott Irwin	45
George Minns	43
Junior Second Class—	95
Fred McRae	95
Mae Dorman	90
Garnet Ewing	80
Donna McAlpine	75
Delbert Hicks	75
Daisy McCracken	73
Ida Irwin	70
Margaret Smith	70
Dorothy Dean	70
Miriam Oley	68
Irene McCaffrey	63
Billie Doull	63
Florence McCracken	60
Marjorie McLarty	60
Mildred Anderson	58
Gordon Stevenson	55
Glen Abbott	50

Margaret Strachan	48
Laura Reyecraft	45
Winifred Snelgrove	45
Gordon McDonald	42

First Class—	85
Alma Cushman	85
Charles George	80
Vera McCaffrey	70
Katie McCracken	70
Fred George	68
Albert Diamond	68
Gordon Doull	65
Bessie McKellar	60
Jean Irwin	55
Frank Hillman	50
Tom Hillman	48

Primary Room—Spelling.	98
First Class—	98
Eliza McDonald, hon.	98
Ethel McAlpine, hon.	98
Harold Wilson, hon.	94
Stanley Abbott, hon.	94
George McEachren, hon.	94
Kathleen Wilson	90
Margaret McLachlan	84
Gordon Ramsay	78

A Class—	100
Willie Ramsay, hon.	100
Helen Clark, hon.	94
Sidney Ewing, hon.	92
Lou Reyecraft	88
Nelson Reyecraft	86
Angus Ramsay	85
Bert Diamond	85
Campbell Miller	80
Alvin Hagarty	50
Lillian Dorman	absent
B Class—	20
Florence Hills, hon.	20
Jean Grover, hon.	20
Irene Squire, hon.	20
Merna Stewart, hon.	20
Beta Cushman, hon.	20
Morna Scott, hon.	18
Evelyn Wilbur	15
Carrie Smith	5

Motor and Marketing.

When the automobile was a novelty there was a sort of feud between motorists and farmers, who complained that their horses were frightened and that they would be driven off the roads. Today the farmers themselves are among the largest users of cars, and the motor truck is taking the place of the horse and wagon for carrying farm products to market. Direct trading between farmers and consumers is thus stimulated.

Another development is the motorist going to the country to buy his supplies. A market has been established at Unionville with that trade in view. Farmers living along the Hamilton-Toronto highway are putting booths in front of their farms, where motorists can buy vegetables and fruit fresh from the soil and take them home. All this means a revolution in marketing and also a change in the conditions of country life.

This Up-to-Date Range

has a ventilated oven with walls of nickelled steel that roasts and bakes to a turn. The glass door enables you to watch the baking and the thermometer shows exact temperature. Our free booklet describes many other special features. Write for it.

McClary's
PANDORA RANGE
LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
ST. JOHN N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY
SASKATOON EDMONTON
For Sale by James Wright & Son

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

A VALUABLE FEATURE OF A JOINT ACCOUNT opened with the Merchants Bank of Canada in the names of two persons is that if one dies the family funds are not tied up just when they are likely to be most needed. The survivor can withdraw the money without delay or formality. Think it over—then open a Joint Account.

GLENCOE BRANCH J. A. McKELLAR, Manager
Branches at Alvinston, Watford, Bothwell, Newbury, West Lorne and Muirkirk.

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

Exact Copy of Wrapper.

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized \$25,000,000
Capital Paid-up 12,911,700
Reserve Funds 13,471,700
Total Assets 295,000,000

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

415 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

WESTERN
Business College

The Largest and Most Influential Commercial School in Western Ontario. FREE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT—You prepare—we place you in DETROIT, WINDSOR, Walkerville, Ford, or Ojibway. Three to five calls daily, or over 1,000 positions during the past year. Salaries—girls—\$10.00 to \$15.00; boys, \$12.00 to \$15.00 weekly to start. DETROIT is our large market for Office Help. Modern Equipment. Experienced teachers, fine college premises. Write for catalog. Mail Courses. Auditorium Bldg., Ouellette Ave. I. S. McALLUM, Prin. P. O. Box 56, Windsor, Ont. Accountant.

DON'T MISS THE BIG SHOE SALE

Ladies' High Cut Vici Kid Shoe, regular \$10.00, for \$5.98.
Ladies' Gun Metal High Top Shoe with high heel, sizes 3, 3 1/2 and 4, regular \$11.00, for \$6.49.
Men's Elk Bench-made Shoe, regular \$7.50, for \$5.98.
Heavy Working Shoe for Men, regular \$6.00, for \$3.98.
Men's Gunmetal Shoe, regular \$5.50, for \$3.98.

BOYS! BOYS! BOYS!
Heavy School Shoe for Boys, regular \$4.25 and \$4.50, for \$2.98.
Boys' Gun Metal Shoe, regular \$5.00, for \$3.49.

MODERN SHOE STORE

Main Street, Glencoe Phone 103

FELT HATS for Winter at opening this week

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS
SYMES STREET, GLENCOE Phone 25
Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Main Line.
Eastbound—No. 12, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 3:25 a. m.; No. 14, express, local points to London, 5:10 p. m.; No. 18, Eastern Flyer, for Toronto, Montreal and St. Paul, 10:10 p. m.; No. 19, local mail and express, 12:40 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 6:20 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9:31 p. m.; Nos. 16, 17 and 18, Sundays included.

LOCAL.

Melbourne Fair next Tuesday.
The moon gets full twice this month. Naughty moon!
An evening service will be held in Appin Presbyterian church next Sunday.
The regular monthly meeting of the town council will be held next Monday evening.
Next Sunday is "Go to Church Sunday" in Glencoe. The services will be of a specially interesting character.
Ekfrid township tax rate for 1917 has been fixed at twelve mills on the dollar for all purposes, the same as last year.
School fairs will be held at Newbury on Friday, Sept. 28; at Appin Saturday, Oct. 6, and at Wardsville Tuesday, Oct. 9.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Eastbound—No. 68, daily, 12:30 p. m.; No. 67, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Westbound—No. 63, for Windsor, daily, 4:30 a. m.; No. 61, for London and East, 8 a. m.; Sunday, 9:30 a. m.; No. 65, daily, 8:15 p. m.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Round trip tickets to certain points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta via North Bay, Cochrane and Transcontinental Route, or via Chicago and St. Paul, on sale each Tuesday until Oct. 30th, inclusive, at low fares.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Another letter from Dan McArthur will appear in the Transcript next week. The annual rally of the Glencoe Red Cross Society will be held in the council chamber this (Thursday) evening. All the ladies of the town are urged to be present.

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 Fleischmann's Yeast. Also our Buns, Cakes and Pastry, fresh every day. Have our wagon call.
J. A. McLachlan
GLENCOE

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

Miss Ida Smith is visiting at Cayuga.
Finlay Smith is at Stevensville as relieving telegraph operator.
Miss Wright of Strathroy is visiting her brother, Reeve A. J. Wright.
Mrs. G. H. Singleton of London is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLachlan.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Innes and grandson Kenneth Innes, spent last week in Midway.
Mrs. Neil Leitch of Strathroy visited friends and relatives in Glencoe and vicinity this week.
Miss Helen Hurst of Edmonton is spending a few weeks with friends in Glencoe and vicinity.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Somerville and little daughter of Chatham spent the week-end with relatives in Glencoe.
Robert Morrison has returned to Detroit after visiting his uncle, George McGill, and was accompanied home by Geo. McGill.
Mrs. James Thomson of Strathroy and Miss Alma Thomson of the John Hopkin's Hospital, Baltimore, are visiting Mrs. Rose Stuart.
Mrs. Robert Plaine of Euphrasia returned home on Tuesday after spending three weeks with Mr. Plaine's sister, Mrs. H. Graves, Mount Brydges.
T. B. Gardiner, relieving agent, of St. Thomas is in charge of the Grand Bank and Washab station at Glencoe. It is noted in the absence of his holidays of Mr. Smith.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Clannahan and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Smith left on Monday for their annual convention of railway ticket agents to be held this year in Montreal with side trips to Quebec and Ottawa.
J. C. Elliott, M. P. P., returned from a trip to the West on Sunday evening. Speaking generally of the West, he says that while crops in some districts are light this year, conditions on the whole will make this one of the best seasons yet had.

CAIRO.

On Monday evening, 17th inst., previous to her departure for Regina, Sask., Miss Ida Smith was entertained at the home of her sister, Mrs. W. H. McKewen, where a number of her friends arranged to meet. An address was read by Miss Jean Barron and the presentation made of a beautiful casserole by Miss Ida Burr.
A meeting called by H. S. Bilton, president of the school fair, was held in the town hall Tuesday evening to arrange matters.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Allen called on their way home to Sarnia, having motored to Ingersoll and return.
Mrs. J. E. Culliver of Detroit spent Thursday and Friday among friends here.
Mr. and Mrs. Payne and family of Chatham visited at the home of her brother, O. Gage.
Mrs. Will Fraser of Walkerville arrived here from her former home at Stratford for a brief visit.

Kilmartin.

Dan Secord left on Tuesday to join U. S. regulars overseas serving in the Peace River district, occupied the pulpit in Burns' church on Sunday.
Mrs. Hugh Munroe is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Douglas, at Walkerville.
Miss Mary McAlpine of Dutton is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Donald McGregor.
On the evening prior to his leaving for Blenheim, Rev. Dr. Smith, who has been pastor of Burns' church here for the past four and a-half years, was presented with a purse of \$100 by the congregation. The presentation took place in the church. There was a very large gathering on the occasion, with addresses and a short musical program.
Fire which for a time threatened to destroy several cars in Dent's garage at Bothwell was caused by a boy throwing a lighted match into a dish of gasoline.
Like to "the shadow of a rock in a weary land" is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil to all those who suffer pain. It holds out hope to everyone and realizes it by stilling suffering everywhere. It is a liniment that has the blessings of half a continent. It is on sale everywhere and can be found wherever enquired for.

