

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
in Canada.....\$1.50 per year
in United States.....\$2.00 per year
Payable in advance

The Glencoe Transcript.

A GOOD INVESTMENT

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

Volume 47.--No. 46.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918.

Whole No. 2442.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

The undersigned executrix of the last Will and Testament of Mary Babcock, late of the Village of Newbury, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction on Saturday, November 30th, 1918, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the undermentioned premises, the following real property, namely:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land situate in the Village of Newbury in the County of Middlesex and being composed of village lot number one (1) on York Street in block N in Charles Tucker's survey of part of lot number seventeen in the second concession of the Township of Moss, containing one-quarter (1/4) of an acre more or less.

This property is well situated in the Village of Newbury and has on it a frame dwelling-house and other improvements, and is a desirable residential property.

Terms of Sale.—One-fifth (1/5) of the purchase price to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within two weeks thereafter.

For further particulars apply to Lela I. Durfee, executrix of will of Mary Babcock, deceased, or to Elliott & Moss, Glencoe, Ont., Solicitors for Vendor. H. D. McNaughton, Auctioneer.

Cream and Eggs Wanted

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

D. R. HAGERTY, Glencoe
House, 39-2, St. St., St.

FOR SALE

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

WANTED BY GLENCOE INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

First-class mechanic with small capital, accustomed to repairs on drilling rigs and general repair work. This association has a two-story cement block building about 30x60 ft., equipped with boiler and engine, shafting, etc., that it will rent or sell at a reasonable figure. A good opening for a live man. For further particulars write the secretary, A. E. Sutherland, Glencoe.

DELCO-LIGHT

The complete Electric Light and Power Plant

Plenty of bright, safe, clean electric light. No hot, smoky lamps.



M. C. MORGAN, DEALER
Kerwood, Ont.

FARM FOR SALE

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

JAMES POOLE

Fire, Life, Accident and Plate Glass Insurance Agent, representing the greatest insurance companies of the world, and the leading vital fire insurance companies of Ontario. Office at residence, five (5) miles south of the Presbyterian Church, Glencoe.

A. B. McDONALD

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

CHANTRY FARM

Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle.

ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont.

M. A. McALPINE

LICENSED AUCTIONEER

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

J. B. COUGH & SON

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

Money to loan on farm property. Write to box 34, Wardsville.

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

Ready For Christmas

Our Christmas goods are now on display, with a larger stock than ever of Watches, Jewelry, Clocks, Diamonds, Cut Glass, Silverware, Hand Painted China, Ivory and Ebony Manicure and Toilet Sets, Ladies' and Gents' Umbrellas, Leather Purses and Handbags, Waterman Fountain Pens, Gillette Razors, and a large assortment of Christmas Cards and Booklets, Eyeglasses and Specs.

We have listed below a few specials for the early buyer:

Ladies' Bracelet Watches, 15-jewel movement and guaranteed gold-filled case, \$12.00.

Ladies' Bracelet Watches, jewelled movement, leather strap and silver case—special, \$5.00.

Men's Bracelet Watches, 15-jewel movement, silver case—luminous dial and hands, \$5.00; plain dial, \$7.50.

Men's and Boys' 16-size Watches, guaranteed gold-filled case, with our special 17-jewel movement—\$12.95.

Ivory Manicure Sets.—Extra large set in leather-lined case, \$5.00.

Our stock of Ivory is very large this year. We can supply you with separate pieces either for Toilet or Manicure. Now is the time to complete that set.

Pay a small deposit and we will lay away any article you may choose until Christmas.

DAVIDSON - The Jeweler

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED OPTICIAN

Keith's Cash Store

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

P. D. KEITH

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Authorized.....\$ 25,000,000
Capital Paid-up.....14,000,000
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.....15,000,000
Total Assets.....39,000,000

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

321 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

COAL!

We have received a car of specially prepared Bituminous Coal for domestic purposes. This coal is as near smokeless as it is possible to get soft coal; will throw a good heat and last a long time. Try some to burn with wood.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

Lumber Yard and Planing Mill Glencoe, Ont.

BIG SHOE SALE

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

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

W. J. Strachan

DISTRICT AND GENERAL

Thanksgiving Day in the United States will be Thursday, Nov. 28.

Aldborough township was the first to go "over the top" in Elgin county for Victory Bonds.

Under the latest order of the Canadian Food Board wheat substitutes are no more required.

The boys of Newbury are receiving subscriptions to construct an outdoor skating rink in the village park.

The bath is again on at Dutton, 34 new cases of influenza having been reported there since November 10.

Hector McPherson, probably the oldest man in Dunwich, died at his home near Wallace town last week, aged 95 years.

Pte. Herbert C. Bond, son of James Bond of Mount Brydges, was killed in action on September 30th. He went overseas with the United States Engineers, and landed in France in May.

J. E. V. Atkin, former publisher of the Aldborough Free Press, has been transferred by the firm of McConnell and Ferguson from London to their western office in Winnipeg.

Fire of unknown origin completely destroyed the saw mill of John Drake at Cairngorm. The place is a total ruin. The loss will be about \$4,900, partly covered by insurance.

The death of Mrs. Flora McAlpine, relict of the late Hugh Leitch of Alvinston, occurred on Sunday, November 18, in her 89th year. The funeral took place to Kilmartin cemetery.

According to the postoffice authorities the boys overseas will be fairly swamped with Christmas-cheer parcels this coming Yuletide. The quantity of packages mailed for overseas is probably the largest since the war began.

If proper response to the request to churches to hold union services to conserve fuel is not forthcoming, orders will be issued making necessary regulations, says a bulletin recently issued by the officials in Toronto in charge of the fuel administrations for Ontario.

The death occurred at her home in Wardsville on November 14th of Mrs. David Hutchison. Deceased leaves her husband, one son and daughter-in-law and two grandchildren.

For many years Mrs. Hutchison lived in Aldborough and last spring moved to the Amasa Thomas farm at Wardsville.

The death from influenza occurred at the home of Albert Brad, Aldborough, on Sunday morning of Gordon Palmer of Chatham, Palmer of Wardsville, in his 27th year. He was a cheesemaker employed at W. Tolmie's factory south of Rodney and was to have been married at Christmas to a young lady of Rodney.

A Presbyterian church is likely to be organized at the village of Middlemiss. For the organization of a congregation and the supplying of services a petition was received recently by London Presbytery, from Middlemiss, with the signatures of 59 residents of the district attached. The petition was referred to the Melbourne commission with instructions to visit and report.

Parkhill's electric light plant, owned and operated for twenty-seven years by H. C. Baird & Son, is being scrapped. It was expected that the town would be supplied with hydro this fall but hydro people have a demand all most greater than the supply without taking over any more towns, and the citizens of Parkhill as a whole found the cost of wiring their homes and business places prohibitive.

Consequently not enough places were wired to warrant the hydro being turned on.

Our evaporator is running full blast and the employees are working full time.

Mrs. A. Fletcher of Riverside is ill. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have got settled in their new home.

Our school will re-open on Monday next.

A. D. Black of Dunwich has purchased the old McFarlane farm near Glanworth.

The farmers are busy doing fall plowing.

Several men and teams are employed grading and placing gravel on the Hagerty road between Wardsville and Newbury. We expect to have a first-class road.

Not any cases of flu have been reported in this vicinity, we are pleased to state.

The tax collector was calling on the people here last week, and also the canvasser for Victory Bonds.

Mr. Haggitt disposed of a fine bunch of pigs one day last week.

Miss Mary McAlpine, who spent several weeks with her sister, Mrs. Donald McGregor, returned to her home in Dutton last Saturday.

Rev. Mr. Bowen gave an interesting address in Burns' church, Moss, on Sunday morning in behalf of the Bible Society.

Russell McAlpine of Alvinston spent a few days of last week at his home here, being laid up with a severe cold.

John A. McGregor spent the weekend at Dutton and Alliance.

An Alberta man thought he had influenza and took some gasoline by mistake instead of medicine the doctor had prescribed. Now, instead of sneezing, he honks.

WAS FORMER GLENCOE BOY

The funeral took place from the Grand Trunk station on Monday afternoon of the late John Finlayson, who died at St. Joseph's Hospital, London, on Saturday after a long illness, in his 63rd year.

Mr. Finlayson resided in Glencoe in his boyhood days but since then had made his home in Chatham. He leaves one brother, Archy of London, and one sister, Mrs. Ross of Chatham.

Interment was made at Oakland cemetery where a short service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Irwin. The pallbearers were old Glencoe friends of the deceased—R. C. Vause, P. D. Keith, Colin Leitch, Isaac Smith, John W. Munroe and James Poole.

EFKRID PIONEER DEAD

Appin, Nov. 14.—An old pioneer has gone to his rest in the person of John Congdon, who passed away on Wednesday, Nov. 6th, at the family residence, lot 9, con. 1, Ekfrid. The late Mr. Congdon sailed from England on July 9th, 1864, and arrived in Canada on the 22nd of August. Coming westward he settled in Ekfrid on a farm near Appin, where he resided continuously until his death. Mr. Congdon was very much esteemed in the community, being honest and upright in all his dealings and ready to give a helping hand to his neighbors.

He leaves to mourn his loss a wife and five daughters and one son—Mrs. John Cramp, Appin; Mrs. A. McCallum, Scotsguard, Sask.; Mrs. Archie McLachlin, Glencoe; Mrs. Henry McEllan, Riverside; Mrs. Archie Tuffin, Riverside, and John, on the homestead.

Rev. Mr. Charlton of Glencoe conducted the funeral service, which was held on Friday, Nov. 8th, from the family residence. Interment was made at Eddie's cemetery. The following old neighbors acted as pallbearers—Dan McTaggart, Alex. McDonald, Neal Galbraith, George Steensma, Thomas Howe and William Farrell.

LETTER FROM CORPORAL HAWES

France, October 4, 1918.

Dear Sir.—I have at last come to the conclusion that it was time I wrote you a few lines in order to let you know that I am receiving your paper regularly and thank you very much for same. Although I am not a Canadian-born citizen I consider myself as such and love to get The Transcript each week; it seems to bring me very close to Glencoe and all my friends there and in the vicinity. The last two I have got have been very interesting. One of them contained the list of the boys on the honor rolls of the three churches. After reading it I sent it home, instructing them to keep it for me as a souvenir.

During my residence in the vicinity of Glencoe a matter of roughly six years, I made lots of friends and was quite happy and contented. Finally enlisting with the Glencoe boys of the 135th Battalion I left for overseas, and after a short stay in England arrived in France in March, 1917, where I have been ever since. Occasionally I run across a few of my old Glencoe chums, who I am glad to say are still in existence. A few of them I'm sorry to know have made the supreme sacrifice, but on the whole I think our Glencoe boys have been very lucky. As for myself, I haven't turned down a fighting unit, as I was turned down by a construction battalion and have now got a new job as orderly-room corporal in the Canadian Labor Group Headquarters, so you see I am pretty well fixed at present. My present address is as follows:—(802584) Cpl. W. de C. Hawes, Canadian Labor Group Headquarters, B.E.F., France.

Well, sir, you will be more proud than ever now of the boys from the Land of the Maple Leaf. In the recent heavy fighting they have again shown the Boche what Canadians can do.

Lately, I don't know the reason why, mail from Canada seems to come very irregularly and sparsely. I guess maybe everybody has been too busy this summer through the scarcity of labor.

Well, sir, I guess I shall now close, as I am not much of a letter-writer. Again thanking you for your kind consideration in sending The Transcript, and hoping this letter finds you in the best of health, I remain,

Yours very respectfully,
Cpl. W. de C. Hawes.

GLENCOE RED CROSS

We gratefully acknowledge the following donations:—Alex. McAlpine, Jr., \$5; one-half the balance from collection, per Mr. Wright, victory celebration, \$1.85, and \$23 donated for boxes.

Shipped 38 boxes valued at \$150 to the boys of Glencoe overseas.

Jean Sutherland, Molly Tait, Treas. Sec.

Remember Lamont's sale of fur coats and fur robes on Saturday next, Nov. 23rd.

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

GLENCOE WINS FLAG AND CROWN

Glencoe went away beyond the objective in the purchase of Victory bonds, the total amount signed up being over \$100,000. The amount allotted as Glencoe's objective was \$70,000. Alex. McAlpine, Jr., and J. E. Roome were the canvassers. On Saturday Reeve A. J. Wright received the honor flag awarded to all cities, towns and villages that attained their objective. A crown is added to these flags for each 25 per cent. of the objective subscribed above that amount, so that Glencoe will have at least one crown on its flag. The flag will be raised on the municipal flag staff the first day that weather permits and will thereafter be displayed in a conspicuous place permanently in the town hall.

HOW PRIVATE GRAY FELL

Two letters received by Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Gray of Newbury give some details regarding the death of their son, Private George Gray, who fell while defending the world's great cause in France in September 27th.

The officer in command of his company writes:—"It is with deepest regret that I have to inform you of the death of your son, Pte. George Gray, on the 27th of September, during a gallant attack on the enemy trenches in front of Bouslon Wood. He was advancing under heavy machine gun and shell fire when he was severely wounded in the leg. He was immediately evacuated to the dressing station, but unfortunately we were informed that he died shortly after. During his short association with this unit he had shown great promise and his loss is keenly felt. Please accept my deepest sympathy in your great bereavement."

From the chaplain of his battalion:—"I am writing to assure you of the sincere sympathy of our whole battalion with you in the death of your son, Pte. George Gray, who passed away on September 27th of wounds received in the early morning of that day. During our attack on the Marquion line he was very severely wounded in the leg by pieces of shrapnel from a bursting shell. He was given immediate medical attention and sent out to the rear through a field ambulance, but he did not survive the severity of his wound and the shock and died later that day at the main dressing station. The next day his body was reverently laid to rest in the British military cemetery in plot 1, row B, grave 34. His personal effects are being forwarded to you but please do not look for them to arrive before January. Your son had been with us only a short time but had already won the respect and esteem of his fellow soldiers as a brave man and a loyal comrade. May the knowledge of his self-sacrifice in a just and righteous cause help you to bear your loss, and Almighty God in His mercy comfort and sustain you."

APPIN

The services in Appin on Sunday were of special interest, being in nature of thanksgiving for the close of the war and the re-opening of the churches after the epidemic.