SPECIAL NOTICES

See Mayhew's change of adv.
Marriage licenses issued by D. H. McRae, Strathburn.
Onions and cabbages for sale at the Squire's garden, Main street south, at Redpath granulated sugar 90 per bag this week at Keith's Cash Store.
For sale—an "Oak Heater" stove, burns either coal or wood. Apply to E. Gale.
1916 Ford touring car for sale, in fine condition.—Stanley Humphreys, Glencoe, 84.
Quantity of barn or shed timber for sale, 6x8 to 8x8, can cut to order.—W. R. Stevenson, Appin.
Lost—between Battle Hill and Glencoe, a pair of glasses. Finder please return to J. D. McRae, North Glencoe, 84.
Special bargains in shoes, also arch supports for tired feet. Repairing a specialty.—Sixsmith & Co.
Desirable home on Victoria street, south, to rent or for sale. Apply to W. G. Thomson, route 1, Glencoe, 84-1.
Cream room four-year-old cow, stray in Canadian yard in Glencoe Tuesday night. Please notify David Squire, Glencoe.
Flour and feed for sale at North Glencoe warehouse. Bring your own wheat and get highest market price. Should be sent to J. D. McRae, 81st.
For sale, rent—splendid stock and grain farm, 100 acres; good buildings, etc.; abundance of water. Price moderate. Fall possession.—Victor Jermy, R. R. No. 3, Glencoe.
Receiving each day this week large shipments of Niagara grown Crawford peaches, same as W. A. Currie handled for years, at right prices, at D. R. McLaughlin's custom and egg store. Eggs taken as cash.
Glencoe's cheapest and best store Friday and Saturday—cheese 27c lb., white wine and cider vinegar 35c gal., choice bacon 57c, big sale small hams, molasses 90c gal. The best of food at great reduction; groceries, like cut; fruit, biscuits, etc. Your store—your prices. Highest price in cash and trade for eggs.—W. T. Jelly.
Choice butter at Mayhew's.

AUCTION SALES

At Melbourne, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1917, at 1:30 o'clock sharp—1 mare, 6 years old, general purpose; 1 mare, 4 years old, by International; 1 work mare, 9 years old; 1 rubber-tired buggy, nearly new; 1 Brantford buggy, new; 1 McLaughlin buggy, nearly new; 3 cutters, nearly new; 1 second-hand cutter, plan body; 2 second-hand buggies; 1 light wagon; 1 one-horse sleigh, nearly new; 1 Massey-Harris grain binder; 1 Frost & Wood grain binder; 1 cream separator, used 1 year; Capital; 1 McLaughlin cutter, new; 1 Keystone truck for binder; 1 coal or wood range, 1 coal or wood heater, 1 New Perfection oil stove, 1 oak bedroom suite, 1 iron bed, 1 couch, 1 quarter-cut oak china cabinet, 2 trunks, 1 refrigerator, 1 kitchen table, 2 rolls of linoleum, containing 4 square yards each, and other articles too numerous to mention. McKenzie, Wellman & proprietors; L. L. McTaggart, auctioneer.
Miller's Worm Powders do not need the after-help of castor oil or any purgative to complete their thoroughness, because they are thorough in themselves. Good food, and they will be found palatable by all children; will end the worm trouble by making the stomach and bowels untenable to the parasites. And not only this, but the powders will be certain to exert most beneficial influences in the digestive organs.

WE WANT NOW

A reliable Agent in Middlesex County to sell Pelham's Peerless Fruit and Ornamental Trees during fall and winter months. Good pay, exclusive territory, for selling equipment. We want now for agency terms to:
PELHAM NURSERY CO.
TORONTO, ONT.
N. R.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of nursery stock.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY LONDON

Three More New Professors, Equal to Any in Canada.
Students can now obtain as good an education in Arts and Medicine at the Western as anywhere.
President:
E. E. BRAITHWAITE, M.A., Ph.D.
CHANTRY FARM
Can spare a few Good Shorthorn Females
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

Village of Glencoe.

Notice is hereby given that a court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Land Act, by His Honour the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex at the Town Hall, Glencoe, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1917, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to hear and determine charge \$5; notices of attachments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 10 per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.
Notice is hereby given that a court will be held, pursuant to the Ontario Land Act, by His Honour the Judge of the County Court of the County of Middlesex at the Town Hall, Glencoe, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1917, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to hear and determine charge \$5; notices of attachments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 10 per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.
CHAS. MONROE, Clerk of Glencoe.

First Call to the Colors.

The first call to the colors in excepted during the first week in October. When the proclamation is issued, those between the ages mentioned will ipso facto become soldiers. Those who do not report for duty or who do not secure an exemption certificate, will go in the category of deserter.
It is proposed from the 100,000 selected to pick 25,000 and place them in training at once so that by November they should be under arms. The rest will be given leave of absence and called up in groups of 10,000 as required or as conditions permit.
The reports which are being received here do not indicate any difficulty whatever in enforcing the selective law. In every respect the men enrolled under the act will be treated the same and entitled to the same official status and recognition as if they had enlisted voluntarily.
Forty per cent. of the automobiles sold thus far this year in the United States have been bought by farmers.
By a vote of 110 to 13 West Lorne has decided to loan Toronto parties \$5,000 to start a textile factory in that village.
No surgical operation is necessary in removing corns if Holloway's Corn Cure be used.

HOW MANY GERMAN U-BOATS?

Conservative Estimate About 150—Travel in Fours.
At the outbreak of the war Germany had in commission or building between thirty and forty submarines. Since that time it is estimated that she has probably built more than 200 new boats, possibly 250, certainly not 300.
Count von Bulow recently claimed that Germany had 220 submarine units in service. This is undoubtedly the counsel of high hope rather than fact. The submarine has not a long life, and in the beginning at least, merely in their manoeuvring, the submarine met with many disasters. It is not improbable that since the war at least 100 and possibly 150 German U-boats have been accounted for—a few captured, a considerable number sunk by mine, net or accident, or scrapped.
So, at a conservative estimate, it is probable that Germany has not many more than 150 submarines in service, and the number may be actually less. But, on the other hand, these boats are larger, stronger, and increasingly more effective than those which have been put out of business. No one, perhaps, outside of Germany has any reliable knowledge as to just how fast new boats are being turned out. It is almost certain that it is not less than one fine new submarine per week, and it might easily be two per week; or from fifty to a hundred per year.
Many fantastic stories have been about as to the enormous size of these new vessels—5,000 tons or more—all most certainly myths. No U-boat has been captured or seen near enough to be measured, but more than about 1,200 tons submerged displacement. But these boats are triumphs of mechanical engineering. It is known that one of them has done a 4,000-mile journey without outside aid, and it has been stated that some of them have remained as long as forty days on the seas without reporting at any base.
The submarines counted as in service only about one-third that number can be kept on the fighting line. Another third is going and coming—a trip that requires five days or more each way—and another third is laid up for repairs. So that probably there are never more than from fifty to seventy submarines in action at any one time.
While in many cases they hunt alone, it is increasingly evident that their main fighting strategy is now in fours, cruising in a diamond formation, the forward boat being always wholly a scout boat, the two fighting boats at either side of the diamond, and the mother boat or supply boat in the rear. The diamond is about eight miles on the edge, and the boats keep in communication with each other either by very weak wireless or by heliograph or flash.

RAILROADS IN BAD SHAPE.

A well-informed neutral observer writes that traveling on a German passenger train nowadays is by no means a pleasure. "The carriages vie with each other in dirtiness and bad repair. Everything indicates neglect. This is not surprising, for the demands made on the German railways are enormous. Almost everywhere in the territory occupied by the Central Powers in the Balkans German locomotives are used, and the material are exclusively employed. They have to be content in the Fatherland with old rolling stock which was already set aside for less exacting work. The coaches are pretty well played out, and one is often surprised that a rickety carriage does not suddenly fall to pieces."
Side by side with the defective and inadequate rolling stock goes another great difficulty due to the lack of grease and train oil for lubricating purposes. The substitutes which must be employed are of very inferior quality, and do harm to the rolling stock. The number of women guards increases steadily. In very many cases they are badly acquainted with their duties and have no better assets to give than "Es tut mir leid, mein Herr; fahren Sie selbst zum ersten Mal" ("I'm sorry, sir; it's the first time I've done this journey myself). One sees women employed on railways not only as guards, as formerly, but as brakemen and artisans.

The Making of Big Guns.

"No fewer than one hundred and seventeen miles of steel wire are weighed thirteen and a half tons," says a writer in The Millgate Monthly. "In appearance this wire, which is of the same quality as piano-wire, resembles tape; it is one-quarter of an inch wide and one-tenth of an inch thick. It is tested to a breaking strength of one hundred and ten tons. The wire unwinds from a reel as the gunbarrel revolves, and a tension of about fifty tons to the square inch ensures mechanical accuracy in wrapping it round the gun. Various parts of the gun receive different thicknesses of wire. At the breech of a twelve-inch gun, where the chief strain comes, there are ninety-two layers, which give a thickness of nine and a half inches of wire, but at the muzzle there are only fourteen layers. Over the wire the gunmakers shrink on steel rings at white heat. When they cool they contract and grip with immense force. The rifling of the barrel is an automatic process—an example of wonderful mechanical ingenuity. When the gun is finished experts test the accuracy of the rifling with plastic putty-percha."

The Congo.

The Congo is the most wonderful system of waterway on the face of the globe. It has twice the extent of the navigable waters of the Mississippi and its tributaries and three times its population. Professor Dupont, once director of the Museum of Natural History at Brussels, said that its fertile valleys were destined to be the granary of the world. India-rubber, gums, ivory, dyestuffs, silver, lead, iron, coffee, and palm-oil are there in immense quantities.

AUTOINTOXICATION OR SELF-POISONING

The Dangerous Condition Which Produces Many Well Known Diseases.
HOW TO GUARD AGAINST THIS TROUBLE

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" — The Wonderful Fruit Medicine — will Protect You

Autointoxication means self-poisoning, caused by continuous or partial constipation, or insufficient action of the bowels.
Instead of the refuse matter passing daily from the body, it is absorbed by the blood. As a result, the Kidneys and Skin are overworked, in their efforts to rid the blood of this poisoning.
Poisoning of the blood in this way often causes Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Disturbed Stomach. It may produce Headaches and Sleeplessness. It may irritate the Kidneys and bring on Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Gout, and Rheumatic Pains. It is the chief cause of Eczema — and keeps the whole system unhealthy by the constant absorption into the blood of this refuse matter.
"Fruit-a-tives" will always cure Auto-intoxication or self-poisoning — as "Fruit-a-tives" acts gently on bowels, kidneys and skin, strengthens the bowels and tones up the nervous system.
50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

LOCAL AGENT WANTED

for Glencoe and District to sell for "The Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries"

Splendid list of stock for Fall planting 1917 and spring planting 1918, including many new varieties which we alone control.
Send for new illustrated catalogue, also Agent's proposition. Handsome free outfit; exclusive territory; liberal commissions.

STONE & WELLINGTON

The Fonthill Nurseries (Established 1887)
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Plumbing, Furnace-work, Roofing, Eavetrouting, Repairing, etc., done by a Practical Mechanic.

J. M. Anderson

Tinsmith Plumber
Administrator's Notice.
In the Matter of the Estate of Jane McIntyre, late of the Township of Metcalfe, in the County of Middlesex, Unmarried Woman, Deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Ontario 1894, Chapter 121, Section 56, and amending Acts, that all persons having claims against the estate of the said Jane McIntyre, late of the Township of Metcalfe, in the County of Middlesex, deceased, who died on or about the 15th day of October, A. D. 1916, are required to send by post, prepaid, or to deliver on or before the 15th day of October, A. D. 1917, to the undersigned Solicitors for Original Campbell McIntyre, Administrators of the estate of the said deceased, their names, addresses and descriptions, and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.
And notice is hereby further given that on and after the said 15th day of October, A. D. 1917, the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have had notice.
ROSS & BIXEL,
Strathroy, Ont.,
Solicitors for Administrator.
Dated this 19th day of September, 1917.

McAlpine Bros.

Flour and Feed COAL
All kinds of Grain bought. See us before selling.

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Furniture Dealers Funeral Directors
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Farm Crop Queries



Conducted by Professor Henry G. Bell

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

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

WINTER WHEAT POINTERS

Ontario farmers at this time are busy with their preparations for the winter wheat areas. They are taking special care to give the ground the very best preparation, since winter wheat this year means money. Prices are high and there seems every indication that they will remain so. In fact, wheat prices have but a very few times surpassed that obtained at the present time. The United States has just harvested a moderately large crop and the government is calling for an increase of over 30% of the crop produced in 1917. Uncle Sam aims at over a billion bushels of wheat this coming year.

Now, there are ways and means by which the average farmer can increase both his wheat and his net profits. Be sure to see that the seed-bed has very thorough preparation. A rough, lumpy seed-bed is a sure sign of a poor crop and the government is calling for an increase of over 30% of the crop produced in 1917. Uncle Sam aims at over a billion bushels of wheat this coming year.

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Winter wheat cannot grow in a pool of water. It is to face the rigors of a rather severe winter. Hence hard drainage conditions tend to retard its development and subsequently weak, ill-nourished wheat makes an unsuccessful attempt to face the severity of the Canadian winter. It will be of little avail to seed winter wheat in ground that is poorly drained. Use well-drained ground so that the plant may have suitable growing conditions. Volume have been written about the best varieties of wheat. The Canadian farmer is fortunate in that he can refer to his provincial or Dominion tests. On both the experimental fields of Ontario Agricultural College and the Dominion experimental farms, leading varieties of wheat are carefully tested year by year. Only those with superior value are retained. After these have been carefully studied, recommendations are made on the basis of the results obtained. For Ontario the following varieties have been found to give good results: Banatka, American Banner, Imperial Amber, Yarrosal, Crimian Red. The first variety of wheat is especially good milling wheat, since it is hard and flinty and makes strong flour. Most farmers know that Dawson's Golden Chaff is one of the good varieties. This is a heavy yielder, but produces a rather soft grain.

There is something beside variety, however. All cows are not record-breakers. There are some that give ten, twelve and fifteen thousand pounds of milk in a year, and then again there are some that do not give enough milk to pay their board and are an actual expense to the farmer. To counter-balance this, there are a few that produce extraordinary high milking records, upwards of twenty thousand pounds or over a year. These are very valuable and their calves are eagerly sought as breeding stock. It is just the same story with wheat. Just because a sample of wheat is of a particular variety is no criterion that it is of first-class quality. You should use a fanning mill to sift out the small and shriveled grain, because inferior plants take up soil room, absorb moisture, consume plant-food and fall to return the good results obtained from superior seed. If you have time, by all means test the vitality of the seed, that is, count out

100 wheat seeds. Place them between two blotters and keep them near the stove. In about four or five days the wheat should have sprouted sufficiently for you to count the number that are going to grow. If you find that the wheat sprouts but 80%, increase your quantity 20%, if you expect to get a normal stand. Most farmers have wheat drills, but many good farmers have to rely upon sowing the winter wheat on the harrowed ground and then covering it by harrowing and rolling. If such is the case, be sure to take care that the seed is thoroughly covered. There should be very little difficulty this year as to the seed sprouting after it is planted, because the land has been blessed with seasonable showers. In preparing the seed-bed, be very careful to avoid using sprouted seed. In sown seed the little green covering is broken. If seed has been sprouted and the sprout has been broken off, there is little likelihood that it would produce a good, healthy plant. You took good care to feed up the young calf or the young pigs early in the spring, because you determined to have strong, vigorous stock. The same care should be taken in the feeding of the wheat crop. If best results are to be obtained. Many farmers are interested in fertilizers this year, but unfortunately do not all understand what fertilizers are, or how they should be used. Fertilizers are carriers of plant-food in such form that the plant-food quickly dissolves in the soil moisture and can be used by the crop. Now, some of the elements of the milk which the calf drank went to building its flesh. Other food in the milk went to building the bone of the animal. It is somewhat similar in the food of the plant. So that the farmer may know the relative amount of plant-grower, plant-ripening and plant-strengthening that the fertilizer carries, the Dominion Government in 1909 decreed that this should be stated on the bags in which the fertilizers are sold, and that the analysis should be guaranteed. Now, the farmer reads that the fertilizer contains 2 to 4% nitrogen, we shall say. That means that the mixture contains 40 to 80 lbs. of that kind of plant-food, which causes the wheat plant to grow rapidly. Manure contains a shovelful at a time over into another place, in order to thoroughly incorporate the manure with the soil. All weeds and other vegetable debris from the garden should be thrown into the pile. There is nothing better for this purpose than leaves. Do not burn leaves that fall in the autumn; rake them into a pile and permit them to decay, as they make a splendid fertilizer. If a neighbor wishes to dispose of leaves and trim to dump them on your compost pile. Maple leaves make fine material for the compost heap. Pile them up and let them rot over winter and they will be ready for use as manure in the spring. A little lime spread after the leaves have been turned under will be sufficient to neutralize the soil. Oak leaves are more acid and a proportionately larger quantity of lime will be required. Proper gardening requires a long period of preparation. Now is the time to begin preparations for another year.

A man without a plan is like a ship without a rudder. We are all in the habit of condemning the man who has some sin of which we are not guilty, but may be the reason we are not guilty of his particular sin is because it does not appeal to us so strongly as some other do. We all have weaknesses, and what appeals to you might not tempt me. Instead of condemning our neighbor let us look to some of our own defects and see how far from perfection we may be.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID

For POULTRY, GAME, EGGS & FEATHERS
Please write for particulars.
P. FOULKE & CO.,
30 Bonsecours Market, Montreal

of the ton is made up of the carriers of these various plant-foods.

Fertilizers will not supply humus, as manure does. They induce rapid root growth and consequently add to the humus of the soil, in so far as they produce this result, but they are not essentially a source of humus. They should be used then intelligently, knowing that they are concentrated plant-food.

Fertilizers may be new to some Ontario farmers, but they are not new in their use in wheat-growing sections. England has been using immense quantities of fertilizers for nearly 100 years. So have the eastern provinces of our country and the eastern states of our neighbors to the South. The State of Ohio, which produces large quantities of winter wheat, makes wide use of fertilizers. Prof. Thorne, Director of Ohio Agricultural Experimental Station, has recently pointed out that if the farmers in the county where the experiment station is located followed the fertilizer practices of the station, they would have increased their wheat yields 14 bushels per acre. It is not a question of theory, it is a point already demonstrated. Ohio Experiment Station has increased its wheat yields from 12 to 14 bushels per acre by proper fertilization; Indiana, 11.6 bushels; and Missouri, from 4 to 10 bushels where careful tests have been carried out. If such an increase can be accomplished on the Ontario farms this year, the farmers of the province can take great advantage of the high prices which must prevail this coming year.

Compost.