The morning service in the Presbyterian church was well attended. The church was becomingly adorned with flags and banners and a profusion of flowering plants. The choir gave a beautiful rendering of a very appropriate anthem, "The Lord of Hosts is With Us." Mr. McCulloch took as his text the words in the prayer of King David recorded in I Chron. 29: "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty: thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all. In thine hand it is to make great and to give strength unto all. Now therefore, our God, we thank thee and praise thy glorious name." At the close of the service the congregation remained seated while the organist played the pathetic music of Handel's "Dead March in Saul" in honor of our heroic dead. A union service in the evening was held in the Methodist church, which was also becomingly decorated. Special music was furnished by the choir. The service was in charge of the pastor, Mr. Whaley, and Messrs. Charles Macie and E. V. Thornicroft led in prayer. Mr. McCulloch preached the sermon from Psalm 76—"Thou didst cause judgment to be heard from Heavens: the earth feared and was still, when God arose to judgment to save all the meek of the earth." The speaker pointed out that the victorious close of the war should be regarded as a judgment from heaven and ought to awaken feelings of humility and awe, with gratitude to God. The heart of divine judgment is mercy "to save all the meek of the earth," and we should expect world-wide benefits from this judgment.

Wm. Stephenson's new house is rapidly nearing completion and presents a very attractive appearance.

Huge piles of sugar beets still await shipment at the G. T. R. tracks.

The Women's Missionary Society of Appin Presbyterian church will hold their next regular meeting on Wednesday next.

The Women's Institute will meet on Thursday of next week at the home of Mrs. Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. James Allan spent the weekend with friends in Ridgetown and Chatham.

"How does it happen," said the teacher to the new pupil, "that your name is Allen and your mother's name is Brown?"

"Well," explained the small boy, "at a moment's thought, 'you see, she married again and I didn't.'"

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

First Tuesday in the month meeting at 7.30 in the evening. Every meeting following Tuesdays and Thursdays at 2.30.

We gratefully acknowledge the following:—Mrs. Reeves, \$12.10, from handmade yoke; load of wood from Mr. A. Aldred.

CHATEAUBRIAND.

French Writer Found Inspiration on This Continent.

An interesting early connection between North America and France was established by Francois Rene de Chateaubriand, born 150 years ago. Chateaubriand, a native of St. Malo, and a member of an ancient Breton family, had a childhood solitary and melancholy, his companionship being chiefly with the waves and woods.

At seventeen he already seemed worn with the fatigue of unsatisfied dreaming. In 1791 he left France for America, with the idea of discovering the Northwest Passage. The exact length of his stay on this side of the Atlantic and the extent of his travels remain largely undetermined. Chateaubriand's account of his experiences belonging rather in the realm of fiction than of fact. His stay, however, made an indelible impression on him, and some of the best of his later work is imbued with the spirit of the American wilderness and the American aborigines.

The news of the execution of Louis XVI. decided Chateaubriand to return to France, where he sided with the Royalist faction, joined the army, was wounded and retired to London as an "emigre." In the English metropolis his poverty was extreme, but he published his first work, an essay on revolutions in which he expressed extreme pessimism as to all progress, social or political. Later he began the composition of his greatest work, "The Genius of Christianity," which revived the cult of the Middle Ages, emphasized the beauty of rugged and had a deep influence on literary, social manners and the progress of religious thought. One portion of this work consists of a tale called "Atala, or the Romance of Two Savages in the Desert," the scene of which is laid in North America and the chief characters of which are types of "the noble redman" whom Cooper later made familiar. "Rene," likewise a part of "The Genius of Christianity," is in the same way the forerunner of the favorite hero of Byron.

Chateaubriand returned to France during the rule of Napoleon and became admitted the chief French writer of the Napoleonic era. "The Natchez," brought out in 1826, Chateaubriand describes American scenery and idealizes the American Indian. This is regarded as one of the greatest of his works. He continued to publish romances and accounts of his travels in various lands, the latter not always clearly distinguishable from the former. He occupied offices and engaged actively in politics. From the position of Royalist he advanced to that of Liberal, and after 1830 seemed to be a mixture of both. He wrote a history of English literature and translated "Paradise Lost" in his latter years. The last of his works, issued by a indiscretion of the publishers before Chateaubriand's death in 1848, was his "Memoirs," a brilliant account of his own life. His tomb is on the rocky isle of Grand-Ba, off the coast of Brittany.

Chateaubriand was a great landscape painter in words; he aided in restoring to art the sentiment of religion. He interpreted the romantic melancholy of his age. He was a great poet, and as an Englishman who knew it expressed it, he "wore his heart in a sling," but he measurably enlarged the range and power of the imaginative literature of his day.

Explorers on Murman Coast.

The landing of allied troops on the Murman coast would have greatly interested the seamen of the sixteenth century, when so many attempts were made to discover a northeast passage to Asia by rounding the north coast of Norway. After several futile schemes had been discussed, Sebastian Cabot promoted a movement which eventually resulted in the despatch of three ships and more than 100 men, in May, 1553. Sir Hugh Willoughby, to whom was entrusted the command of the expedition, got as far as the entrance to the White Sea, and eventually landed at a suitable place on the Murman coast. He decided to winter there, but he and his men succumbed to the Arctic conditions.

However, another member of the expedition, Chancellor, whose ship became separated from the other two, finally landed on the shores of the White Sea, where Archangelsk stands. From that place he actually went to Moscow, returned to his ship, and eventually reached London again. Chancellor endeavored to repeat his Russian trip, but perished by shipwreck on the return journey.



BROTHERTON'S

HOCKEY BOOTS, SKATES,
HOCKEY STICKS, SWEATERS
and SWEATER COATS.

Outfitters to most of the leading
Hockey Clubs in Canada.

Send for free Catalog.

J. BROTHERTON
578-580 Yonge St. - Toronto

Soils and Crops

By Agronomist.

This Department is for the use of our farm readers who want the advice of an expert on any question regarding the soil or crops. If your question is of sufficient general interest, it will be answered through this column. If stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with your letter, a complete answer will be mailed to you. Address Agronomist, care of Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., 78 Adelaide St. W., Toronto.

Goose Raising for Profit.

Here is a branch of the poultry business that is not likely to be overdone, at any time in the near future. While there is doubtless an awakening, in many sections, to the fact that geese are very profitable yet a great many people imagine that they are hard to raise. Nothing could be farther from the truth. The fact is that under ordinary conditions, geese are less difficult to raise than any other domestic fowl. Neither great skill nor expensive equipment are required.

Easy to Start

A few good, healthy stock geese and plenty of pasture are the most important requirements in making a start. Of course, shelter of some kind should be provided, but almost any dry shed will answer. During the winter months the birds do better when protected from the elements, especially at night. However, the goose is a hardy bird and can endure a great deal of cold without apparent suffering. In spite of this fact, we always have comfortable quarters for the geese, old and young. Geese are very thrifty birds and are free from lice. They are also free from disease. We have raised geese for a number of years and have never yet lost a single bird from disease.

We seldom lose a gosling. After a gosling is four days old, we consider it almost as good as raised. A few geese can be kept as a "side-line" by almost any farmer without interfering with other poultry, or in fact, with any other farm industry. They should not be fed or housed with other poultry, however, as they are more or less abusive, as a rule, especially when feeding. Those who admire water fowl should keep geese. We can get more genuine pleasure from a flock of geese than from any other poultry on the premises. They are easily managed and really seem to be more intelligent than any other fowl we have ever raised.

Pasture is Essential

As stated above, plenty of pasture is necessary. It is, in fact, the most important point to be considered. The goose is essentially a grazer; in fact, grass or roughage is as essential to a goose as it is to a cow. They are not over-particular in regard to the quality of the pasture and their downy coats yield a profit that should not be ignored, even in this day of "new fangled" inventions in the way of bedding. There has never yet been a time that we have had any difficulty in disposing of the feathers, at good prices. A well-matured bird will yield about a pound of feathers in a year. Laying geese must never be picked until the laying season is over. We are very careful in handling the geese.

Right now is a good time to plan for goose-raising, if the work has not been done before. If the venture is to be a success, don't put it off until spring. Geese mate in February, as a rule, and new stock should be procured before that time. We have found it advisable not to disturb old mated geese. Once they are properly mated they will remain, year after year, unless the ganders get quarrelsome. Some ganders will mate with one or two geese, while others will choose four or five. Young stock should be kept separate from the old mated birds at first.

Do Not Give Free Range

We learned, by costly experience, that where the goslings have free range it is impossible to control them after they once acquire the habit of running away. A few years ago when we began raising the China geese, (which are much more active than any other geese we have ever raised), a large swamp was fenced for the old birds. This pasture which is not at all suit-

able for other live stock, makes a very good range for a flock of geese during the greater part of the year. Coarse grass and weeds make good goose pasture. However, one must be on the alert for foxes and turtles. As a range for goslings we use an apple orchard fenced and equipped with suitable houses. Young goslings must be protected from rats and other destructive animals. Also, they must have shelter at night and during hard rain storms. A cold rain will sometimes kill good-sized goslings, before they can be rescued.

A gosling is easy to raise but must not get rain-soaked on the back. We keep the White Chinese geese at the present time and find that they have a number of good points not found in other geese. They are the same in every way except color, as the Brown Chinese. Both are very beautiful in appearance. White China geese have pure white plumage and their bodies are very graceful. Their long, slender, curved necks give the birds a swan-like appearance, which is always greatly admired. The feathers are of the finest quality and always bring the highest market price.

A Good Market Goose

These birds, while not so large as some others, are suitable for market purposes where very large geese are not wanted. While they are sometimes called the "Leghorn of the goose family," they are somewhat larger than common geese. It is not unusual for young birds to weigh fifteen pounds each when ready for market. They can be made much heavier if kept longer and fed a considerable amount of grain, but nothing will be gained this season by feeding large quantities of marketable grain.

We always try to have poultry in good condition before being sent to market, but have always been opposed to "stuffing," partly because it seems like "cruelty to animals," to keep fowls closely confined, and partly because we never have been convinced that it was very profitable. We feed a reasonable amount of grain and always sell poultry of all kinds alive.

Geese require less grain from the time they are hatched until ready for market than any other fowl we know of. While we have always raised geese as a side-line, so to speak, we aim to raise about two hundred young birds each season. We use large, heavy chicken hens. Have never tried hatching with incubators, but have been told that it can be done.

Use Leg-Bands to Distinguish
However, we succeeded in raising 174 fine young geese and together with the old birds, which were twenty-two in number (seventeen geese and five ganders), we had a pretty nice flock.

We use leg-bands on the old geese as they sometimes get together during the latter part of the season and it is hard to tell old from young. Sometimes the entire flock is allowed free range. Since cool weather began in October we have been feeding more grain than during the early fall because most of the birds now on hand will go to market soon. We have sold quite a number locally, to be kept for next year's stock. We never ship geese.

We have found the China geese to be excellent layers. Young geese will seldom lay as many eggs as mature ones, but an old bird will often lay from seventy-five to one hundred eggs in a season. One young bird laid fifty-four eggs last season. Green rye is a good substitute for grass in winter. Geese must have some sort of roughage. They like clover hay, alfalfa and silage. We feed plenty of these during the winter. Also, grain twice a day. Raw vegetables, chopped, with bran added (also a little salt), gives variety to the ration. Provide good, clean water to drink.—A. W. G.

Be interested in everybody's troubles except your own. The cellar is not the best place for squashes and pumpkins. A good cool room upstairs in the house is all right. But see to it that rats and mice do not gnaw holes into them. They like the seeds, and the only way you can be sure that they will not get them is to go into the trapping business, and stick to it till the last rat is under the spring.

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



AT FOOT BALL WILLIE'S SLICK AS GLASS HE STRAIGHT ARMED BOB AND TRIED TO PASS AND VERY NEARLY DID IT TOO. BUT BOBBIE CAUGHT HIM BY THE SHOE.



TO make a good powder for lice on chickens mix three parts gasoline and one part crude carbolic acid with as much plaster of paris as the liquid will moisten. Allow the material to dry for a few hours and then place the powder in airtight containers. The powder should not be mixed or placed near a flame. It is necessary to hold the fowl while dusting and care should be taken to work the dust into the feathers thoroughly. Ten pounds of the mixture will treat 250 mature birds.

The head louse, which lives particularly on little chickens, can be exterminated with mercurial ointment or "blue butter." This contains about 50 per cent. of metallic mercury, which kills the head lice. Mercurial ointment is a stiff substance and should be mixed at the rate of one part to two parts of vaseline to apply easily. A bit of the mixture the size of a pea applied with the tip of the finger and rubbed into the feathers about the head will destroy the lice. It should not be used too freely.

Hoops

Wearing is one of the most dangerous periods of a pig's life. Young pigs are often seriously injured if allowed to eat too much feed at one time. They should have access to corn and other grains while they are with their mother, so that when they are weaned they will know how to eat. Skim milk or buttermilk is desirable feed for pigs at weaning time. The milk should be fed in the same condition at all times, either sweet or sour, otherwise digestive disorders are likely to be caused. The feeding trough should be kept clean.

Care should be taken that the pigs are not overfed. Overfeeding will stunt their growth. One of the greatest secrets of success in the rearing of weaning-pigs is the frequent feeding of small quantities of food. The stomachs of the pigs are not capable of storing a large amount of food at any one time. Usually the pigs are large and thrifty enough to wean at the age of six to eight weeks. They should have access to forage such as alfalfa or clover, if at all possible.

McDairy

The following are the necessary requirements for first-class dairy production:—
1. Sterilized, i.e., strictly clean, dairy utensils. Boiling hot water or live steam must be used to attain the standard.
2. Clean cows. The udders and teats should be washed if badly soiled, or wiped with a damp cloth if slightly soiled. Flank and bellies should be brushed to remove loose hairs and dirt.
3. Small-top milk pails with cover half over the opening.
4. Immediate cooling of the milk to 50 degrees Fahrenheit.
The cow that drops her calf before her time is a proper subject for suspicion and should not be allowed to run with the other cows.

Machine-milking should not be forced too fast. Allow the cows a reasonable amount of time to get adjusted to the new method of milking. Carcasses of animals dying on farms should be cremated or buried. Exposed, they are not only unsightly, but may spread contagious diseases.

Our readers will note by advertisement carried in this issue that entries for the Ninth Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show close Nov. 25th. From entries already received this show promises to keep up to the high standard of previous years both as to quality and numbers. Anyone contemplating entering stock should get entries off without any delay and avoid possibility of entry arriving after closing date.

Potatoes should be stored in a cool dry place. The color of the atmosphere, providing, of course, freezing is not permitted, the better they will keep. The outdoor fall air is the best tonic in the world. Drink lots of it, and be thankful every minute.