Well rotted manure or other organic matter is known as "compost," or when mixed with soil as "composted soil." This last is invaluable for use in greenhouses, hotbeds and cold frames where a rich soil is necessary in order to give quick action. The compost is mainly used for top dressing a growing crop, for fertilizing the soil in seed beds and for mown hills. If it has not already been done, measures should be taken by the gardener who contemplates growing vegetables under glass next spring to provide himself with a pile of composted soil. Composted soil is prepared by making a long flat topped pile of alternate layers of manure and grass sods turned upside down, or if this cannot be had use earth. The sides of the pile should be made as nearly perpendicular as possible and the top flattened to permit of the rains soaking in. It is well to build the pile in a shady place and, if the water is available, to give an occasional good soaking. After the pile has been built and has been allowed to settle for a couple of weeks it should then be spaded over; that is, throwing the entire pile a shovelful at a time over into another place, in order to thoroughly incorporate the manure with the soil. All weeds and other vegetable debris from the garden should be thrown into the pile. There is nothing better for this purpose than leaves. Do not burn leaves that fall in the autumn; rake them into a pile and permit them to decay, as they make a splendid fertilizer. If a neighbor wishes to dispose of leaves and trim to dump them on your compost pile. Maple leaves make fine material for the compost heap. Pile them up and let them rot over winter and they will be ready for use as manure in the spring. A little lime spread after the leaves have been turned under will be sufficient to neutralize the soil. Oak leaves are more acid and a proportionately larger quantity of lime will be required. Proper gardening requires a long period of preparation. Now is the time to begin preparations for another year.

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Hoops

Even though the hog furnishes the most meat for a given amount of feed and will produce it in the quickest time, it is pointed out that this meat should be produced mainly from food waste and not from good grain that would furnish food directly to man.

The great economy in pork production comes from the fact that pigs furnish a food by-product from these wastes and do not need the high-grade feeds that beef cattle must have. Wastes on farms and in the towns make good hog feed; by-products from canneries, bakeries, fisheries, packing plants and the like can be utilized as hog feed and to better economic advantage than in any other way. Dairy wastes are particularly valuable as hog feed and promote rapid growth with a good money return for every gallon fed.

The farm orchard furnishes large quantities of wind-fallen or defective fruit, which is relished by hogs, and is beneficial if fed in small quantities frequently, and not all at one feed. Garden wastes, tops of vegetables, culls of all sorts, even weeds, are readily eaten, and such as may not be eaten will be worked over, going into the bedding and adding to the manure. Kitchen wastes are an excellent source of food for hogs, but should be kept at a minimum, because practically all food prepared for man's use should be eaten by him.

Do not feed the dairy herd as a herd, for cows differ in their food requirements just as human beings do. By feeding all cows in the herd alike, some are sure not to get enough for the greatest profit and others will get more than they can use to advantage. Cows need much water and should be induced to drink two or three times a day if possible. The average milk cow requires nearly 10 gallons of water a day and more than two-thirds of that must come as drink and the balance from water in the food. Always provide clean fresh water.

Salt should be supplied at the rate of five to seven ounces a week, given as often as twice during the week. Dues need much water and should be induced to drink two or three times a day if possible. The average milk cow requires nearly 10 gallons of water a day and more than two-thirds of that must come as drink and the balance from water in the food. Always provide clean fresh water.

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THE WAR SPIRIT.

The sights and sounds of summer nights
Have changed; the steely stars
Are glinting bayonets around
The crimson flag of Mars.
The bullfrogs in the reedy pond
Are pounding the big bassdrums.
The fireflies in the dewy fields
Behold! are bursting bombs.

The cricket on the fife,
Along the misty hill
The waving branches simulate
A regiment at drill,
Soft bandages as white as snow
The garden-spiders spin,
The katydid has turned her tune,
And now command, "Fall in!"
—Minna Irving.

Destroying Poison Ivy.
Poison ivy will not be killed by a single cutting, as new shoots or suckers are persistently sent up from the root stocks. The root stocks must be exhausted by destroying the foliage as fast as it appears, either by repeated mowing or by spraying with a strong salt brine made at the rate of three pounds of common salt per gallon of water. If the weed it cut or sprayed in June and the treatment repeated about three times at intervals of ten days or two weeks the root stocks will become exhausted and die. Arsenite of soda (a violent poison), one-quarter pound per gallon of water, or crude oil may be substituted for the salt spray. Spraying does not affect the roots directly, but is simply equivalent to cutting. However, there is the advantage that one need not come into actual contact with the plant.

Your Problems

Mothers and daughters of all ages are cordially invited to write to this department. Initials only will be published with each question and its answer as a means of identification, but full name and address must be given in each letter. Write on one side of paper only. Answers will be mailed direct if stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed. Address all correspondence for this department to Mrs. Helen Law, 233 Woodbine Ave., Toronto.

Mother:—Here is a sample day's diet for a three-year-old child. Breakfast, scraped fresh apple or orange juice, strained oatmeal and top milk, milk to drink. Morning lunch, milk, biscuit. Dinner, poached egg, tender vegetable put through sieve, stale bread and butter, corn starch pudding, milk to drink. Supper, rice and top milk, seedless jam sandwiches, milk to drink.

School Girl:—Try the following games at the party for your school friends:—

Hands and feet guessing—To play this game divide the party into two bands. One is sent out of the room, the other stays in it. Place a screen (one of the folding kind) in front of an open door. The members of the band that has been sent out of the room then walk past the open door behind the screen holding up one of their hands as they pass. The members of the band left in the room must then guess whose hand it is. For every hand guessed correctly a point is scored for the band. After all of one side has shown a hand it is the turn of the other side to go out and do the same. The side scoring the most points in the end wins.

Obstacle Race—There is plenty of laughter in this game. Those who do not know it are sent out of the room and let in one by one. The boy or girl who is called in is shown two or three small objects, such as a footstool, a vase, milk bottle, etc., that have been placed in a line on the floor. The order is, "walk blindfolded past these objects without touching them." The player is accordingly blindfolded, but before the hazardous trip is begun all the obstacles are removed. The boy or girl will pick steps very carefully, trying to sidestep what is really not there at all. At the end of the game, when all the players who have been tricked except the last one whose turn it then is are present, there a very great deal of merriment.

Craps rolls followed out and filled with chopped meat or fish; season with a little salad dressing; a peach and an apple.

Cold slices of meat loaf, soda crackers, buttered; stewed fruit put in a little jar with screw-top, and a piece of ginger-bread.

Baked-beans sandwiches, orange and a couple of pieces of candy.

Hard boiled eggs, rye bread and fruit.

Minced-beef sandwiches, apple sauce (in jars) and cake.

Honey and nut bran muffins are a valuable addition to the lunch box. Here is the recipe: ½ cup honey, 1 cup flour, from ¼ to ½ teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon salt, 2 cups bran, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1½ cups milk, ¾ cup finely chopped English walnuts. Sift together the flour, soda and salt, and mix them with the bran. Add the other ingredients and bake for 25 or 30 minutes in a hot oven in gem tins. This will make about 20 muffins.

Teasing a baby to make it laugh is a crying shame.

"Gladness of heart is the life of man, and the joyfulness of a man prolength his days."—Ecclesiasticus.

The farmer in Japan who has more than 10 acres of land is looked upon as a monopolist.

The farmer grows his crops without any practical help from the government, and his right to them is indisputable.

The silo originated in the southern part of Europe somewhat previous to 1845, and there are five or six still standing, have done constant service and are made of wood.

THE CHILDREN'S FOOD

Questions Every Mother Should Ask Herself.

Did each child take about a quart of milk in one form or another? Have I taken pains to see that the milk that comes to my house has been handled in a clean way?

If I was obliged to serve skim-milk for the sake of cleanliness or economy, did I supply a little extra fat in some other way?

Were the fats which I gave the child of the wholesome kind found in milk, cream, butter, and salad oils, or of the unwholesome kind found in doughnuts and other fried foods?

Did I make good use of all skim-milk by using it in the preparation of cereal mushes, puddings, or otherwise?

Were all cereal foods thoroughly cooked? Was the bread soggy? If so, was it because the loaves were too large, or because they were not cooked long enough?

Did I take pains to get a variety of foods from the cereal group by serving a "cereal mush" once during the day?

Did I keep in mind that while cereals are good foods in themselves, they do not take the place of meat, milk, eggs, fruit, and vegetables?

Did I keep in mind that children who do not have plenty of fruit and vegetables need whole wheat bread and whole grains served in other ways?

Did each child have an egg or an equivalent amount of meat, fish, or poultry?

Did any child have more than this of flesh foods or eggs? If so, might the money not have been better spent for fruits or vegetables?

If I was unable to get milk, meat, fish, poultry, or eggs, did I serve dried beans, or other legumes thoroughly cooked and carefully seasoned?

Were vegetables and fruits both on the child's bill of fare once during the day? If not, was it because we have not taken pains to raise them in our home garden?

Did either the fruit or the vegetable disagree with the child? If so, ought I to have cooked it more thoroughly, chopped it more finely, or have removed the skins or seeds?

Was the child given sweets between meals, or anything that tempted him to eat when he was not hungry?

Was he allowed to eat sweets when he should have been drinking milk or eating cereals, meat, eggs, fruit or vegetables?

Were the sweets given to the child simple, i. e., unmixd with much fat or with hard substances difficult to chew, and not highly flavored?

Was the food served in a neat and orderly way and did the child take time to chew his food properly?

Health

Regularity Vital To Health. Regular hours for retiring must be considered as one of the best methods for securing good sleep.

The human body has a wonderful periodicity in all its spontaneous actions, and by studying these much of the machinery of health may be made to work smoothly.

Witness one habit of walking at a certain hour to which we have been accustomed.

Regularity of eating is most important for health. The digestive tract will respond at regular times just as other habits will repeat themselves. Proper food properly digested will do much for one's health and happiness.