Trappers FREE Secrets FUNSTEN

Our wonderful book reveals old trappers' favorite methods, where and how to trap, best baits to use, how to prepare skins, little known facts that will increase your profits. Mailed FREE. Also includes Game Laws, Mammal and Bird Laws, Trapping, Gun, Snare, and Bow, etc. Our market reports free!

Trappers are going to make heavy profits this season, due to higher demand for skins, and no many trappers in army. Write at once for above book and for price list so you will be ready.

FUNSTEN BROS. & CO.
1778
St. Louis, Mo.

Entries Close Nov. 25th, 1918
TORONTO
FAT STOCK SHOW

Make entries on blanks in back of Premium List and mail to
C. F. TOPPING, Secretary
Box 636, West Toronto

Show dates
December 5th & 6th

What Farm Activity Pays You the Best?

Keeping books pays as well on a farm as in a bank, a railway office or a factory. Many large farms have a regular bookkeeping department. The average size farm does not need such an elaborate system of account books any more than it needs three or four binders, seven cream separators, nine churns, or five hay loaders. The size and detail of the system depend on the acreage of the farm and the amount of business the farm does.

Some person on the farm can learn how to conduct a set of books for the farm. Then only a few minutes a day, or once a week, will be needed to keep a set of farm account books. Here are several important things books: How many dollars' worth of foodstuffs sold off the farm last year? How much money was cleared on the farm last year? What crops are not paying? How did this year's profits compare with last year, two years ago, five years ago?

A farmer will be able to check up every item of farm expense such as seed, poultry, cattle, and hogs, their cost and the value of their product to the farm. Another pleasing and profitable thing about a set of farm books—one can take an inventory at the end of the year of all the live stock, the implements, the buildings, the grain on hand, and all of the equipment and know just where the farm stands financially.

The Commission of Conservation has issued a very simple yet comprehensive farmer's account book which will be sent free to Canadian farmers who ask for it, stating at the same time how many acres they work. The supply of these limited and the rule of "first come, first served" will apply.

The Extra Touch.
One more stroke with the brush rubs the paint in so that it lasts longer.

Once more over the plowed ground with the harrow and the seed-bed is mellowed and the promise of a good harvest greater.
Go out do the right action over again and again and it becomes a habit of the life which can not easily be broken.

The extra touch is the only mark between success and failure that can not be wiped out. That will stick, and it amounts to more than it costs.

Rats Are Big Eaters.
Experts have estimated that one rat will consume 40 to 50 pounds of food in a year. It has also been figured that it requires the continuous work of about 165,000 men with farms, agricultural implements, and other equipments to supply the foodstuffs destroyed annually by rats in the United States and Canada. In addition rats destroy other property, mainly of agricultural origin, the production of which requires the work of about 55,000 men. This gives a total of 220,000 men whose economic output is devoted solely to feeding and otherwise providing for rats.

To Prevent Potato Rot.
Pick over your potatoes about three or four weeks after you have stored them away. The wet weather this season increases the tendency to rot and unless the diseased potatoes are at once separated from the healthy, there will be heavy loss. Many potatoes that look good when harvested will decay after being in storage a few weeks.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M.D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. If your question is of general interest it will be answered through these columns; if not, it will be answered personally if stamped, addressed envelope is enclosed. Dr. Currier will not prescribe for individual cases or make diagnosis. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 78 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Scrofula.
Forty or fifty years ago it would have been difficult to find a person of average intelligence in this country who did not have an idea of what was meant by the term scrofula. Nowadays the term is seldom used that the average person is ignorant of its meaning, showing that words like scrofula, which were once so common, have become obsolete, and are forgotten. Fifty years ago scrofula was thought to be a real disease like mumps or chicken pox, and the scrofulous person, old or young, had a thick, swollen neck with running sores. As now recognized, scrofula is an irregular collection of symptoms, without any definite disease history. When we speak of scrofulous gland nowadays we usually mean tuberculosis in the lymph glands of the neck, when we speak of scrofula deforma we mean various kinds of skin eruption of tubercular origin. Scrofulous blood used to be regarded as impure blood causing acne and other eruptions and was the excuse for giving children sulphur and molasses, senna, stillingia, sarsaparilla and other remedies supposed to be required for an annual spring cleaning. It may be said that scrofula stands for tinea, and organs which easily get out of order and get well slowly. Sores on a scrofulous child heal slowly, run indefinitely and when healed are followed by others in the vicinity. Scrofulous children have weak mouths and ears, adenoids and enlarged tonsils. The glands of the neck and elsewhere in such people are large and often the seat of running sores. Such people resist disease badly and are always catching diseases that have the possibility of being caught. A scrofulous child is almost sure to have had parents or grandparents who had the same trouble or else tuberculosis or syphilis or if a child with this tendency lives amid bad hygienic surroundings he will almost to a certainty develop scrofula.

The germs of tuberculosis are most frequently found in such cases, attacking the glands of the neck and the skin and causing swellings and eruptions which are only too common. Scrofulous children often have intestinal catarrh with enlarged abdominal glands, diseased bones and joints and in almost all of them the tubercle bacillus will be found; they are also sufferers from all kinds of ear diseases. Two kinds of children are described as scrofulous in the writings of half a century ago, one being pale with tender, white skin, large veins, flabby muscles and quick intellect, the other with red face, thick nose and lips, and dull intellect. Beware of patent medicines for such troubles. The sins of patent medicine makers in imposing on the public, especially the poor, in advertising and vending their nostrums for scrofula are many and if there is to be retribution for such sins I hope they will get it good and proper. Good food, plenty of sleep, out of door life, a daily bath, a well ventilated home and school, these are the best means for fighting scrofula. Three drugs have been found effective in treating scrofula, iodine, cod liver oil and iron, and they should be given not only in a form in which they can be readily assimilated but in one which will make them acceptable to the sensitiveness of children.

Questions and Answers.
S. E. B.—Are there certain foods which are beneficial when one is suffering from a torpid liver?
2.—Please mention a good medicine to restore such an organ to its normal condition.
Answer—1.—I suppose you mean by a "torpid" liver, an organ which is not secreting the proper quantity of bile. If that is due to an obstruction by gall stones, of course the obstruction must be removed; if it is merely a feature in the general condition, an abundance of simple, easily digested food would be all that you would require.
2.—You must remember that this department is not for the purpose of treating individual cases or providing prescriptions. If you need a medicine to affect your liver, your physician is the proper person to furnish it.

By helping the public to realize that we must face facts and disregard fancies and suppositions in the solution of this present problem.
Cleaning Old Barrels.
Old barrels should be used cautiously. If they have contained no material which has permeated the wood, they may be cleaned by the use of steam, hot potash lye obtainable from wood-sheds, or crude potash secured at drug-stores. They must be treated repeatedly, and thoroughly rinsed and drained.
Barrels in which sauerkraut or molasses has been stored can be cleaned by first scalding well with boiling water (letting the water stand in them till cold); then fill with cold water, and throw in a large quantity of live coals from a wood fire, leaving the caulk uncovered. Another and better method is to rinse the barrels with a strong solution of oil of vitriol and water.

"A sneer is the apology for argument made by a man who does not understand."—G. H. Morrison.

WANTED
POULTRY
of all kinds.
Better quality preferred.
Write for prices.
STANFORD'S, Limited
122 Mansfield St. - Montreal

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

FREE TO GIRLS
Big Doll and Doll Carriage
This Big Doll is 18 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms, and a natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has steel frame and wheels, and the seat, back and hood are made of leatherette. It is 14 inches high, and is just the right size for the Big Doll.
Just send us your name and address and we will send you a lovely embossed Xmas Post Card to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us the money and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage if you will show your Doll to your friends and get them to buy one. We will send you our cards and earn prices too. Send us your name and address today so you can get your Doll and Doll Carriage quickly.
Address:
ROKER-WARREN COMPANY
Dept. 199, Toronto

Editor's Note.—The foregoing is from the foreword written by John Galworthy for the "Report of the Allied Conference on the After-Care of Disabled Men." It is reproduced here in the hope that it may assist in the rehabilitation of our wounded.

LIP GRATITUDE AND TEA
An Appeal by John Galworthy to Face the Facts in the Wounded-Soldier Problem.
Only by revivifying in each separate disabled soldier the will to live can you save him from the fate of merely continuing to exist.
There are wounded men, many, whose spirit is such that they will march in front of any effort made for their recovery. I well remember one of these—a Frenchman—nearly paralyzed in both legs. All day long he would work at his macramé, and each morning after treatment, would demand to try and stand. I can see his straining efforts now, his eyes like the eyes of a spirit; it can hear his daily words: "Il me semble que j'ai un peu plus de force dans mes jambes ce matin, Monsieur!" ("I think I have a little more strength in my legs this morning, sir") though, I fear, he never had. Men of such indomitable initiative, though rare, are but a fraction. The great majority have rather the happy-go-lucky soul. For them, it is only too easy to postpone self-help till sheer necessity drives, or till someone in whom they believe inspires them. The work of re-equipping these with initiative, with a new interest in life, with work which they can do, is one of infinite difficulty and complexity. Nevertheless, it must be done.

The great public of our countries do not yet, I think, see that they too have their part in the sacred work. So far they only seem to feel: "Here's a wounded hero; let's take him to the movies and give him tea!" Instead of choking him with cheap kindness, each member of the public should seek to re-inspire the disabled man with the feeling that he is no more out of the main stream of life than they are themselves; each man, accordingly to his or her private chances, should help him to find that special niche which can best, most cheerfully, and most usefully fill in the long future.
The more we drown the disabled in tea and lip gratitude the more we unsteel his soul, and the harder we make it for him to win through, when, in the years to come, the wells of our tea and gratitude have dried up. We can do a much more real and helpful thing. I fear that there will soon be no one of us who has not some personal friend disabled. Let us regard that man as if he were ourselves; let us treat him as one who demands a full place in the ranks of working life, and to try to find it for him.

SACKING OF ITALIAN CITIES

WAS CARRIED ON BY AUSTRIAN INVADERS

Residents of Towns Captured by Teutons Were Made to Endure Unspeakable Outrages by Foies.

It is the end. The Austrians are in full retreat, wrote a war correspondent on October 31. I crossed the Piave with delighted artillerymen, who, when they reached the opposite bank, did not so much as cheer as they turned round and grinned happily at each other. Each man turned with a huge smile of complete satisfaction to the comrade behind—"par-tenza per Udine" (we are on way to Udine) he shouted. One whistled like a train about to start. In the village of Susegana I met first a group of three refugees. They had spent the last few days in cellars hiding from the bombardment. Susegana now looks, with its wrecked houses, like a heap of discarded orange peel. Some of the inhabitants had to live on herbs. Three I met were barefoot, others were in rags. It made a sad picture. All around were wrecked houses and shattered trees.

"Did you know the Austrians were going to flee?" I asked.
"Yes, they've been preparing to go for some time. They used to say they were only waiting for the Italian offensive to drive it back to the river and cross and capture the army, but that was months ago. When the geese began the bombardment one of their N. C. O.'s who was left in charge of a post near our refuge, said 'It's the offensive, we must be off.' They went that night."
Conegliano Intentionally Destroyed.
On Conegliano one comes into a dominion of shame and sorrow. It was a beautiful town, but its houses and inhabitants speak of things suffered that do not come within the category of honorable warfare. The syndic of the town himself explained to me how the Germans, immediately after their arrival a year before, went into houses, put in inflammable materials, sprinkled petrol on them and then threw on lighted candles. "We were not allowed to do anything but watch," they said.
When the next day the houses were smoking ruins the Germans photographed them, grinning as they did it. Afterward in other parts of the occupied territory they circulated post cards of the scene entitled "Wanton damage in an Italian town ordered by the Italian generals and the Italian Government."
They showed these cards to the inhabitants. Other houses which appeared intact were stripped of everything. A great number had no floors even, as the Hungarians who looted it here after the Germans, carried off all the beams, so the floors fell. The syndic told of worse things than the destruction of buildings. One hesitates to tell all the evil. Much of it hung like a cloud over the women. The Hungarians used to come into houses and tell mothers they wanted their daughters. They would take ladders and try unashamedly to enter houses at night. Many times this was confirmed. We had many witnesses, honest girls who were forced to take refuge on the roofs on winter nights to escape their tormentors.

Outrages Happily at an End.
Bestiality of this character took another form when the Hungarians captured four brave soldiers of the Bohemian army. They shot and hanged them, which first was not clear, but they were hanged to trees in an avenue of the town. Papers branding them as traitors were pinned to the breasts of blood-covered corpses and then were exposed three days as a lesson, it was said, to the inhabitants, so the women and children had to pass them as they went to their daily duties.
All the evil done at Conegliano had to be submitted to. On the wall I read an order by the German commander, General Von Below, designed to calm any resentment. It said any "aggression" by the civilian population against German troops would be punished with death, "especially if it was armed aggression."
But yesterday the people of Conegliano forgot all these evil days. The Bersaglieri were greeted with cheers, rousing and splendid. Women flung out their arms and shouted welcomes. At Vittorio the scene was extraordinary. There were Austrian machine guns at the entrance to Scervaville Pass. Still the commander went into the outskirts of the town. I could see wildly emotional welcomes and waving tricolors in the same street from which I could hear the bullets tear past overhead. The ardent, singing choruses, were filling out of town to surround these guns.

This is the gospel of labor—
Ring it, ye bells of the kirk:
The Lord of love came down from above
To live with the men who work.
—Henry Van Dyke

Seager Wheeler, the noted Saskatchewan wheat grower, has developed a variety of wheat that is claimed to mature ten days earlier than the famous Marquis wheat, and is therefore, practically immune from rust and early frost on the prairie.

WANTED
FOR HIGH PRICES
FOX, COON, SKUNK.
SEIZ NOW
RAW FURS
We pay Express and Postage. Remits Within 24 Hours.
Send for Illustrated Booklet and Price List
OLIVER SPANNER & CO.
28 ELIN STREET, TORONTO

BELGIAN TEACHERS THWARTED HUNS

ORDERS OF GERMAN GOVERNOR WERE IGNORED

Attempt to Teutonize the Schools Was Foiled by the Loyalty of the Professors.

The Germans while in Belgium left no stone unturned in their endeavor to possess themselves permanently of the country, by force or by fraud. Force, illustrated by terrorism, was first used, with the immediate effect that the country was almost entirely overrun, and, for the time being, stunned into apparent submission.

As months and years went on, seeing that the population, contrary to expectations, remained obstinately optimistic of deliverance and steadily hostile to the occupier, a new kind of oppression was begun, and this in spite of the fact that any interference with the internal laws of occupied countries, is in direct contradiction to the provisions of The Hague Convention, signed by Germany with the other Powers. It did not replace the old method, the militarists were too powerful to allow any relaxation of tyranny, but it came in addition to it. The new plan was to sow distrust of each other and of their allies among the Belgians, and to prepare for the future by working on the minds of the young.