It is a mistake to eat too much. We should try to enjoy our meals by paying attention to the taste of food. Do not gulp it down. It should be masticated and tasted so as to stimulate those nerves which reflect their sense on the other nerves controlling the glands of digestion.

When you feel indigestion after eating a meal, note the ingredients eaten, and should it repeat itself try to convict the guilty food and dismiss it from your dietary.

Don't make eating a task, but a pleasure.

Youth demands a greater variety and quantity of food than does old age, and especially does it require more protein and meat.

Learning what foodstuffs best suit is one of the great educational tasks man has before him, for he no longer has the intuition of the lower animals. The latter seem to inherit a sense that directs them to what is best for their bodily wants. The vast majority of animals can differentiate between poisonous and nonpoisonous foodstuffs.

The Human Skin. The human skin possesses a very extensive sewerage system. Microscopic examination of the skin shows it to contain numerous minute tubes, each about one-fourth of an inch in length.

The greater part of this tubing is coiled up in the fat just beneath the skin. The tubing opens upon the surface and continually discharges a watery secretion known as sweat. Under ordinary circumstances the amount of liquid discharged through the sweat glands is small, according to the best authorities, amounting to an ounce and one-half an hour.

When the body is exposed to great heat, and especially during muscular activity, the amount of perspiration may be increased to thirty or forty times the ordinary amount, or two or three pints an hour. The average amount is about forty ounces, or one and one-half pints, each twenty-four hours.

The anatomists tell us that in the entire twenty square feet of skin with which the body of a full-sized man is covered there are about three million sweat glands, aggregating twelve miles of tubing.

Each one of these three million sweat glands produces during a lifetime of sixty years about one-third of an ounce, or three hundred drops, of sweat. A little computation will show that it takes a sweat gland from two to two and one-half months to manufacture one drop of sweat.

The skin absorbs also. Hence it must be kept clean as well as active. Porous clothing, light, and preferably white in color, is best because it permits light and air to reach the skin.

The daily cold bath and bi-weekly cleansing bath at night (day in warm weather) are essential means of skin hygiene.

EFFECT OF HIGH-PRICED COAL. Many Old Steam Power Plants Being Replaced by Modern Ones.

We are possibly just as wasteful of coal as is the United States, where, according to V. H. Manning, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, fully \$500,000,000 were wasted last year, through inefficiency in use. Notwithstanding the higher efficiency rendered possible by the constant improvement of modern power equipment, the waste is increasing and the higher price of the commodity is subjecting the country to a still heavier penalty. Every pound wasted is that much less available to put into energy to win the war.

In the modern, efficient power plant, 20 per cent. of the heat in the coal consumed is converted into power, whereas in small power stations the efficiency frequently drops below 10 per cent. It is quite probable that, on the average, only about 5 or 6 per cent. of the energy of the coal is transformed into useful energy, ready for distribution. Were it possible to increase the average efficiency to something near the maximum now attainable, about three times as much energy would be available for the productive industries of the country. The increasing price of coal is causing many old, inefficient steam power plants to be replaced by modern ones that convert a higher percentage of the fuel consumed into power.

It takes the constant labor of 60,000 people to make matches for the world.

One kind of curiosity is a small boy with two grandmothers who isn't spoiled.

The Doings of the Duffs.



WINNING THE VICTORIA CROSS

REMARKABLE EXPLOIT OF THE GREAT WAR.

Heroic Highlander Faced German Guns Four Times to Accomplish His Object.

One of the most remarkable exploits of the war is that which won the Victoria Cross for Private Wilson of the Highland Light Infantry. On September 14, 1914, he killed two of the enemy by remarkable long-distance shots, and then, rushing alone into a German position, captured eight of the enemy by a clever ruse and freed two of his comrades.

But that feat only whetted his appetite for glory, we read in Heroes of the Great War. A Maxim gun concealed in the wood began to play upon the British position, and men began to fall on every hand. As his companions dashed to cover, Wilson turned to a private of the King's Royal Rifles who was nearest him, and coolly remarked:

"Mon, I'm angry wi' yon gun—and I'm gaun to stop it!"

Having said that, he began to crawl toward the wood among a perfect hurricane of bullets. The rifle-man to whom he had spoken followed, but he very soon fell, badly wounded.

Wilson went on alone, and managed to dodge the bullets by dashing from haystack to haystack across the field. All the time he was raging inwardly. He was determined to reach the gun and put it out of action, to avenge the poor rifleman.

He reached another haystack, leveled his rifle, took careful aim, and the German behind the Maxim fell dead. Another German took the place of the dead man. Wilson exposed himself to make sure of his aim; his rifle clicked, and the second operator fell.

A third man had started to fire the gun, only to meet the fate that had befallen his predecessors. Then a fourth and a fifth and a sixth German fell. Wilson's shooting was uncanny in its deadly accuracy. Had he missed once the operator at the Maxim would have speedily riddled him with bullets.

A Dauntless Scottish Lion.

Wilson waited for a few minutes after the sixth man fell. Then, having come to the conclusion that the entire gun's crew had been killed, he crept forward to take his prize. A German officer rose in his path and fired point-blank, but missed his aim; Wilson quickly bayoneted him. That was the narrowest of Wilson's many escapes, for the officer's bullet had grazed his head.

Wilson had gained the prize for which he had risked his life, but he was not permitted to retain it undisputed. He observed a large company of Germans approaching. Instead of beating a retreat, the brave Scot slued the gun round and opened fire. He worked the gun as skillfully as he had handled his rifle, and mowed down scores of the enemy. He was fired at by the German artillery as well as by the infantrymen, and, as the place became unpleasantly warm, Wilson decided it was time to advance to the rear.

The Scottish lion reached the British lines unscathed notwithstanding the shells that continually burst round him. Then he fainted. When he recovered he asked if the gun had not been brought in. Being told that it had not been fetched, he staggered up and went again to face the shells. He soon returned, carrying the gun on his shoulders.

"There's the gun, sir!" he said, throwing it down before his officer and saluting.

Even that did not satisfy him, and he must needs go to bring back the ammunition. Having accomplished that, he remembered the comrade who had started off with him, and without a word to anyone he faced the shrapnel yet again. He found his "pal" still living, although riddled with seventeen bullets, and dragged him to the trench, where he died the next day.

"Thank God, you got the gun!" were the poor fellow's last words to Wilson.

Prophecy of Flying of 200 Years Ago.

Inasmuch as the words were uttered more than two centuries ago, there was a truly prophetic anticipation of the experience of the present war in a sermon on "physio-theology," delivered in 1711, by Dr. William Dellham, of St. John's College, Oxford, which has just come to light again. "As in all probability the art of flying would particularly be," he said, "by putting it in man's power to discover the secret of nations and families more than is consistent with the peace of the world to know; by giving ill men greater opportunities to do mischief which it would not be in the power of others to prevent; and, as one observes, by making men less sociable."

Hearing at Last.

There was a terrible dynamite explosion near a small town. An old lady, hearing it, turned toward the door of her sitting room and said:

"Come in, Bella."

When her servant entered the room she said:

"Do you know, Bella, my hearing is evidently improving. I heard you knock at the door for the first time in twenty years."

"One Whole Wheat Meal a Day"—that's the slogan for those who want to conserve food and also conserve strength and health.

But be sure it is the whole wheat flour prepared in a digestible form. Shredded Wheat Biscuit is 100 per cent. whole wheat—nothing wasted, nothing thrown away. Fifteen years ago Shredded Wheat was eaten only as a breakfast cereal; now it is eaten for any meal as a substitute for meat, eggs, or potatoes. Two or three biscuits with milk or cream and some fresh fruits make a nourishing, satisfying meal at a cost of only a few cents.

Made in Canada.

FERTILIZER VALUE OF ASHES

Though Wood Ashes Are Valuable, Coal Residue is Not Worth Preserving.

During the past two years the price of all fertilizer materials, and particularly those containing potash, has advanced greatly and farmers should take every precaution to conserve the supplies produced on the farm.

Wood ashes have a high value on account of the potash they contain. Ashes from hardwood contain, when dry, from five to seven per cent. of potash and are worth from \$25 to \$35 per ton, or in other words, it costs require \$25 to \$35 to purchase as much potash in the form of commercial fertilizers as is contained in one ton of average hardwood ashes.

Soft wood ashes usually contain less than five per cent. of potash, but enough to make it profitable to carefully preserve them.

As the potash in ashes is readily soluble in water the ashes should be stored under cover until used. Besides potash, ashes contain one and one-half to two per cent. of phosphoric acid and fifty to sixty per cent. of lime.

Leached ashes seldom contain more than one per cent. of potash and if used at all they should be considered as a source of lime rather than potash, and be purchased on that basis.

Ashes from corn cobs contain more than thirty per cent. of potash and where any quantity of cobs can be obtained they should be burned and the ashes utilized as a source of potash.

Coal ashes contain only traces of potash and they possess very little if any value from the fertilizer standpoint.

VESEPER HYMN.

We at close of day, O Father, For our Empire plead, Guard our soldiers, God of Armies, In their need.

Shield our sailors in their perils On the mighty deep, Guide them, bless them, loving Pilot, Safely keep.

Grant our airmen as they upward Climb through haze and cloud, Grace to hear Thy promise ringing Clear and loud.

Grant our wounded as they languish On their beds of pain Heavenly comfort; and Thy mercy On the slain.

Grant our leaders strength and courage Whilst they plans devise, May their schemes find fullest favor In Thine eyes.

On us pour Thy richest blessings, When all wars shall cease; In the brightness of Thy presence We find peace.

—H. D. F. Canadian Chaplain Services. Tune, "Holy Father in Thy Mercy."