In Belgium two languages are spoken, French and Flemish, but French has been largely predominant, especially in high education. In recent times the champions of the Flemish language, called Flammingrants, have displayed considerable activity in demanding the practice and recognition of their language apart from French. One of the main points of their program was the establishment of a purely Flemish State university. French was the only language used for teaching at all the universities except Ghent where, in 1911, twenty-four out of 248 courses of lectures were given in Flemish. The Flammingrants dissatisfied with this proportion, demanded either (a) an entirely new Flemish university at Antwerp; (b) the immediate transformation of the existing Ghent State university; (c) the duplication of all courses at Ghent, and an equal number being given in each language; (d) the gradual transformation of the Ghent university. Suggestions (a) and (c) fell through for lack of funds; (b) was considered too drastic, but the last proposition seemed likely to be adopted by the Belgian Parliament, when its success was interrupted by the outbreak of war.

Von Bissing's Decree Ignored. Baron von Bissing, from September, 1914, to April, 1916, governor-general of occupied Belgium, endeavored throughout the whole course of his administration to sow disunion among the people he was set to govern and whose patriotic feelings, as well as laws and institutions he had promised to protect. The Flemish university question was his first instrument, and as early as December 31, 1915, he issued a decree providing that Flemish should be the language used for teaching there. But a decree does not in a moment change a university. Professors would not teach, nor students learn, according to the will of a foreign governor. Further steps were taken to secure the adherence of the professors, and suddenly two of them, Professor Pirrenne, the world-renowned historian, and Professor Fredericq, himself a pre-war Flammingrant, were deported to Germany. Popular legend says that Professor Pirrenne was personally offered the position of rector of the new university by the governor-general, to whom he replied that he could only accept if his appointment were signed by King Albert, and that his deportation was the consequence of his patriotic answer. Von Bissing in denying the story states that the two professors were deported "because they influenced their colleagues in a prohibited manner with the object of preventing them from carrying out their official duties." The fact is, the institution of the university under German patronage has raised a storm of protest from all classes and societies of Flemings, who announced that, whatever their aspirations toward a seat of Flemish learning might be, they would accept no gift from their enemy. The Germans, therefore, were determined to crush opposition in the university itself. Professor Pirrenne was particularly well known in Germany, his portrait being published in the 1913 number of the Minerva, a learned German review, as "the great Belgian savant" and German honors heaped upon him. Since his refusal to co-operate in a German-Flemish university the German scientific papers no longer write of him as "a historian," but a "romanticist," and the only portrait given is a snapshot of him in his prison camp. Something more than German spite will be necessary to crush Prof. Pirrenne's reputation, which is only enhanced, in neutral as well as in allied countries, by his firm attitude.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture acting in conjunction with the Dominion authorities have taken steps to equalize fodder and cattle conditions in Alberta by arranging to winter cattle from the southern drought-affected districts in the north where early frosts have increased the supply of fodder.



"Mr. and Mrs. Acres Desire the Pleasure of Your Company"

A Gillette enthusiast has boldly stated his belief that the famous razor has caused a complete revolution in social life in the rural districts today!

It is true, as he says, that one cannot now distinguish between the city man and his brother in the country.

But do not give all the credit to the Gillette Safety Razor.

Smooth chins assuredly do prompt correctness in other things, but it hardly seems possible that the smartness of the social gathering in present-day farm homes is due to a razor—even the best razor in the world.

You answer an invitation to call at a friend's house, and enter a softly-lighted room to find well dressed women and keen looking, clean shaven men.

How glad you are that you came prepared to hold your own in any company.

And how satisfying it is to know that if guests drop in on you unexpectedly, the daily few minutes with your Gillette finds you READY to receive them.

One thing is certain—a Gillette Safety Razor should be part of the equipment of every man of today.

Gillette Sets are sold by Jewelers, Druggists and Hardware Dealers everywhere at five dollars.

Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited,

Office and Factory: 65-73 St. Alexander St., Montreal.



EARTH'S LONELIEST SPOTS.

Are the Isolated Lighthouses Which Guard the Coast.

Man is a gregarious animal. To be happy he must have the companionship of his kind. Hermits are not cheerful people.

The loneliest places in the world are isolated lighthouses, quite a number of which guard the coasts of North



AutoStop SAFETY RAZOR
National Service

GEN. CURRIE has stated repeatedly that the morale of our troops is without equal.

He knows that this is due to two things—discipline and smart appearance.

The officers are responsible for discipline—the AutoStop for smart appearance.

The AutoStop Safety Razor has been of National Service in keeping with the aid of soap and water, the faces of many of our soldiers in a fresh, clean, comfortable condition.

Your soldier will appreciate more than anything else, an AutoStop—the only razor that automatically sharpens its own blades, therefore, the only one that is permanently ready for service.

Price \$5.00
At leading stores everywhere
25c postage will deliver an AutoStop Razor Overseas by first class registered mail.

AutoStop Safety Razor Co., Limited
53-57 Duke St., Toronto, Ont.
E.C. 13



America. In charge there is always a keeper, of course, and perhaps two or three assistants. They soon talk each other out, become morose and actually quit speaking to one another except on business. It is a curious freak of human psychology.

On this account the keepers of such lighthouses and their helpers are changed as often as possible. It is really necessary. There were five attempts at suicide in one lighthouse within a dozen years.

It is said that no person is of such sound mind as not to show some signs of mental aberration after being cooped up for a few months in this way. Raving madness, sometimes homicidal, may follow—usually beginning with melancholy.

Among the worst are the lighthouses on the Florida reefs, which stand out in the ocean many miles from nearest land. They are erected upon steel piles driven deep into the reef-carol, and some of them rise 125 feet above the water. Others squat over the waves resembling gigantic iron spiders.

There is, of necessity, a house, with a big lantern on top. Beneath the platform that supports the house is another platform for the accommodation of boats and food-stores. The general effect is of a dwelling on stilts, uplifted above the sea.

The inmates have two things chiefly to fear—the hurricane and the tidal wave. Once in a while the former blows 125 miles an hour in that tropical latitude. The tidal wave seems to be the result of a submarine earthquake. It may attain a height of eighty feet. One of the kind destroyed the city of Galveston a few years ago.

The amphibious occupants of the reef lighthouses are thus liable at any time to be wiped out, either by wind or by water. If they do not lose their lives, they may at a moment's notice be robbed of all their food supplies, stored in the "cellar" below.

Twice a year they are visited by Government supply ships, which deliver what they are supposed to need (mostly canned goods) in the way of food. They enjoy no other means of communicating with their kind, save such as may be afforded by boat-trips now and then to the mainland.

MONEY ORDERS.
Pay your out-of-town accounts by Dominion Express Money Orders. Five Dollars costs three cents.

The best way to keep dried herbs is to rub off the leaves from the woody stems and store them in large mouthed glass jars; fruit jars are excellent. Write a label and paste on each jar and keep the jars tightly covered.

Minard's Liniment Cures Disinfectant.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

ED. 7.

ISSUE 47-78.

The Weekly Fashions



The yoke of this model is empire back and front, and the dropped sides are lengthened by flappers set up under and stitched in pocket effect. McCall Pattern No. 8620, Girl's Coat. In 6 sizes, 4 to 14 years. Price, 20 cents.

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

First Aid.
As the motor was dashing madly through the little village, the driver suddenly pulled up with a frantic jerk. A man was standing right in front of his machine waving his arms violently and shouting: "Stop! Hit! Stop!"

"What's the trouble?" asked the motorist, after he had brought the car to a standstill. "Is this a police trap? Because, if it is, I wasn't driving more than 20 miles an hour."

"That's all right, sir," said the villager blandly. "I ain't no policeman. Only my wife has been invited to a wedding to-morrow, and I wanted to ask if you could spare her a few drops of gasoline to clean her gloves with."

"It is only by labor that thought can be made healthy, and only by thought that labor can be made happy—and the two cannot be separated with impunity."—Ruskin.

LEMONS WHITEN AND BEAUTIFY THE SKIN

Make this beauty lotion cheaply for your face, neck, arms and hands.

At the cost of a small jar of ordinary cold cream one can prepare a full quarter pint of the most wonderful lemon skin softener and complexion beautifier, by squeezing the juice of two fresh lemons into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white. Care should be taken to strain the juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier. Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands. It is marvelous to smoothen rough, red hands.

ORIGIN OF DRUGS

Strange Forms in Which Well-Known Medicines Reach the Market.

To form the collection which fills the drawers, bottles and jars of even the most unpretentious druggist's shop, tax is levied upon almost every country in the world. North, south, east and west, our drugs come to us, and they reach our shores in such strange forms that not one person in a thousand, seeing them in the rough at the docks, or in any of the great wholesale stores, would be able even to guess at the names and natures of half of them. Who, for example, would connect a great pile of dry, thin twigs, neatly tied into small bundles, with sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier? These twigs are the creeping roots and rootlets of a prickly shrub that grows in Jamaica, and they are worth 10 to 50-cents a pound.

Somewhat similar in appearance is ipecacuanha, which also comes to us in dry twigs, being part of the trailing root of a plant found in the damp forests of Brazil. These roots receive no preparation, save drying, before they are shipped off to Europe via Montevideo. They are packed in large sacks, and the workmen who open the bales must beware of breathing the pungent, irritating dust given off, which is productive of unpleasant results if incautiously inhaled.

Castor oil, too, is hard to recognize in the pretty little brown beans, spotted with black, and with polished skins that arrive in bags from India. They look far too attractive to suggest the much-hated dose of our early days.

Aloes, the base of many nauseous medicines, may be seen in its crude form as a solid mass, resembling brown sealing-wax, packed in heavy wooden boxes, from which it is chipped out with a chisel and hammer. It is of different qualities and prices, according to whether it comes from Arabia, Socotra, or the West Indies, and may fetch any sum from \$6.25 to \$45.00 a cwt. Aloes is the juice of the big fleshy leaves of the plant of that name. This juice is pressed or evaporated from the leaves, and poured into chests or kegs in a semi-fluid state, hardening presently into a solid block. Not infrequently, it is enclosed in the dried skins of monkeys, and in this strange form is brought to market.

In spite of its name, an idle rumor is always a very busy thing.

The advantage of keeping one breed of poultry is that the poultryman can market a uniform product in eggs and stock.

The Holy Innocents.

The Holy Innocents looked down From calm, celestial height, With tender, pitying eyes upon This world's most awful plight.

Exceeding strong and pure are they From never knowing sin; And they stand beside the heavenly gates To welcome children in.

Across the many centuries The memory comes to them Of their own infant martyrdom In little Bethlehem.

So they greet the murdered children Of Armenia, Serbia, France, The mangled babes of Belgium, With loving arms and glance.

They soothe away their sorrows And hush their frightened cries, And wipe the tears of anguish Forever from their eyes.

They bear them to the Great White Throne Where each one finds its place, And every baby angel Beholds its Father's face.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of LaGrippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of Inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

An Unexpected Answer.

A lady from the city said to a farmer after church: "Wasn't it awful, the way the deacon snored all through service?" "It certainly was, ma'am," said the farmer warmly. "It kept all the rest of us awake."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

There is nothing that fits into the regular farm crops and live stock better than a well-managed flock of poultry.

Keep your shoes neat

2 IN 1

SHOE POLISHES LIQUIDS AND PASTES

BLACK, WHITE, TAN, DARK BROWN OR OX-BLOOD SHOES

PRESERVE THE LEATHER

KNOCKS OUT PAIN THE FIRST ROUND

Comforting relief from pain makes Sloan's the World's Liniment

This famous reliever of rheumatic aches, soreness, stiffness, painful sprains, neuralgic pains, and most other external twinges that humanity suffers from, enjoys its great sales because it practically never fails to bring speedy, comforting relief. Always ready for use, it takes little to penetrate without rubbing and produce results. Clean, refreshing. Made in Canada. At all drug stores. A large bottle means economy.

Sloan's
Liniment
Kills Pain

30c., 60c., \$1.20.

HIRST'S PAIN EXTERMINATOR

STOPS THE PAIN—AND ACTS QUICKLY

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

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

35¢ BOTTLE

Hotel Del Coronado
Coronado Beach, California

Near San Diego

POLO, MOTORING, TENNIS, BAY AND SURF BATHING, FISHING AND BOATING

18-Hole Golf Course

Hotel is equipped throughout with Automatic Sprinkler System.

AMERICAN PLAN

JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

MADE IN CANADA

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

CONTAINS NO ALUMINA

E.W. GILLETTE CO. LTD.
TORONTO, CANADA
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

Apples cut in irregular pieces will cook more quickly in a pie than if sliced. They do not pack so closely, so that the hot air comes in contact with the fruit more easily, and cooking is facilitated.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

WANTED
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, REID Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

WANTED:—AT ONCE, BY PROGRESSIVE CONCERN in the Niagara Peninsula, the Garden Spot of Canada, Boiler-makers, Helpers and Handy Men, Steady employment, Engineering and Machine Works of Canada, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1,500. Will go for \$1,200 on quick sale. Box 49, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE in New Ontario. Owner going to France. Will sell \$2,500. Worth double that amount. Apply J. H. de Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

WISCONSIN SLEETS

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.

A Quick Relief for Headache

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

CUTICURA
Quickly Heals Eczemas, Rash, Itchings and Irritations

In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. These fragrant super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious if used for every-day toilet purposes.

For sample of each free by mail address post-card: "Cuticura, Dept. N, Boston, U.S.A." Sold by dealers throughout the world.

WELL DONE, GLENCOE! SPLENDID WORK, MOSA! EXCELLENT RESULT, EKFRID!

"We're proud to be living in any of above places where such a patriotic spirit was shown in making the Victory Loan objective go so far over the top." "With the war practically ended we now look forward to the home coming of our brave boys. To those who cannot be here for Christmas we extend in time to reach them "Our Greetings" and congratulations upon gaining such a decided victory.

Economy in Buying Winter Supplies at This Store Right Now

We bought early enough to get the right quantities. We bought quantity enough to supply our increasing trade. We bought from the best mills to get the best prices.

We're going to sell at prices at a saving of ten per cent. or more on city stores or on small dealers who bought from hand to mouth.

The closest comparison of merchandise is the truest test of our claims.

Balancing Up Stocks.