If you never tasted Grape-Nuts FOOD you have missed one of the good things in life

The Newest Models



Especially smart for early fall is this black satin gown with its high collar, long tight sleeves and hip drapery. McCall Pattern No. 7971, Ladies' Waist, cut in 4 sizes; 34 to 40 bust, and No. 7947, Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt in 5 sizes; 22 to 30 waist. Price, 20 cents each.



For the small boy this design is very smart and attractive. The coat of the little suit is most unusual and the trousers are knee length. McCall Pattern No. 7924, Boy's Eton Suit, in 3 sizes; 2 to 6 years. Price, 15 cents. These patterns may be obtained from your local McCall dealer, or from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St., Toronto, Dept. W.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS ALWAYS IN THE HOME

Mrs. Eugene Vallancourt, St. Mathias, Que., writes: "My baby, suffering greatly from constipation so I began using Baby's Own Tablets. I was surprised with the prompt relief they gave him and now I always keep them in the house." Once a mother has used Baby's Own Tablets for her little ones she always keeps a supply on hand for the first trial convinces her there is nothing to equal them in keeping her little ones well. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE WORK OF THE "SAUSAGES."

Observation Balloons Note Every Shot Sent into Enemy Positions.

From the North Sea to the Swiss frontier one may almost trace the fighting front on clear days by the observation balloons. Great, awkward, ungainly bags, they tug at their anchors, swaying this way and that at the touch of every breeze, but from the basket suspended far below keen-eyed observers spot every shot their artillery sends over into the Boche positions. While the balloons are frequently destroyed by hostile aeroplanes the casualties among the observers are surprisingly small. Each observation basket is equipped with parachutes and all the observers need to do when the bag above them is damaged or is the centre of attack is throw out their parachute, climb over the basket and sail slowly and gracefully to the ground. They carry with them all their instruments and charts and are able to make complete reports on everything that has occurred up to the minute they were forced to descend.

Practically all the larger balloons now are equipped with wireless or telephone plants that keep the observers constantly in touch with the ground. The United States is developing a great fleet of the "sausages," as they are generally termed.

Germany expects every Hessian fly and bug in every wheat-field in North America to be true to the Fatherland.

CURING SKIN TROUBLES

So many people, both men and women, suffer from skin troubles, such as eczema, blotches, pimples and irritation that a word of advice is necessary. It is a great mistake for such sufferers and those with bad complexions to smear themselves with greasy ointments. Often they could not do anything worse for the greasy clogs the pores of the troubled skin and their condition actually becomes worse.

When there are pimples or eruptions, or an irritating or itching rash, a soothing boracic solution may help to allay the irritation, but of course that does not cure the trouble. Skin complaints come from an impure condition of the blood and will persist until the blood is thoroughly purified. It is well known that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have effected the best results in many forms of skin disorders and blemishes. This is due to the fact that these pills make new, rich blood, and that this new blood attacks the impurities that give rise to skin troubles and disperses them; so that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure skin disorders from within the system—the only sure way.

It should be added that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a beneficial effect upon the general health. They increase the appetite and energy and cure diseases that arise from impure blood.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

HOUSEFLY AGAIN INDICTED

Drying and Canning Season is Time of Special Danger.

The menace of the housefly is at present greatly increased, because of home drying, preserving and canning of fruits and vegetables.

The housefly has long been condemned as a spreader of disease, being incriminated both by circumstantial and by experimental evidence.

The structure of its feet and mouth parts—in particular the presence of small hairy pads on the feet which are covered with a sticky fluid, enabling the fly to walk upon walls and ceiling—makes it possible for any sort of filth to cling to the fly.

It is high time that universal efforts were made to eliminate houseflies by permanent methods, such as controlling their breeding places. For the present season it is imperative that emergency measures be adopted for protection. Efficient screening is the best emergency protection.

Special attention ought to be given to excluding flies from contact with dried fruits and fruits in the process of drying. In particular such fruits are likely to be eaten without being thoroughly cooked. This may be done by building a wooden framework about the trays and stretching over the top of this metal or cloth screening, in such a way that the screen will be a few inches above the fruit.

Formalin solutions and traps (the conical trap is effective) should be used outside the house to reduce the number of flies near by. If flies enter the house, the "swatter" should be used immediately, or fly poisons may be employed (an effective fly poison is one part commercial formalin diluted with nineteen parts of water placed in saucers with a teaspoonful of syrup).

LOSSES FROM SMUT.

Formalin Treatment is Cheap and Very Effective.

Some fields of oats recently examined in Dundas county by the Commission of Conservation were found to be badly smutted. On one man's farm diligent search was made and not one smutted head was found. He has thoroughly treated his seed oats for the last three years. On another farm where untreated oats were sown, smut was very prevalent. This farmer estimated that he had from 5 to 10 per cent. of loss from smut, but actual and careful count of certain areas demonstrated that 37 per cent. of his grain crop was lost from smut. This may seem startling, but the loss from this cause is generally greater than it seems. The straw which bears smutted heads is stunted and they are low down in the crop and not easily seen, so that there is a loss both in grain and in straw.

The formalin treatment is cheap, easily applied and entirely effective, if properly done. This year, in thousands of fields, the losses from smut will actually exceed the amount of seed sown. The cost of treating the seed amounts to only a few cents a bushel and no one can afford to lose even two or three bushels per acre when the cost of treatment is so small.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

Whose Baby?

A schoolmaster had just finished an instructive lesson on food, when little Basil raised his hand.

"Well, Basil, what is it?" questioned the teacher.

"Please, sir, Billy Jenkins said he knew a baby that was brought up on elephant's milk, and it gained ten pounds in weight every day."

"Billy ought not to tell such rubbish," replied the master. Then he said: "Tell me, Billy, whose baby was brought up on elephant's milk?"

"The elephant's baby, sir!" hesitatingly replied the boy.

If the end of the war finds the Canadian people a bit less extravagant that will be no small gain.

MANURE AS FERTILIZER

The Quicker it is Put on the Land the Better.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable results obtained in our experiments with fertilizers has been the discovery that, as far as ordinary farm crops are concerned, fresh and rotted manure, applied at the same rate, have given practically equal yields. The explanation for this is not easy to find, since rotted manure, weight for weight, is very considerably richer in plant food than fresh manure. It probably lies in the better inoculation of the soil with desirable micro-organisms for the conversion of soil plant food into assimilable forms by the fresh manure and the greater warmth set up by its fermentation in the soil affecting beneficially the crop in its early stages. But, be this as it may, we have the practical deduction that there is no concomitant gain from the use of rotted manure, in the ordinary farm rotation, for the labor involved in rotting it and the large losses in organic matter and plant food that inevitably accompany the operation. The quicker the farmer can get the manure into the land or onto the land the better, for it is never worth more than when first produced.

The manurial value of clover need not be dwelt upon at any length. Our work in this connection is fairly well known throughout the Dominion. It has been of an exhaustive nature and has yielded most satisfactory results; indeed, it would be difficult to overestimate its value to Canadian agriculture. Chemically, physically and biologically, the growth and turning under of clover improves the soil, and we have been enabled to demonstrate over and over again that a crop of clover in the rotation has a manurial effect equal to an application of farm manure of ten to fifteen tons per acre.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents.—A customer of ours cured a very bad case of distemper in a valuable horse by the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

Yours truly, VILANDIE FRERES.

FIRE-PROOF SHINGLES?

Discovery of a Satisfactory Method of Treatment is Present-Day Need.

A field for investigation of tremendous importance to the industries affected lies in an attempt to discover a satisfactory treatment for wood shingles that will render them measureably fire-retardant. No process can ever make wood "fire-proof" for no class of material will resist fire under all conditions. Innumerable experiments have been made to demonstrate the efficacy of various compounds, but conclusions of practical value have never been reached. While tests have proved certain treatments to be suitable for one particular condition, such as retarding fire, the substances used have failed to embody equally valuable qualities of permanence and weather resistance. A good shingle fire-retardant must also have endurance, insolubility, attractiveness and cheapness.

With the discovery of a satisfactory method of treatment, there does not appear to be any sufficient reason why shingles should not become a most desirable roof covering for dwellings and other buildings outside congested areas. They have adaptability and beauty superior to most roofings, and entail the least first cost. Since the temporary nature of many of our buildings, the migratory tendencies of our people and the rapid development of our cities and towns are factors making the use of wooden construction advisable, to attempt to legislate the shingle or the frame dwelling out of existence is both uneconomical and impracticable in Canada at the present time.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

A Bit Ancient Now!

She was an admirable person and never lost an opportunity of pointing a moral to her small nephews and nieces. She took them to the museum for a treat.

"This," said the guide, "is Nelson's waistcoat, worn at the battle of Trafalgar, and this is the hole where the fatal bullet went through."

"There, children," said their aunt, "you remember what I said about a stitch in time saving nine. If that hole had been mended the bullet wouldn't have gone through." Then she capped it by adding, "And Nelson might have been living yet."

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

How to loosen a tender corn or callus so it lifts out without pain.

Let folks step on your feet hereafter; wear shoes a size smaller if you like, for corns will never again send electric sparks of pain through you, according to this Cincinnati authority.

He says that a few drops of a drug called freezone, applied directly upon a tender, aching corn, instantly relieves soreness, and soon the entire corn, root and all, lifts right out.

This drug dries at once and simply shrivels up the corn or callus without even irritating the surrounding tissue.

A small bottle of freezone obtained at any drug store will cost very little but will positively remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's foot.

If your druggist hasn't stocked this new drug yet, tell him to get a small bottle of freezone for you from his wholesale drug house.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"WAR IS HELL."

Brief Description of Some of War's Horrors as a Returned Soldier.