Clearing Broken Lines. Some particular lines of our stocks reduced in prices. It might be just the line you want. Less than today's mill prices. Clearing lines of Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Rubbers, Shoes. These are all laid out with price ticket to clear quickly.

Buy "Quality" Underwear Like Victory Bonds—

Safety Guaranteed STANFIELD'S UNSHRINKABLE and WATSON'S PURE All grades, very moderately priced.

Grand Values in Overcoats

Made up in correct styles, lined and trimmed to wear, hand-tailored to hold shapely appearance. Prices from \$15 to \$25.50.

Suits Being Snapped Up Quickly

because they embody all the perfect points to give real value. The quality is right, the style is right, the fit and finish is right. See our Men's Suits at \$15, \$16.50, \$18.50, \$22.50 and \$25.

Boys' Suits to Please the Most Exacting Tastes

Made with a dash and style—not sloppy hand-me-downs. The kind to give entire satisfaction. Prices come in a wide range—\$6.50 to \$15—but every suit is a "value-giver."

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

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

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918

PEACE—BUT NOT PLENTY

The end of the war has come, but Canada must not relax her efforts to increase the production of food. In addition to the Allies, whose productive powers have been hampered by the war and who need imports from this continent to build up a reserve, the people of the neutral nations must also be considered. Canada Food Board calls attention to the fact, also, that the countries of the defeated enemy nations have also to be considered, as in some cases millions of helpless people are facing starvation. Counting Russia, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria, the neutral countries, and France, Belgium, Italy and Great Britain, a grand total of 250,000,000 people are short of food. Canada will have a hungry market for her agricultural produce and our greatest possible effort to maintain and increase production will be none too great.

LIVE STOCK CONFERENCE

To formulate national plans for meeting the new and critical conditions in the live stock industry accompanying restoration of peace, some of the leading Canadian live stock men and representative meat packers are being called to a conference by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture. Those who have been watching the situation realize that Canada has the opportunity of placing her live stock industry on a broader and a sounder basis than ever before. The war has stimulated live stock production in Canada. An even greater stimulus is expected to develop with the restoration of normal commercial communication, as the breeding stock of Europe has seriously declined during the war, in nearly all countries. A heavy demand is bound to be made upon this continent for meats and breeding stock for some years to come. The Minister of Agriculture is calling upon farmers and live stock men to maintain their operations on the wartime scale.

In taxing the incomes it is suggested that particular attention be given to bachelors and married couples without families. The family man has endless calls upon his resources, while the bachelor and the childless, practically without exception, have only the interests of self at stake.

Militarism is now eating dust at the feet of Civilization.

Now for Hydro! And it is "up to" the ratepayers of Glencoe to see that a good strong council with business ability is in office for next year.

While many rejoice, others will weep for the brave boys that will not come back. It is for the nation as well as for the individual to offer their solace in this their darkest hour to the relatives that will not be comforted.

It has been suggested that the 11th of November be permanently fixed as a national thanksgiving day for Canada. It will commemorate two great events, the restoration of peace, as well as recalling the day when the gallant Canadians entered Mons.

A town that can go away "over the top" of its designated objective for Victory Bonds ought to be able to restore some of its dilapidated buildings and thereby invite more residents. It is doubtful if there is a habitable vacant house in town. Now that labor is likely to be cheaper it is a good time to make a move.

Nothing makes pleasanter reading than the accounts which tell of the joy and gratitude of the French and Belgian people who are being liberated after four long years of cruel oppression by the German invaders. Such scenes must be a recompense for all the toil and hardship and danger that have been undergone by the soldiers who have effected the rescue of these people.

Now that we are back to the dear old standard time, many citizens are waking up to some of the advantages they had during the daylight saving period. The citizens now need their lights on at least an hour earlier in the evening. One man, a merchant, expressed the wish that we had daylight saving in vogue both winter and summer. "It would mean a real saving in lighting at any rate," he said.

So successful have been the various bond issues by the government, as showing the financial resources of the people, that in future when the country has occasion to borrow money for development or other public undertakings the people should first be asked to lend, before borrowing from foreign countries. Better that our own people should reap the extra percentage above what the banks allow them to let it go to foreign lands. Of course this will mitigate against the banks to some extent, but we can do with fewer banks, as with many other institutions of which the country has a surplus.

A woman was visiting her husband at the barracks in Scotland, taking with her her five-year-old daughter. The husband was on sentry duty when they arrived and the little girl, who had never seen her father in his kit, exclaimed with childish coyness: "Mamma, if daddy finds the man who stole his trousers, can I have that wee frock?"

THE STRIPES ON THE FLAG

A reader asks what the five blue stripes on the honor flag represent. They represent the five War Loans, starting from the upper left-hand corner and running to the centre of the flag, each stripe being longer, to show the increase in the size of Canada's War Loans. In the lower right-hand corner is the crest containing the Coat of Arms of the nine provinces.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

To the Editor of The Transcript: I would like space in your valuable paper to make the suggestion that a fund be raised to put up a suitable monument to the memory of the boys from Glencoe, who served in the war, and Wardsville who have given their lives for their country. It is fitting that their memory be honored for what they have done. If there is not some memorial of this nature erected, in a few years their names will be forgotten. Let the fund be not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, monument to be erected at the post office, Glencoe. Mr. Sutherland, who is treasurer for patriotic money, would probably act as treasurer, and a committee composed of a representative from each township and village could have charge of the arrangements. MARGARET WEBSTER.

A REMINDER

The Transcript is sending out a number of accounts for overdue subscriptions, which accords with instructions from the Paper Controller. It is hoped that there will be a ready response to these accounts, as the greatly increased cost of paper and everything used in the production of a newspaper leaves little or no margin on the price of subscription. Add to this fact that spot cash has to be paid for supplies and it will be easily seen how important it is to have prompt payment of subscriptions in order to keep business running smoothly.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

A gentleman is a man that's clean inside and out; who neither looks up to the rich nor down to the poor; who can lose without squealing and who can win without bragging; who is considerate of women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat; and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have theirs.

The next two or three years are bound to be the most important to every Canadian industry, and to none does this apply to a greater extent than to the farming industry. To make the best of your opportunity, read each week The Weekly Sun, the most helpful farm paper in Ontario. No increase in price. One dollar sent direct to the Farmers' Weekly Sun, Toronto, will pay your subscription for the full year of 1919 with the balance of 1918 free. There is no other paper just like The Sun. 421

It is the high cost of foolishness and not the high cost of food that keeps a lot of us broke.

STORY OF WAR TOLD IN BRIEF

Important Dates in Great World Struggle.

THE FALL OF AUTOCRACY

Close Study of the Past Four Years Shows that Democracy Won the Victory Because the Foes of Civilization Were Never Able to Drive Home a Blow at a Vital Spot.

DURING the first two weeks of last July, the Allies were facing the darkest days of the war, and the German war lords were proclaiming triumphantly that they were about to achieve the victory that would bring them the world domination, which was the Kaiser's ambition. The British troops with their "backs to the wall," to use the phrase of Field Marshal Haig, were fighting to keep the Teutons from reaching the Channel ports, and farther south, the French army struggled grimly to hold the beast back from Paris. Little did the Allied world dream in those terrible weeks that in less than four months, the forces of democracy would be triumphant. No prophet could have foretold that during the second week of November the armistice would be signed which meant the complete surrender of Germany. With this collapse came the end of militarism, and the great autocrats of Europe were all thrown. Men who, in July, believed that they were about to dominate the world were fugitives in November, flying from the execrations of their former subjects.

Now that the world has become history, it is interesting to look back at the important dates of the past four years and to trace the gradual growth of the events that pointed towards the final victory of the Entente Allies. There were two great factors in the success of the defenders of civilization. The first was the invincibility of the British navy. At no time since August 1914, had it failed to do all that was expected of it. Britannia drove Germany from the high seas, and slowly but surely strangled the Central Powers. The second factor was the military genius of the French. When the great armies of the Allies were finally organized, Generalissimo Foch took them in hand, and by wonderful patience combined with magnetic strategy, he secured the victories on the field that finally smashed the German morale at home, which had been gradually crumbling. Political causes in the Central Powers precipitated the collapse that has left the world gasping, but it was the British navy and the French military prowess that produced these political causes.

Some persons may ask what names history will remember most distinctly in connection with the great war. Starting from the upper left-hand corner and running to the centre of the flag, each stripe being longer, to show the increase in the size of Canada's War Loans. In the lower right-hand corner is the crest containing the Coat of Arms of the nine provinces.

Some persons may ask what names history will remember most distinctly in connection with the great war. Starting from the upper left-hand corner and running to the centre of the flag, each stripe being longer, to show the increase in the size of Canada's War Loans. In the lower right-hand corner is the crest containing the Coat of Arms of the nine provinces.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT

To the Editor of The Transcript: I would like space in your valuable paper to make the suggestion that a fund be raised to put up a suitable monument to the memory of the boys from Glencoe, who served in the war, and Wardsville who have given their lives for their country. It is fitting that their memory be honored for what they have done. If there is not some memorial of this nature erected, in a few years their names will be forgotten. Let the fund be not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, monument to be erected at the post office, Glencoe. Mr. Sutherland, who is treasurer for patriotic money, would probably act as treasurer, and a committee composed of a representative from each township and village could have charge of the arrangements. MARGARET WEBSTER.

A REMINDER

The Transcript is sending out a number of accounts for overdue subscriptions, which accords with instructions from the Paper Controller. It is hoped that there will be a ready response to these accounts, as the greatly increased cost of paper and everything used in the production of a newspaper leaves little or no margin on the price of subscription. Add to this fact that spot cash has to be paid for supplies and it will be easily seen how important it is to have prompt payment of subscriptions in order to keep business running smoothly.

WHAT IS A GENTLEMAN?

A gentleman is a man that's clean inside and out; who neither looks up to the rich nor down to the poor; who can lose without squealing and who can win without bragging; who is considerate of women, children and old people; who is too brave to lie, too generous to cheat; and who takes his share of the world and lets other people have theirs.

The next two or three years are bound to be the most important to every Canadian industry, and to none does this apply to a greater extent than to the farming industry. To make the best of your opportunity, read each week The Weekly Sun, the most helpful farm paper in Ontario. No increase in price. One dollar sent direct to the Farmers' Weekly Sun, Toronto, will pay your subscription for the full year of 1919 with the balance of 1918 free. There is no other paper just like The Sun. 421

It is the high cost of foolishness and not the high cost of food that keeps a lot of us broke.

the troops secured from Russia in an effort to knock Italy out of the war. For a week it looked as though the story of Roumania and Serbia would be repeated, but the crisis passed and Italy more than retrieved herself in the two great battles of the Piave, fought in June and October of the present year. Germany was the loser for exultation in the failure of the Gallipoli campaign and the defeat of the British at Kut-el-Amara. The Allies met with these disasters at the hands of the Kaiser, but the British, with characteristic persistence, went on again, and the brilliant victories in Mesopotamia resulted in the collapse of Turkey. It was in the east that the fiercest of the war, about two months ago, that the Central Powers were going down to ignominious and humiliating defeat.

It is possible now to look over the war and to place our fingers on the black periods of depression, but it is also easy to follow the golden line that led to the final victory of the Allies. The ultimate good of civilization made the necessary sacrifice. The Entente should win. It was a struggle between reaction and progress, and the purpose that one can trace in history made thoughtful men feel that it was impossible for reaction to triumph in the long run. The Prussian war lords made complete plans to conquer the world, and at times it did not seem possible that they would fail, but they reckoned without the eternal purpose in history. As Hillaire Belloc said of the first Battle of the Marne. The Germans had made every calculation that the human brain could devise to make certain of victory, but "It was not to be."

The effect of the Great War on Canada has already made itself apparent. Our Dominion entered the conflict as soon as the Germans threw down the challenge of battle. Canada may be proud, chiefly because her record is the record of the Canadian people's response to the call, and gave of their money and their young life in the cause of civilization. To our armies history will give the credit of several of the most vital victories on the Western front. History will doubtless also say of the Dominion that the great mass of Canadian citizens proved true to their loftiest ideals of devotion and self-sacrifice. If we did not have the inspiring leadership that guided some people, like the Greeks, almost unwillingly to do their duty, that fact makes the achievement of the Canadian people all the more notable. History will say that in this struggle our young nation found its soul.

JUNE, 1914.

29. Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria assassinated in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

JULY, 1914.

5. German war lords, headed by the Kaiser, met at Potsdam and declared war on Russia and France. 22. Austria ultimatum served on Serbia. 23. Serbia accepted ultimatum with one reservation. 28. Austria declares war on Serbia.

AUGUST, 1914.

1. Germany declares war on Russia. 2. German army invades France and violates neutrality of Belgium. 4. Great Britain declares war on Germany. 5. Lord Kitchener appointed Secretary of War. 7. Montenegro declares war on Austria. 8. First British expeditionary force lands on the coast of France. 13. Great Britain declares war on Austria. 21. Germans reach Brussels. 23. Battle of Mons begins. Japan declares war on Germany. 28. Germans sack and burn Louvain.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

1. Germans defeat Russians at Allenstein. 3. French Government moved from Paris to Bordeaux. 4. Germans occupy Rheims. 5. Russians take Leningrad. 7. Battle of Marne develops. 10. Battle of Marne ends in great French victory, thus ending first German rush, and civilization is saved. 11. Australians seize Solomon Islands from Germans. 17. Russian troops that invaded Eastern Prussia completely crushed by Germans. 18. Russians drive Austrians over San. 24. First Canadian contingent of 32,000 men sail for England. 28. Japanese invest Tsing Tan.

OCTOBER, 1914.

4. Russians win battle of Augustowo. 9. Germans take Antwerp. 12. Germans enter Ghent. 13. Belgian Government moved to Havre, France. 14. Allies re-capture Ypres. 15. Gen. Botha takes the field in South Africa. 21. Beginning of First Battle of Ypres. 29. Turkey attacks Russia in Crimea. 30. Col. Maritz, the rebel, is driven out of Cape Colony.

NOVEMBER, 1914.

1. Admiral von Spee defeats British squadron off Coronel, Chile. The Good Hope and the Monmouth are sunk. 5. Great Britain and France declare war on Turkey. 7. Tsing Tan surrenders to Japanese and British forces. 12. Russians besiege Eryzmenyl. 17. British win First Battle of Ypres. Turkey proclaims Holy War. Col. Maritz defeated in South Africa.

DECEMBER, 1914.

1. De Wet captured by Gen. Botha's troops and South African rebellion ended.

2. Austrians capture Belgrade from Serbians.

8. British fleet under Admiral Sturdee defeats German fleet under Admiral von Spee. Four German vessels sunk. 9. Gen. Beyers, South African rebel, killed at Vaal river. 14. Serbians drive Austrians out of Belgrade. 18. Egypt declared a British protectorate. 31. Princess Patricia's Light Infantry reaches front, the first Canadians to do so.

JANUARY, 1915.

24. British defeat German fleet in North Sea.

FEBRUARY, 1915.

4. Turks routed in attack on Suez Canal. 12. Von Hindenburg wins great victory over the Russians. 22. Turks commence massacre of Armenians. 26. Gen. Botha announces invasion of German West Africa.

MARCH, 1915.

5. Turks abandon campaign against Egypt. 12. British capture Neuve Chapelle, one of the most costly victories of the war. 14. German raider "Dresden" sunk by British. 22. Przemyal captured from Austria by the Russians.

APRIL, 1915.

21. British and French troops land in Turkey. Disastrous Gallipoli expedition launched under leadership of Sir Ian Hamilton. 22. Second great Battle of Ypres commences. 24. Canadians save Channel ports by their gallant stand, when the Germans first introduced gas into civilized warfare.

MAY, 1915.

5. Russian advance into Carpathians comes to an end. This was the high tide of Russian successes. 7. Lusitania torpedoed by German submarine ten miles from Kinshasa Head, 1,154 persons were drowned. 12. Bryce report of Belgian atrocities discloses true character of German fighting men. 13. Gen. Botha captures Windhoek, capital of German South Africa. 23. Italy declares war on Austria.

JUNE, 1915.

3. Austro-German troops re-capture Przemyal. 8. William Jennings Bryan, most mealy-mouthed of American pacifists, resigns from President Wilson's Cabinet.

JULY, 1915.

17. Italians occupy Mori in advance into Austria. 19. Germans capitulate to French colonial troops at Mons, Kamerun. 21. Gen. De Wet found guilty of treason. 22. Austro-German forces recapture Lemberg from Russians. Teutons advance steadily against Russians, but fail to destroy Czar's armies.

AUGUST, 1915.

6. All German forces in South Africa surrender to Gen. Botha. 1. Teutonic Allies after a year of war occupy 78,378 square miles of invaded territory. 5. Germans capture Warsaw from Russians. 14. Austrians attack Belgrade. 21. Italy declares war on Turkey. 26. Germans capture Brest-Litovsk.

SEPTEMBER, 1915.

14. Germans give pledge to United States that passenger ships will not be sunk without warning.

OCTOBER, 1915.

4. British and French troops arrive to help Serbia against threatened Teutonic invasion. 5. King Constantine of Greece forces resignation of Premier Venizelos, on account of pro-Allied policy. 7. Austro-German armies invade Serbia. 9. Teutons occupy Belgrade. 11. Bulgarians invade Serbia. 12. Germans shoot Nurse Edith Cavell for assisting soldiers to escape. 15. Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria. 18. Major-Gen. Munro succeeds Gen. Ian Hamilton in command of the Gallipoli expedition. 19. Italy declares war on Bulgaria. 29. Briand succeeds Viviani as Premier of France. 6. Bulgarians take Nish from Serbians. 29. Berlin announced end of campaign in Serbia.

DECEMBER, 1915.

2. Monastir surrendered to Bulgarians. 4. Henry Ford sails for Europe on "Oscar II." to end hostilities—the one grim joke of the war. 15. Field Marshal Sir John French succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig as commander of British forces in France. 17. Emperor of Abyssinia offers help to Allies. 21. Sir William Robertson becomes Chief of Imperial Staff. 30. Italians occupy Durazzo, capital of Albania.

JANUARY, 1916.

3. Last Germans in Kamerun surrender to British. 9. British War Office announces abandonment of Dardanelles campaign and withdrawal from Gallipoli. 27. Conscription becomes law in Great Britain.

FEBRUARY, 1916.

3. Parliament Buildings at Ottawa destroyed by fire, said to be of incendiary origin. 15. Second British relief force defeated by Turks before reaching Kut-el-Amara. 21. German armies under the Crown Prince begin one of the greatest drives of the war aimed against Verdun.

MARCH, 1916.

8. Germany declares war on Portugal. 24. Gen. Sir A. Murray assumes command of British forces in Egypt.

APRIL, 1916.

24. Irish rebellion broke out. Sir Roger Casement captured by British landing in Ireland. 25. Irish republic is declared. 27. Sir John Maxwell given task of crushing Irish rebellion. 29. "After a five-month siege, Gen. Townshend surrenders to the Turks at Kut-el-Amara. 30. Rebellion in Ireland at an end. Leaders were afterwards executed for treason.

MAY, 1916.

1. During this month the world watched the gallant French defence of Verdun. 31. British fleet under Sir David Beatty defeat German fleet in Battle of Jutland.

JUNE, 1916.

1. Austrians make unsuccessful drive into Italy. 5. British cruiser Hampshire sunk by mine. Lord Kitchener and his entire staff drowned. 7. Russians undertake successful offensive against Austrians.

JULY, 1916.

1. British start great offensive known as the Battle of the Somme. 6. David Lloyd George becomes Secretary of War. 22. Premier Strumer, a German agent, assumes office in Russia, and works against Allied cause. 28. Capt. Fryatt shot by Germans.

AUGUST, 1916.

2. Von Hindenburg assume supreme command of German eastern army. 3. Sir Roger Casement hanged. 9. Italians capture Gorizia from the Austrians. 27. Italy declares war against Germany. Roumania declares war against Austria-Hungary. 29. Von Hindenburg becomes German Chief of Staff.

SEPTEMBER, 1916.

3. Germans invade Roumania. 25. Premier Venizelos announces intention to head a temporary revolutionary government in Greece with headquarters in Crete. 30. During September British introduced tanks into warfare.

OCTOBER, 1916.

24. French launched attack at Verdun and recaptured all points taken by Germans. This battle ended in Allied success.

NOVEMBER, 1916.

1. Roumanian armies crushed by Teutons. 19. Serbians and Allies recapture Monastir. 21. Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria dies.

DECEMBER, 1916.

4. Gen. Mackensen takes command of the Teutonic armies in Roumania. 5. Mr. Asquith resigns the Premiership of Great Britain. 6. The Teutons capture Bucharest. 7. David Lloyd George becomes Prime Minister of Great Britain. 8. The Allies started the blockade of Greece. 11. Gen. Neville replaces Gen. Joffre as Commander-in-Chief of French armies. 12. Germans present peace offer to Allies. 20. President Wilson sent peace notes of Belgium, asking them to tell what the war was about. The British replied that the war had to be fought to a finish. The Germans offered to attend a peace conference, but did not state terms. The Allies pronounced the German offer insincere. So this peace offensive ended.

JANUARY, 1917.

17. The Pope makes a formal protest against the deportation of the Belgians sent into slavery by the Germans. 21. The British defeated the Turks near Kut in Mesopotamia. 22. President Wilson announces plans for "peace without victory" policy. 31. Germany announces their policy of unrestricted submarine war, cancelling all pledges made to the United States.

FEBRUARY, 1917.

7. Ambassador Gerard detained by German Government, which wished to bargain with him regarding position of the United States. President Wilson having severed diplomatic relations with Berlin. 15. Ambassador Gerard reaches Paris. 25. British commence advance on the western front, the Germans falling back to the famous Hindenburg line.

MARCH, 1917.

1. Turkish troops shattered in retreat from Kut. 2. Haig takes over portion of French line to Ancre river.

Economy! "SALADA" TEA

is not only the most economical on account of its great strength but you have the refreshing and delicious qualities as well.

Ask your Grocer. In Sealed Metal Packets.

A Business Bride

By Hilda Richmond

CHAPTER I

Some of the neighbors at old Mrs. Grayson's funeral remarked that Jessie Potter "took it hard," and wondered why she should feel so sorry to lose the old woman; while others were sure that Jessie was "putting on" her grief. Still others were sure that she was tired and worn out with the care of the poor old lady, and so could not help crying from sheer weariness. But they were all wrong.

When Jessie Potter went to the farmhouse to do the housework and care for Mrs. Grayson, the latter had been bristling and able to manage the work; but for the past two years she had been falling until she had been a heavy burden to both John Grayson, her son, and to Jessie. Indeed, during the very last of the old lady's lifetime, Jessie had been obliged to send her two children to an aunt to be cared for while she gave her time and attention to Mrs. Grayson. John was a busy stock buyer and often stayed away from home two or three days at a time, so he was thankful to have a reliable person to care for his mother, and he paid Jessie well for her work.

"Now I'll have to go, Mr. Grayson," said Jessie as they returned from the funeral. "I have my things packed and the undertaker is carrying me to the station for the five-thirty train. I thank you for your kindness to me and I hope you will find somebody to look after your house for you."

"Have to go!" said John, rousing himself from his reverie. "Why?"

"Because it will be impossible for me to stay and keep house for you," said Jessie impatiently. "I must go back home." She had often felt irritated because John Grayson was so absorbed in his business affairs that he paid little heed to anything else, though he was always kind and patient with his mother; and now worn out by hard work she was vexed at his lack of common sense.

"There's no reason," said John. "I don't think it's fair to go away and leave me without a little notice."

"Well, then, I'm going because peo-



The Present Day Sugar Bowl. Sugar is scarce. There are fewer ships to carry supplies from the East Indies. The West Indies, from which Canada draws her supplies, must furnish sugar for twice as many people as last year. If we put ships into the sugar trade, and if we continue to use that second needless spoonful of sugar in tea and coffee we shall have to, it will lengthen the time needed to bring our boys home. Therefore, save sugar. Use strictly no more than two pounds for each person in the family in a month.

Sugar is the best of the "quick energy" foods to stimulate blood and brain of soldiers in the grim campaign. They must get it. Manufacturers and all large users have been strictly limited by the Food Board in the use of sugar, and they are now using substitutes in large quantities in a splendid effort to conserve, yet serve the public as well as before. Private homes should follow their example and use substitutes, especially corn syrup and glucose.

"As much candy in the shops as ever," you say? Perhaps, but do you know most of them are made with substitutes for sugar? Candy makers, with manufacturing confectioners, public eating places and others, have splendidly responded to the call.

The war breads are extremely wholesome for children. The four authorized substitutes are barley flour, oat flour, rye flour and corn flour. Milk, eggs, bread, lean meat, cheese and beans provide the child with muscle-building material. Heat and energy are derived from sugar, fruit, milk and vegetables, while the mineral matter in fruit and vegetables is essential for all ages.

War Bread.—4 cups mashed potatoes, 4 cups boiled rice, 4 cups rolled oats, 2 cups corn meal or corn flour, 2 tablespoons of sugar or one cup of corn syrup, 2 tablespoons salt. Put in a large pan and pour boiling water, stirring it until it is thin enough for sponge. After cooling to the right temperature add two and a half dry yeast cakes or one compressed yeast cake. If bread is set in the afternoon, mix in stiff loaf with wheat flour and let raise over night. Mix down and let rise again and put in greased tins, greasing between loaves, and bake in a slow oven until done. In mixing at first make quite stiff, it may stick to the hand. In mixing down the second time and putting in tins, don't put in more flour, use a little flour on hands and board. If wanted, can use about one-third barley flour in place of wheat flour. Can use more rolled oats in place of potatoes or corn meal. The sponge, when thinned, makes good griddle cakes.

Foes of the Home. The two worst enemies with which the housewife has to contend are the bedbug and the clothes-moth. Against the depredations of the latter she is never safe; and as for the bedbug, eternal vigilance is the price of security.

Hence the importance of experiments which experts have recently been making, with a view to ascer-

tain definitely the most effective means of fighting these insects. The bedbug experiments were made in two ways. One might be described as a laboratory test of various insecticides, twenty bugs being placed in each of a number of glass jars (with paper scraps or excelsior to afford opportunity for hiding), and dusted or sprayed with different powders and fluids.

The other was conducted on a practical scale by spraying or dusting rooms that were badly infested with bedbugs.

The experts tried out dozens of things for the purpose and they found the ideal and perfect remedy. It is kerosene.

Kerosene is the sure killer. One advantage it has is that when used as a spray it will penetrate every crack and crevice. With powders and most liquids it is very difficult, if not impossible, to reach the bugs, which in the daytime are hidden in cracks in the beds or behind wall-paper, washboards and molding. Kerosene, however, easily reaches them in such places.

But it does more than that. It destroys the eggs, saturating them so that they cannot hatch. The business is all over in twenty-four hours. All the bedbugs are dead and the eggs likewise. The premises are clear of the pest.

The results obtained in dealing with clothes-moths were not less definite and conclusive. To housewives the decision reached ought to be of substantial value.

In each of many wooden cages ten to twenty moths were put. Inside of each cage were three boxes with sliding covers, nearly closed. Each box contained a piece of flannel—a kind of fabric specially attractive to the moths. The flannel in two of the boxes (for a "check") it was untreated.

The moths, having an aversion to light, were attracted into the nearly shut boxes. When naphthalene flakes or "moth-balls" (which are made of naphthalene) were put with the flannel, all of the moths died, and none of their tiny caterpillars or eggs were found.

Various insecticides were put with moth-infested flannel in trunks. Results differed; but when naphthalene or moth-balls were tried, all of the moths promptly died.

CHAPTER II. At supper that night Jessie tried to realize that she had just been married. She looked across at John eating heartily the good ham and eggs she had prepared for a hot, hearty, undisturbed meal tasted good to him and, manlike, he enjoyed the nourishing food. They very smell of the food seemed to sicken her and she ate next to nothing, but John never noticed that. He knew there was plenty on the table and if she was hungry she would probably eat, so he finished his meal in silence and looked himself up to his eyes.

"I'll stay long enough to pay all the debts and get the children well started in school," was Jessie's final conclusion, as she turned the matter over and over. "If I get the butter and egg money, which I feel I have earned this long time, I can soon pay up everything. It's very evident that he doesn't want the children here, and there are advantages in leaving them with Aunt Mary, so I'll 'dig-in' as hard as possible. Grace is nine now and Bobby seven, so it won't be long. Dear me, in eight more years Grace will be as old as I was when I married Sam! If never had lived things might have been different—but there! nothing is gained by fretting over the past. I have a chance to pay all debts and to give the children a nice start in life, then I can be free. If I had been taught to do any one thing well I might not have to be grateful for John's matter-of-fact proposal to-day, and a marriage before Squire Longbaugh—but, it won't last for ever. I'm only a little past thirty and—" and then her thoughts trailed off into restless slumber.