A great general has truly said that "War is hell." Had he seen some of the things we in France have seen he would have said "War is hell with the lid-off," the escaping flames bringing death and torture to all who cross their path.

The bombardment seems as if one were in a train going at 100 miles an hour, with thousands of other locomotives all racing through an endless tunnel. The light made by the explosion of the shells appears as if the heavens were rent asunder, with all the clouds running into one another. Streams of machine gun bullets whistle overhead and try to get as near one as possible without actually hitting one. The air is full of whirling fragments, with the smoke awning over the whole district, as if a heavy thick fog had fallen upon the earth.

It is an everyday occurrence to see young men in the prime of life turn quite gray, while others go mad and leap out of the trenches and lose themselves among the exploding shells.

FARMS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

Lt.-Col. George McLaren Brown, the European manager of the C.P.R., writes to the "Tariff Reformer and Empire Monthly," in England, urging a comprehensive scheme by which the returned soldiers could be placed on the land in so far as they desired it—a scheme by which lands closed to the public would be fully opened up—not a few parcels of land, such as were noticed in the press, and which would not give a square foot to all who might seek this means of settlement, but a plan by which large numbers could be accommodated on the lands in the Mother Country. Mr. Brown refers to the plan of the C.P.R., which offers improved farms, in selected colonies, with distinctive military names.

Improved by the company; and assisted colonization farms of 320 acres each, selected by the intending settler, and then improved by him with assistance from the company. Easy terms of payment are offered, carried over twenty years; but the point that Mr. Brown insists on is that it is not people out of the workhouse that Canada wants, because such are not desired in the Dominion, but people who are likely to succeed. He urges that the whole question of reconstruction be tackled with vigor on the other side.

MONEY ORDERS

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

Who invented the door no one knows. It is, however, an invention of ancient houses, even the houses containing doorways, had no doors. Fabrics or skins of animals were hung across the doorways to keep out the elements.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids, Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine. Try it! Your Eyes and in Baby's Eyes.

YOUR EYES No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by good shingling fire-retardant must also have endurance, insolubility, attractiveness and cheapness.

Efforts are being made by the government to double the output of honey mainly through a campaign of education directed at the bee owners. More than 125,000 circulars of instruction have been issued to them, as well as a large number of individual letters.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Never allow fresh meat to remain in paper; it absorbs the juice.

Only a small per cent. of the money saved up for rainy days is invested in umbrellas.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

If you see a sign of fire on or near a railway right-of-way, don't underestimate what it means. Inform the nearest fire patrolman or station agent. Lend a hand yourself. Throw away neither burning matches, pipe ashes, cigarette nor cigar ends.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Even if there were no embargo on apple shipments to Great Britain this season the market there would probably be a limited one, as the United Kingdom itself is promised an unusually heavy fruit crop.

FURS

BUY FURS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. Persian Lamb, Mink, Alaska Sable, Also Men's Furs. Satisfaction by mail guaranteed. Send for illustrated catalog. McComber's Limited, Manufacturers, 420 D St. Paul West, Montreal.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB OFFICES for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 75 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

CANCER TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

The Soul of a Piano is the Action. Insist on the "OTTO HIGEL" PIANO ACTION



Cuticura Better Than Beauty Doctors

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the complexion, hands and hair, Cuticura Soap is supreme, especially when assisted by touches of Cuticura. Cuticura to scrub and heal the first signs of skin troubles. For free sample address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U. S. A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Mrs. Quinn's Experience Ought to Help You Over the Critical Period.

Lowell, Mass.—"For the last three years I have been troubled with a Change of Life and the bad feelings common at that time. I was in a very nervous condition, with headaches and pain a good deal of the time so I was unfit to do my work. A friend asked me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which I did, and it has helped me in every way. I am not nearly so nervous, no headaches or pain. I must say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy any sick woman can take."

—Mrs. MARGARET QUINN, Rear 259 Worthen St., Lowell, Mass.

Other warning symptoms are a sense of suffocation, hot flashes, headaches, backaches, dread of impending evil, timidity, sounds in the ears, palpitation of the heart, sparks before the eyes, irregularities, constipation, variable appetite, weakness, inquietude, and dizziness.

If you need special advice, write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

NEW GOODS ARE ARRIVING

From every side come urgent demands upon the advertising office to tell the story of new things. We are bubbling over with enthusiasm about our splendid stocks. The enthusiasm is contagious. It's in the air. The store is dressed to please you and the window displays were never more charming. But there's more definite delight among the new goods, the new styles, new patterns, new colorings, new everything. Come and see.

Our Millinery—the talk of the town

And it should be. A dictionary of superlatives is needed to describe it. There is more real snap and style in every one of these new stunning hats than you ordinarily find, and the moderate prices are surprising. Visit our show rooms this week. You are invited. It will be a pleasure to have you look, even if you do not purchase.

The Prevailing New York Modes

The new Blouses and Ladies' Fancy Collars at Mayhew's this week are a reflection of the latest New York style. A charming assortment of materials, a variety of the newest shades, exclusive designs, and the usual moderate Mayhew prices. Every new dress material is here. Every woman should see them before choosing her fall apparel. We are in a position to show you the very latest at very moderate prices.

A Great Showing of Ladies' Winter Coats

Our mantle racks are filled with the newest styles in Women's and Young Women's Coats. They are wonders of value. See them.



Groceries

Get our list of "Specials in Groceries" this week. Help win the war by saving on your grocery bill. Trade at Mayhew's and save money.

A Real Clothing Store for Men

An Oasis in the Desert of High Prices. Saturday we launch a tremendous sale of \$3,000 worth of Men's Clothing, all at one-third less than today's prevailing prices. We bought these goods away back in October last, and can therefore offer them at prices that would be impossible on the basis of today's market, owing to the increased cost of labor and materials. Extra wear in every suit.

Great Display of New Carpets, Rugs and Linoleums

The activity of the German submarine has not prevented British manufacturers shipping out to this country their finest products in all kinds of Rugs and Linoleums. We have just received a large shipment and they are ready for your inspection.

E. MAYHEW & SON

Invasion by Prussians

Cause of Constant Fear Among the Swiss People

THE question of the possible invasion of Switzerland by German forces, which has recently occupied attention to a considerable extent, is, of course, not a new one. The Swiss authorities recognized invasion as something more than a possibility as soon as the war broke out, over three years ago, and, in proclaiming the country's neutrality, they also announced the Swiss Government's intention of defending that neutrality against all attempts at violation, from whatever quarter they might come. The necessary preparations were carried through with an energy and thoroughness characteristic of a people which had maintained its independence against all comers, with almost unbroken success, for over 600 years, and so effective were these arrangements that it was found possible, after some time, for Switzerland to reduce the fortifications which she had rushed to her frontiers. Her neighbors, as Felix Calonder, now vice-president of the Republic, declared in a memorable speech at Bellinzona, had given her assurances which could not but be regarded as



FELIX CALONDER

satisfactory. He hastened to explain that the sentinels who still remained on the Swiss frontiers, and the garrisons of the fortifications closing the great passes, were not to be taken as a sign that Switzerland distrusted her friends. They showed the world, however, clearly enough, that Switzerland was not inclined to take any risks. And at the first hint of invasion, the Government at Berne acts with promptitude. It looks with skepticism on the report, but issues immediate orders for the mobilization of three additional divisions of the Swiss army.

As to the probabilities or improbabilities of invasion, it is perhaps idle to discuss a question which must necessarily be much a matter of pure speculation. Paris, naturally enough, viewed any such possibility with serious concern. It looked at once to Belfort and remembered the statement of Colonel Egli, during his trial at Zurich, that, in the event of a German invasion, the German forces could be at Lucerne on the first night. Even Paris, however, when it came to analyze the position, steadily became more confident. There was much rumor and much vigorous writing, but when it was all subjected to the inexorable test of fact, it was found to have sprung from "a certain concentration of German forces near Switzerland, particularly behind Lake Constance." Whatever there may or may not have been in it, however, it has served the purpose of making quite clear to all, concerned or unconcerned, that Switzerland is still ready to defend her neutrality with the utmost determination. Some 200,000 of the best soldiers in the world, and "a perfectly impossible terrain" might give any invader pause.

A Curious Zoological Colony.

Investigations recently made on the little known and rarely visited Henderson or Elizabeth Island have led to the discovery of a little colony of zoological total abstainers. The island, which is uninhabited, is situated about one hundred and twenty miles north-east of Pitcairn Island—itsself sufficiently out of the way, but famous as the home of the descendants of the mutineers of the Bounty. There is no water on it, not even a swamp, and it is only six miles long, yet it harbors quite a menagerie—a kind of rat, a lizard, described as very abundant, and no fewer than four kinds of birds, all peculiar to the island. These are a fruit pigeon, a lorikeet, or honey-eating parakeet, a little rail or crane, and a red warbler. The strange thing about the inmates of this curious little natural aviary of coral rock, surrounded by waves instead of wires, is that two of its inmates are birds, one especially associated with water—the rail and the warbler. Yet it is evident that these, like the rest, must do without drinking unless the dew can slake their thirst or they have acquired toleration for sea water as a beverage.

Where Do They Drink?

A curious feature of animal life in the deserts of the south-west is that rabbits, quail, squirrels, deer, antelope, the mountain sheep, and any number of reptiles and insects live at great distances from visible water.