It was midwinter when they were married, and the rest of the cold weather slipped away as if by magic. She was alone a great deal in the old house, but that suited her exactly. Having few housekeeping cares she was free to care for the chickens and to do the much needed sewing for her children. For herself she did next to nothing, but as the eggs began to roll in, the debts were paid one by one; she even invested a little of her wages in some new clothes, and began to venture back into the world from which she had so long been shut out.

"I'm going over to Grantville this morning and I'll take you in the automobile," said John one Sunday morning. Usually he hitched up old Fanny for her and she left early, as Fanny was none too swift and the distance was long. "I'll not be back till night," he called for you this evening about five."

He was amazed to see her coming out of the house in a pretty new suit and stylish hat; for he had never seen her before except in the shabby and dulled of garments. Even his slow perception took in the fact that she looked ten years younger. He said nothing, except the most commonplace things about the weather and the crops, to which she replied in the briefest possible manner. (To be continued.)

Make a little meat go a long way.

Even a small quantity of meat goes far and becomes most nourishing and satisfying, if combined with BOVRIL.

Canada Food Board, Licence No. 13-442.

The conclusion drawn is that the proper and really effective remedy for clothes-moths is naphthalene, whether in the form of flakes or moth-balls. Housewives have been accustomed to lament the rise in the price of camphor, but naphthalene (a relatively cheap coal-tar product, though now much higher in price than in peace-times) is declared by the experts to be decidedly superior.

Fish And Potato Pie.



To make a fish and potato pie line a deep greased dish with well-seasoned mashed potatoes to a thickness of one inch. Fill to within an inch of the top with creamed fish. Cover with potato, brush with melted butter and bake in a hot oven until brown. Garnish with parsley and lemon.

The tree knows its fruit and drops the unsound and squirrels take no stock in unsound nuts and rats desert a sinking ship. Yet a man with his God-given faculties will keep cows that produce less than 150 pounds of butter-fat in a year.

WHEN IN DOUBT

Concerning the value of any Stocks or Shares in your possession, write us and we will give you the fullest information available without charge.

Don't run away with the idea that because a stock is inactive it is without value.

Our up to date information may save you needless worry and loss through premature sale.

"Give us your confidence and we will merit yours."

H. M. CONNOLLY & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
105-106 Transportation Building
MONTREAL, QUE.

HUNS WANTONLY SHOOT PRISONERS

STORY TOLD BY BRITISH WAR CAPTIVE

Flogged, Tied to Posts Until Unconscious, Robbed, Starved, and Frozen to Death.

This is the story of a British prisoner of war who escaped from Germany in May last after nearly four years captivity.

He belonged to the Collingwood Battalion of the Royal Naval Division, and he was captured at Norbeck, near Antwerp, on October 10, 1914. When he and his companions were captured they were more or less exhausted, though now much higher in price than in peace-times) is declared by the experts to be decidedly superior.

The prisoners were being marched in fours to the cookhouse, and as they were passing through a certain gate the sentry on duty fired into them. The bullet hit a man in the region of the heart, killing him instantly, and wounded a Russian. The informant, who was within five yards of the man at the time, states that the men were quite orderly and that there was no reason whatever for the guard's action. Several German officers were present at the time, and soon afterward the sentry who had committed the murder was promoted to corporal.

Prisoners Flogged. The commandant at Doberitz was named Alforti. The ruling of the camp, however, was really in the hands of the German lieutenants and corporals. In May, 1915, the under-officer named Schreiber gave a seaman of the Collingwood battalion a flogging with the cat-o-nine-tails for not working and the man was also tied up. Tying up to poles was a usual form of punishment in this camp, and in addition to this, men were laden with sacks and bricks and compelled to double round and round the barrack yard.

While the informant was at Doberitz he met a soldier belonging to the East Surrey regiment, who gave him details concerning an outrage which had been perpetrated on a captured British seaman. This man was tied up to a post for punishment, and, by way of increasing his sufferings, the German guard opened the man's shirt so as to let the mosquitoes get at him. He was taken down unconscious and afterwards an under-officer tried to choke him, but some of the other prisoners intervened.

As a result of this treatment the man is now subject to epileptic fits, and when these fits are on him the marks of the under-officer's fingers appear upon his throat.

Uhlans Rob Captives. A few months after this the prisoners were transferred to Libau, where they stayed until the end of February, 1917. They worked at a dock unloading ships. Here the punishment of tying up to posts was done away with, and the men were put into dark cells instead, but a man always had a trial before he was put into the cells.

Toward the end of February, 1917, the prisoners were taken to Mitau, where a party of fifty Uhlans took charge of them, and they started off for Kohnson on the Riga front, about twenty-two and one-half miles away. They had no food whatever on the way. Outside the town they came to the River As and followed its course. After three hours the men were beginning to get tired, but if a prisoner slackened his pace the Uhlans used their lances. A sailor was thus speared in the back of his ear. He collapsed, and later was placed on a sledge. He lost everything, however, as he was robbed by the Uhlans. These Uhlans used to single-out men whom they thought worth robbing, and would drive them until they collapsed, when they would take everything out of their haversacks or pockets. Some of the Uhlans had whips, and as many men collapsed from the whippings they received as from fatigue. In the course of that terrible march 130 men collapsed out of a party of 500.

After three weeks behind the lines, out of the 500 men only thirty could stand up. Forty had died of starvation and cold; some were frozen to their beds. Men pulling off their socks would pull off their frost-bitten toes as well. The informant lost part of his toe and had his leg slit up to let out the frost. The tent in which the prisoners lived was shelled constantly. There was an old barn near this tent and the Germans had mounted a machine gun in it. One night they played the gun over the tent, which was riddled with bullets, just to show what they could do!

To save time for draftsmen an eraser has been mounted at the end of a flexible shaft that is driven by an electric motor of one-fiftieth horse-power.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream
Two Sizes—50c and \$1

Does the daily housework, the scrubbing, the washing, redens and softens your hands until you despair of their appearance. Then use Ingram's Milkweed Cream. Its soothing, penetrating cream with gently curative effect, it gives the hands softness and whiteness, gives you hands that are beautiful, disappear. Calluses are banished. It gives you hands that are beautiful, disappear. Calluses are banished. It gives you hands that are beautiful, disappear. Calluses are banished.

There is Beauty in Every Jar

A Picture with Each Purchase

Each time you buy a package of Ingram's Toilet soap or Perfume your drugist will give you, without charge, a large portrait of a world-famous motion picture actress. Each time you get a different portrait so you make a collection for your home. Ask your drugist.

F. F. Ingram Co., Windsor, Ont.

Renew it at Parker's

The clothes you were so proud of when new—can be made to appear new again. Fabrics that are dirty, shabby or spotted will be restored to their former beauty by sending them to Parker's.

CLEANING and DYEING
is properly done at Parker's

Send articles by post or express. We pay carriage one way and our charges are reasonable. Drop us a card for our booklet on household helps that save money.

PARKER'S DYE WORKS, LIMITED
Cleaners and Dyers,
791 Yonge St. Toronto

Crown Brand AND Lily White CORN SYRUP

To help the sugar shortage use Crown Brand or Lily White Corn Syrup—delicious, wholesome and economical alternatives for Sugar in Cooking and Preserving. Corn is grown in North America, while sugar must be brought across the seas in ships which are vitally needed for war purposes. Use all the syrup made from corn you wish, while the Food Board is urging stringent economy in the use of sugar.

Delicious for Making Desserts and on Cereals.

The Canada Food Board has issued a book of recipes and suggestions for using Corn Syrup. Write to the Food Board in Ottawa for a copy, and in the meantime go to your grocer for the LILY WHITE Corn Syrup, or CROWN BRAND Corn Syrup and try some of the following recipes:

APPLE SAUCE
5 apples 1 cup sugar
2 tablespoons Lily White Corn Syrup 1 cup water
Wash, pare, core, and slice apples. Put into sauce pan with water, syrup and cinnamon. Cook over a medium flame until soft.

CAKE WITHOUT SUGAR
1 cup shortening 1 1/2 tablespoons baking powder
1 cup Lily White Corn Syrup 1 teaspoon salt
2 eggs 1 cup milk 2 cups flour
Cream the shortening, add the syrup and the eggs and mix well. Add the baking powder and flour together; add it slowly to the mixture and beat. Bake in a moderate oven, as a loaf or layer cake or small drop cakes. One-fourth cup of raisins added to the batter give more flavor and sweetness.

MARSHMALLOW
1 grapefruit 10 cups Lily White Corn Syrup 1 lemon
5 cups water
Cut fruit in thin slices and allow to stand in water for 38 hours overnight. Separate seeds and soak them in part of the water. Cook fruit until tender and add Corn Syrup. Continue cooking until jelly is obtained.

SAVE SUGAR
You know doctors everywhere Starch as a diet for invalids. We convert the corn starch into its "sugar" form, a most digestible form of sweetening.

Sold by Grocers everywhere in 2, 4, 10 and 20 lb. tins.
The Canada Starch Co., Limited, Montreal

MARSHAL FOCH TAKES FORMAL POSSESSION OF METZ FORTRESSES

In the Presence of President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau the Supreme Commander Makes Solemn Entry Into German Stronghold.

A despatch from Paris says: Germany's troops began to evacuate France and Belgium on Tuesday. The allied troops then moved forward, the Americans advancing in the direction of Metz and Strasbourg.

Marshal Foch, commander-in-chief of the allied armies, will make solemn entry into these German fortresses on Sunday in the presence of President Poincaré and Premier Clemenceau. The Marshal will ride into the cities on Crocus, his favorite charger.

It is probable that the departments in the re-won territory will resume their old names, namely, Bas Rhin, prefecture of Strassburg; Haut Rhin, prefecture of Colmar, and Moselle prefecture of Metz. The Government already is considering the establishment of provisional administrative arrangements.

The occupation of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine and the bridgeheads will not be undertaken by the allied forces until later.

The liberation of Belgium promises to be rapidly accomplished. On the occasion of the re-entry of the Belgian sovereigns into Brussels, the French Government has decided to present to the Queen the Grand Cord of the Legion of Honor, and to the heir apparent the Chevalier's Cross and the Cross of War.

In conformity with the agreement reached between Marshal Foch and the German delegates, a period of five days has been allowed to the enemy

in which to hand over all the armament material stipulated in the armistice.

The French command asked the Germans for information as to where mines had been laid, and was informed that some had been placed in the Ostend station and timed to explode on Wednesday. The German command accordingly was asked to send officers to locate the explosives.

An additional day, making 15 days in all from the date of the armistice, has been granted to the enemy to evacuate Belgium, Luxembourg, Alsace-Lorraine.

Marshal Foch has directed the Germans to send officers to the King of the Belgians at Bruges to give information regarding the German and Luxembourg railroad and canal systems and the navigation of the Rhine.

The Germans on Thursday sent an officer to Metz to arrange with French officers for the handing over of the arms and material which Germany has to surrender.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails in Alsace-Lorraine. Thousands of Germans are leaving the provinces. The German authorities are being hooted by the crowds. French and American troops are expected daily.

Receptions on a huge scale are being prepared for the allied troops, under the noses of the German officials. There is also joy in the Rhine towns because of the cessation of allied air raids.



Saved From The Hun—These two little French children will rejoice at the downfall of the enemy. Had they lived next door to where they did they would have been blown to atoms; as it was they lost both their parents in the destruction of their home.

WARSAW IN HANDS OF POLISH TROOPS

German Civil Governor Has Fled For Protection.

A despatch from Bern says: Vienna advises that Polish soldiers have occupied the Royal Palace and Belvedere at Warsaw, and also the military commander's quarters.

They also have taken possession of the German military automobiles and arms and munitions. Polish officers are directing the German demobilization.

Poles hold the post and telephone stations connecting with Vienna. The German police have been disarmed. Count Lerchenfeld-Moefering, the German civil administrator, has fled to Brigadier-General Joseph Piludski, of the Polish legion, for protection.

BRITISH CASUALTIES LAST WEEK OF WAR

A despatch from London says: Casualties in the British ranks reported in the week ending on Thursday total 30,535 officers and men, divided as follows: Officers—Killed or died of wounds, 887; wounded or missing, 1,049; total, 1,936. Men—Killed or died of wounds, 6,237; wounded or missing, 22,862; total, 29,099.

500 CANADIAN CASUALTIES YET TO BE CABLED OVER

A despatch from Ottawa says: With the advent of peace it will relieve the suspense of many people in Canada to know that the casualty lists, often weeks behind, are tapering off to the end. There are numerous tragic cases where, since the celebration of peace, news has come of men previously killed in action. "We are not exactly certain, but our advices indicate that about 500 more are to be cabled," said the Acting Director.

TO COURT-MARTIAL GERMAN OFFICERS

French Authorities Have Instituted Criminal Proceedings.

A despatch from Paris says: As a result of investigations made in Lille and the region of the Department of the Nord very precise charges have been made out against German officers guilty of having ordered or of having themselves committed shocking crimes.

In the presence of evidence that has been revealed by a commission of enquiry, the Under Secretary of State at the Ministry of Justice has ordered that criminal proceedings be instituted at once against the German officers in question. They will be tried by court-martial in their absence if the allies are unable to secure their arrest, but whatever sentence may be passed will remain valid.

"IT HAD ONLY TO COME OUT" SAID MONOCLED ADMIRAL

A despatch from Paris says: Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, who was appointed to notify the German envoys of the naval conditions of the armistice, is credited by Figaro with a phrase which admirably reflects the respective positions of the two fleets. "It is inadmissible," the Germans protested, "that our fleet should be given up without having been beaten." Facing the envoys with his monocle, Admiral Wemyss retorted: "It had only to come out."

WILL MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE IN NAVY, SAYS GOVERNMENT

A despatch from Copenhagen says: The British Government has issued orders in which it says it will support the officers in maintaining discipline in the navy. The order calls for all ranks to co-operate in carrying out the terms of the armistice.

GREAT PEACE CONFERENCE WILL MEET AT EARLY DATE

Allied Governments Have Decided to Assemble Delegates as Soon as Possible—Versailles Will Probably Be Chosen as Meeting Place.

A despatch from Washington says:—Developments in Europe, not only in the military way, but in the field of international politics and the tendency of the revolutionary spirit manifested by the demoralized civilian population of the Central Empires to spread to neighboring states, have influenced the allied and American Governments to arrange for the meeting at an early date of the great peace congress.

The Atlantic cables were burdened on Friday with Government business believed to have been made up for the most part of exchanges between Washington and Paris, where the Inter-Allied Council is endeavoring to reach an agreement as to the time and place for holding the conference, the conditions under which it shall be held and nations that shall be admitted to participation. Consideration of this last question probably will occupy much time for almost every day witnesses the birth of a new state.