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1917

Newbury

Mrs. J. Ecourt of Detroit spent a few days with her mother, Mrs. Crim, last week.
M. Fowler has sold out his interest in the farm to J. J. Johnston and taken a position in London.
Albert Grant returned to Windsor on Monday to resume his position.
Miss Crookes of Petrolia, who is in charge of W. Bayne's millinery department, had her millinery openings Monday and Tuesday.
Miss Mammie and Allan Bayne spent the week-end with Chatham relatives.
Mr. and Mrs. Tate and two daughters and Mr. and Mrs. Bentley of Blenheim called on Mrs. Tate's uncle, C. Tucker, on Sunday.
The new G. T. R. station is completed and is a fine, neat, comfortable building. It is a credit to the company and to the village and will be much appreciated by the travelling public. Agent W. O. Krafft moved into the new office on Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Gosden attended the fair at Stratroy last week.
Mr. and Mrs. Darch and a family of London motored down to A. Fenell's, sr., last Sunday.
Rev. Mr. Bowen, representative for the Bible Society, will speak in Knox church Sunday evening at 7.30. Mr. Bowen, who is always an interesting speaker, will have many new thoughts for his hearers, having been in the trenches in France since his last visit here. Everybody should come out and enjoy this treat.
Tomorrow (Friday, Sept. 28th) is the school fair. Children and teachers from our own school and No. 7 have taken great care in the preparation so the fair may be a good success. Everybody come. A good concert at night.
The Women's Institute will serve lunch at the school fair on Friday, Sept. 28th, and ask all its members and friends to contribute provisions for the booth. The institute will hold its next monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Watson, Pratt's Siding, at 2.30 p. m., Oct. 3rd. Roll call—"Don'ts." All the members kindly be present. Christmas boxes for the soldier boys to be arranged for, also appointment of delegates for the London convention. Mrs. Hammett, president of the institute, received a few days ago an official announcement from Vernon Gorst, a Montreal soldier boy, now a prisoner of war in Germany, of the receipt of parcels sent by her through the Canadian Prisoner of War Dept., 14 Cockspur St., London, S. W., England. Another protégé of the institute, David Saunders, of London, prisoner of war in Germany, also sent acknowledgments to Mrs. Hammett of receipts of parcels. The institute asks for continued help for these prisoners of war.

Some Grits 'll be Tories, and some Tories 'll be Grits, as sure as comes another 'lection day; but chuck yer dern old politics an' take a rap at Fritz, is what any good Canuck should do, I say.

Miss Minnie Brown has gone to St. Thomas to visit for a few days.
Born—to Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Barnes, a son.
Pearl R. McCallum is improving slowly from her severe attack of cholera infantum.
Mr. and Mrs. Russel Wright of London spent a few days at Wm. Wright's here.

The Oakdale and Rutherford Sunday Schools held a picnic at Lake Erie Sept. 12. The children were overjoyed with the automobile ride there, as well as with the picnic.
Misses Annie and Marjory McCreaty of Florence have gone on a visit to Calgary.
Misses Mary G. Leeson and Pearl A. Summers and Howard Corlett are attending the Florence high school.
The third annual Dawn township rural school fall fair was held at Rutherford September 28th.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
The Signature of *Charles H. Vickroy*

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

SHETLAND.

Woke up again!
Ain't this been some weather? Jack Frost did us a nasty trick, but, thank goodness, there's enough yet if we're careful.
Carrie Bilton is leaving to attend the Forest City Business College.
Mrs. J. Vosburg is away west on a visit.
Joseph Paul & Co. are drilling for water on Alex. Dohby's lot. So far they are having a dry time.
George Bilton's name appears on the casualty list, having sustained a nasty bump while manipulating some machinery along the trenches.
Mr. and Mrs. George Edwards of Wardsville spent Sunday at Shetland store.
J. D. Dohby's family motored to London Saturday.
What about the Military Service Act? Can you dodge it? Sure you can if you're in politics, trusts or combinations.

Shetland Picnic Co. had their final business meeting for this year on Monday evening. The reports from the various committees were handed in and after perusal by the auditors will be published in the various local papers.
Well, we're going to have gas in Shetland. Not the kind so prevalent around every little burg, viz., "Surface gas." I mean the genuine good old sizzling, frying, rock-bottom stuff, what you just touch yer match agin, and, presto, the fire's lit—the lights are on. The Shetland Gas Company, born on Friday, the 29th, consisting of Messrs. Dohby, Badley, Moorhouse, Grey and Edwards, hopped right out of the shell and got busy. The well has been doubly tested by experts from Oil Springs and Tilbury and proves a hummer. Estimates have been made, fixings ordered, pipe line bought and the work begun this very week, and long before the snow piles white agin the winter pane, in the first cold, grey rays of chilly dawn, we can hop out of bed, skip across the clammy linoleum, rasp a match 'gainst the sandpaper, turn on the gas, whew—the fire's lit! skate back to bed until the sizzling steam of the teakettle calls us forth to a cozy breakfast in the cozy corner. Won't that be Jake?

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The Oakdale and Rutherford Sunday Schools held a picnic at Lake Erie Sept. 12. The children were overjoyed with the automobile ride there, as well as with the picnic.
Misses Annie and Marjory McCreaty of Florence have gone on a visit to Calgary.
Misses Mary G. Leeson and Pearl A. Summers and Howard Corlett are attending the Florence high school.
The third annual Dawn township rural school fall fair was held at Rutherford September 28th.

OAKDALE.

Worms cause fretfulness and rob the infant of sleep, the great nourisher. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will clear the stomach and intestines and restore healthfulness.

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Wardsville

Mrs. Portsmouth of Mount Brydges is visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. A. McDonald.
Mrs. Graham of Mount Brydges is visiting the Misses Campbell.
Charles Wilson left on Saturday for Toronto, where he will attend dental college.
Mr. and Mrs. Roy Palmer and daughter of Stratroy spent Sunday at his home here.
Cadet J. C. Douglas of the R. F. C. at Camp Borden spent the week-end at his home here.
Leonard Purdy left on Sunday evening for Oshawa.
Miss Belle Elliott has returned to Dunnville after spending the summer at her home here.
Mrs. (Dr.) Clair and sons have returned to their home in Toronto after spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. McVicar.
Rev. and Mrs. Hale and son Bert and Mrs. E. Hale motored to Guelph and Niagara last week.

Clear's Stomach, Clear's Mind.—The stomach is the workshop of the vital functions and when it gets out of order the whole system clogs in sympathy. The spirits flag, the mind droops, and work becomes impossible. The first care should be to restore healthful action of the stomach, and the best preparation for that purpose is Parnee's Vegetable Pills. General use for years has won them a leading place in medicine. A trial will attest their value.

Melbourne.

On Sunday evening last, memorial services were held in the Methodist church in memory of Pte. Arthur Stevenson, son of Isaac Stevenson of this village, who gave his life for our country on or about August 15. The service was conducted by Rev. Wm. R. Vance, pastor of the Methodist church, assisted by Rev. P. Jamieson of the Presbyterian church, the service in the Presbyterian church being withdrawn for the occasion. The large attendance testified to the esteem in which the young man was held in this community, also the sympathy extended to the widow, father and brothers.
Mr. and Mrs. Coulter and family of Saskatchewan are the guests of Mrs. James Collier.
Miss Gertrude Collier of Detroit is visiting at her home here.
Claude Christian of Wallaceburg is visiting friends here.
Mrs. G. Muckle and daughter Lillian of Blenheim are visiting in this village.
Miss Davidson spent the week-end at her home in Watford.
Mrs. E. L. Frost has returned to her home here after spending the summer with her mother, Mrs. Quick, of Kingsville.
A number from this vicinity attended the Wallaceburg fair last week.
Mr. Miers called on friends in our village last week.
James Phillips of Windsor called on friends here a few days ago.
Mr. Collins of the Home Bank staff, London, spent the week-end here.
A missionary tea in connection with the W. M. S. of the Presbyterian church was held at the home of Mrs. A. D. Brown on Wednesday last. The proceeds amounted to about \$9.
Anniversary services will be held in the Presbyterian church on Sunday next.
A wise man never attempts to guess the use of fancy work made by a woman.

College Princess Dresses for Misses

at **\$15.00**

Ideal for School or General Wear

"College Princess" dresses are developed in exclusive designs and express the highest inspiration of exceedingly clever style originators. Practical? Yes, and pretty, too. The style pictured is of navy serge; narrow black silk braids trimmed and red silk bow. Also novelty bouffant pouch pockets.

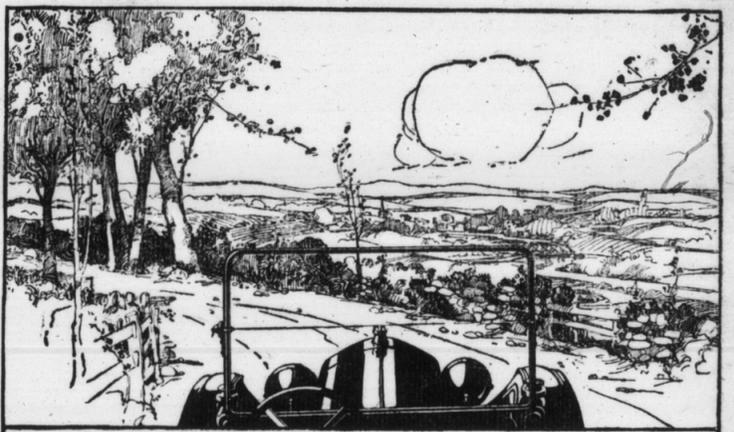
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If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

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THE UNIVERSAL CAR

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- Runabout - \$475
- Touring - \$495
- Coupelet - \$695
- Sedan - \$890

A. DUNCANSON - Dealer, Glencoe

"Lest We Forget"

We need to be reminded quite as much as to be informed. Memory has been jocularly described as "the thing we forget with." Out of sight is apt to be out of mind.

An advertiser who relies on the memory of the public leans on a broken reed. The absence of its advertising from the newspapers has been the beginning of the end for many a firm. "The present suitor hath ever the advantage over the absent lover."

If you forget the public, the public will forget you.