There has been a disposition to delay the holding of the peace conference until the political situation in

Europe had somewhat crystallized, but it was understood on Friday that other considerations finally led to a decision by the associated Governments to proceed to assemble the conference at the earliest date that can be set, having regard to the difficulty of ensuring the attendance of the commissions or delegates at Versailles, which seems most likely to be selected as the place of the meeting.

One reason suggested for the change of decision is the necessity of restoring the channels of trade and industry in the late enemy states so as to afford employment to labor and thereby relieve the threat of Bolshevism and anarchy. Another is the general desire now expressed by all of the allied Governments to relieve the civilian populations of the Central Powers from the danger of famine, it being recognized that this relief work can best be carried on after formal peace treaties have been negotiated.

There also has been some apprehension that delay in the consummation of peace would have an injurious effect upon industries in America and the allied countries.

DEMobilIZATION PLANS ARRANGED

Cabinet Committee and Departmental Officers Hold Conference.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Details of the plans under which Canada's troops at home and overseas will be demobilized and returned to civil life were discussed by the Cabinet committee on reconstruction and development and departmental officials in conference and by the Ministers in council. The problem which will in the near future confront the Government involves, first, the military process of transporting the men and discharging them from the army; and secondly, their assimilation in the industrial life of the country. In the solution of the problem three departments are concerned; the Department of Militia, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Rehabilitation, and the Soldiers' Land Settlement Board, a branch of the Interior Department. That being so, the Government is, it is understood, appointing a committee whose duty will be to co-ordinate the action of these various bodies.

Steps are being taken to ascertain the previous occupations of the soldiers, arrangements which any of them have made to return to their former employment, and the preferences they may have as to their future place in civil life. Simultaneously there will be created agencies whereby the Central Government may be kept informed of opportunities in different parts of the country for the absorption of returned soldiers into industry. The effort then will be so to regulate the release of men from the army that the labor market may not become congested.

In connection with the military process of demobilization, it is understood that the troops in Canada will be first disbanded. Of these there are some 40,000 on duty, 10,000 in hospitals, and 16,000 who have been freed from military service. Movement of invalided soldiers in hospital ships from England to Canada will continue as during the years of war. Some other troops from overseas, moreover, may be transported to this country before many months have passed.

A "FREE CITIZEN" OF RUSSIA.

An incident which illustrates a Russian's idea of "freedom." The Russians were so long unacquainted with a reasonable degree of freedom that it is not astonishing that since the revolution they often carry their new-found "liberty" to fantastic lengths. A member of the first American Railway Commission to Russia tells in the Journal entitled Russia an amusing incident that he observed.

While walking along the Nevsky Prospect in Petrograd one morning we saw, he says, a line of street cars that had evidently been blocked; in front of the foremost car was a crowd of people. As we entered the crowd we saw a man standing on the track and arguing with the motorman. The motorman was pleading with him to get off the track so that he could proceed with his car, and the man was maintaining that Russia was a free country, that he had just as much right on the track as the car had, and that he did not intend to move until he was personally inclined to do so.

A number of soldiers looked on, but no one attempted to remove the man from the track, and neither the motorman nor the conductor attempted to move the car, but resorted solely to moral suasion. The argument that finally induced the man to move was to the effect that the motorman was a hard-working man and had to get to the car barn; the longer he was held there the longer it would take him to get through his work, and would not his brother workman please get off the track so that he could get the car to the barn? With that the "free citizen" politely bowed, folded his arms, and moved off the track, the crowd dispersed and the cars went on their way.

WAR MAKES THEM BIG

Important Battles Have Made Small Villages Famous.

War brings into prominence many places small and insignificant in themselves. The names of tiny villages like Givency and Messines, for instance, will live for all time in the history books of the future.

Similarly, Blenheim, the scene of Marlborough's most famous victory, is but a hamlet of some half-dozen houses straggling along the Bavarian bank of the Danube.

Waterloo is a small place, with fewer than 4,000 inhabitants. Austerlitz, where Napoleon defeated the combined armies of Austria and Russia, falls into the same category. Agincourt—or Azincourt, to give it the modern spelling—is a mere hamlet of a few hundred souls. So are Fontenoy and Malplaquet.

Abu Kien, where, in 1888, 1,500 British troops defeated 16,000 of the Mahdi's picked warriors, is a ramshackle collection of Arab huts clustered around a group of wells. Mafeking, Colenso, Stormberg, Magersfontein and Paardeberg, places famous in the South African War, are quite unimportant villages apart from the historical events associated with them.

Markets of the World

Breadstuffs

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern \$2.24½; No. 2 Northern \$2.21½; No. 3 Northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½; in store Fort William, not including tax.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., \$2.24; No. 3 C.W., \$2.14; extra No. 1 feed, \$1.44; No. 1 feed, 78¢; in store Fort William.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, \$1.53; No. 3 yellow \$1.50; No. 4 yellow, \$1.44; sample corn, feed, \$1.30 to \$1.40; truck Toronto.

Ontario oats, new crop—No. 2 white, 76¢ to 78¢; No. 3 white, 75¢ to 77¢; according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 1 Winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 do., \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 do., \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 Spring, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 Spring, \$2.08 to \$2.14; No. 3 Spring, \$2.02 to \$2.10; shipping points according to freights.

Beans—No. 2, \$2.30. Barley—Malting, new crop, \$1.02 to \$1.07, according to freights outside. Buckwheat—\$1.65.

Eggs—No. 2, \$1.70. Manitoba flour—Old crop, war quality, \$1.50, Toronto.

Ontario flour—War quality, old crop, \$1.75, in bags, Montreal and Toronto, prompt shipment.

Milled—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights, bags included: Bran, \$37.25 per ton; shorts, \$42.25 per ton.

Hay—No. 1, \$23 to \$24 per ton; mixed, \$21.50 to \$23.00 per ton, truck, Toronto.

Straw—Car lots, \$10.50 to \$11.00, truck, Toronto.

Country Produce—Wholesale Butter—Dairy, tubs and rolls, 38 to 39¢; prints, 40 to 41¢. Creamery, fresh made: solids, 51¢; prints, 52¢.

Eggs—New laid, 57 to 59¢; store, 53 to 54¢. Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 26 to 30¢; roosters, 42¢; fowl, 27 to 30¢; ducklings, 30¢; turkeys, 41 to 45¢; squabs, doz., \$4.50; geese, 25¢.

Live poultry—Broilers, 18 to 20¢; fowl, 24 to 26¢; ducklings, 1b., 22¢; turkey, 27 to 30¢; Spring chickens, 25 to 26¢; geese, 20¢.

Wholesale are selling at the retail trade at the following prices: Cheese—New, large, 26½ to 27¢; twins, 26½ to 27½¢; old, large, 28 to 29½¢; twin, 26½ to 29¢.

Butter—Fresh dairy, choice, 46 to 48¢; creamery, prints, 52 to 53¢; creamery solids, 51 to 52¢; prints, 52 to 53¢.

Margarine—34 to 35¢. Eggs—No. 1 storage, 51 to 52¢; selected storage, 53 to 54¢; new laid, in cartons, 70 to 75¢.

Dressed poultry—Spring chickens, 24 to 28¢; roosters, 42¢; fowl, 24 to 28¢; turkeys, 33¢; ducklings, 1b., 30¢; squabs, doz., \$5.00; geese, 25¢.

Beans—Canadian, hand-picked, bus. \$6.00 to \$6.50; imported, hand-picked, Burma or Indian, \$5.00 to \$5.50; Lima, 17 to 17½¢.

Honey—Extracted clover, 5-lb. tins, 31¢ lb.; 10-lb. tins, 30¢ lb.

Provisions—Wholesale Smoked meats—Hams, medium, 37 to 39¢; do., heavy, 30 to 32¢; cooked, 51 to 52¢; rolls, 52 to 53¢; breakfast bacon, 41 to 45¢; backs, plain, 46 to 47¢; breakfast, 51 to 53¢.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 30 to 31¢; clear bellies, 29 to 30¢.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 31 to 31½¢; tubs, 31½ to 32¢; pails, 31½ to 32½¢; prints, 33 to 33½¢. Compound tierces, 25½ to 25¾¢; pails, 26 to 26½¢; prints, 27½ to 27¾¢.

Live Stock Markets

Toronto, Nov. 19.—Choice heavy steers, \$13.00 to \$13.50; butchers' cattle, choice, \$11.00 to \$11.75; do., good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; do., medium, \$8.50 to \$9.00; do., common, \$7.50 to \$7.75; butchers' bulls, choice, \$9.75 to \$10.00; do., medium bulls, \$8.50 to \$8.75; do., rough bulls, \$7.25 to \$8.00; butchers' cows, choice, \$9.50 to \$10.00; do., good, \$8.25 to \$8.50; do., medium, \$7.50 to \$8.00; do., common, \$6.50 to \$7.00; stockers, \$7.50 to \$10.25; feeders, \$10.00 to \$11.00; canners and cutters, \$4.50 to \$5.00; milkers, good to choice, \$90.00 to \$100.00; do., com. and med., \$65.00 to \$75.00; springers, \$90.00 to \$100; light ewes, \$10.00 to \$11.00; yearlings, \$13.00 to \$13.50; spring lambs, \$13.00 to \$13.75; calves, good to choice, \$14.00 to \$17.50; hogs, fed and watered, \$18.25 to \$18.50; do., weighed off cars, \$18.50 to \$18.75.

Montreal, Nov. 19.—Choice steers, \$17.00 to \$12.00; good steers, \$10.00 to \$11.00; medium steers, \$9.50 to 9.50; common, \$7.00 to 8.00; choice cows, \$8.50 to \$9.00; good, \$7.00 to \$8.00; medium, \$6.50 to \$7.00; choice bulls, \$8.00 to \$9.00; good, \$7.50; medium, \$6.00 to \$6.50; canners, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$12.00 to \$14.00; sheep, \$9.00 to \$10.00; hogs, of cars, select, \$17.00; great calves, \$5.00 to \$7.00; milk-fed \$15.00 to \$16.00.

BRITISH ELECTION DATE FIXED FOR DECEMBER 14

A despatch from London says: A proclamation will be issued on November 25 summoning a new Parliament. Andrew Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons on Thursday. Nominations will be made on December 4, and polling will take place on December 14. The counting of the ballots may be postponed until December 28. Prorogation of Parliament will take place on Wednesday or Thursday of next week, at the latest.

NORWEGIAN LOSSES AS RESULT OF THE WAR

A despatch from London says:—Norway lost during the war 831 vessels, aggregating close on to 1,250,000 tons, according to official statistics. In addition 33 vessels of approximately 69,000 tons were damaged by German submarines.

One thousand one hundred and twenty lives were lost in these disasters.

GERMAN FOOD PROFITTEERS POUR GOODS INTO MARKET

A despatch from Paris says: German food profiteers who for nearly four years had been hoarding necessities are now flooding the markets with hidden goods. In consequence, prices of food commodities in Germany have fallen nearly 50 per cent., while German housewives crowd the market places buying all they can lay hands on. Germany can now boast more butter and more grease than at any period of the war.

ALLIED FLEET HAS PASSED THROUGH THE DARDANELLES

A despatch from London says: The allied fleet has arrived at Constantinople, having passed through the Dardanelles Tuesday, the Admiralty announces. British and Indian troops occupying the forts paraded as the ships passed.

LIBERATED ITALIAN CIVILIANS BEING FED FROM THE SKY

A despatch from Washington says: Caproni airplanes are being used by the Italian Supreme Command to transport emergency rations to the famished citizens of the liberated cities of Italy, and also Pola and Fiume, said an official despatch from Rome.



The Fatal Letter Which Started The War—Now Tizza is dead from the pistol of an assassin and the Kaiser wishes that the letter had never been written.

COLD, CALCULATED HEARTLESSNESS

Impossible to Send Relief to Central Russia.

A despatch from Washington says:—Relief for the suffering millions in Bolshevik-controlled Central Russia furnishes a problem which the allied and American Governments have as yet been unable to solve. In fact, one official says, that not even a method of solution had been determined upon.

It is now regarded as practically certain that it will be impossible to get food to the 40,000,000 people in this territory this winter. With food now scarce and anarchy rampant, officials here fear that famine is inevitable, and that the toll of death may reach astounding figures.

Officials said that conditions in Siberia and Northern Russia were rapidly improving, while in Bessarabia and Ukraine, good order is being maintained. The Ukrainians are said to have virtually cleared their country of Germans, while Bessarabia, by a plebiscite, has determined to become a part of Rumania.

PRICE OF VICTORY PAID BY CANADA'S SONS

A despatch from Ottawa says: Over 65,000 Canadian soldiers have laid down their lives in the war, according to official figures just issued here. Total casualties received here to Nov. 13th are given as 213,268, an aggregate which will likely be increased owing to the fact that the troops of the Dominion were engaged in heavy fighting at Mons up to the last minute of the fighting and reports of the latest casualties are still being received at Ottawa.

The official figures follow: Killed in action, 35,128; died of wounds, 12,048; died of disease, 3,409. Total known dead, 50,585.

Presumed dead, 4,620; missing, 842. Total, 5,462.

Wounded, 154,361; prisoners of war, 2,860. Total casualties, 213,268.

KILLING GERMS IN BOOKS

Simple Apparatus Used in Conducting the Gas Attack.

Almost the first thing to meet the eyes of French hygienists in their war-time campaign for protecting the younger generation was their old enemy, the circulating book, well known as a carrier of disease. The many obvious solutions of the problem showed one disadvantage: while killing the germs they destroyed the book also.

For the method perfected by Dr. Marsoulan, and now practised in the Institute for Wounded and Infirm Workmen at Montreuil, it is claimed that for one-fourth of a cent for each book, and with safety to operators, books can be sterilized without the slightest injury. Two pieces of very simple apparatus are used: a beater and a disinfectant.

The beater is a long box open at one end and communicating at the other with an ordinary stove. Inside the beater are wooden rods so arranged that the turning of a handle will cause them to strike on the books placed on a sliding frame. As the rods beat the books, the heaviest particles of dust fall out into a tray of disinfectant below, and the lighter are carried by an exhaust fan to a stove, where they are burnt.

The books are hung, open, by spring clips from a skeleton framework, and wheeled into the disinfecting chamber, which is equipped with a tank containing a solution of formaldehyde. The temperature is raised to 120 deg. F., the formaldehyde kills the germs, and the fumes are carried off by a funnel.

WILL ADMINISTER ALSACE-LORRAINE

A despatch from Paris says: Leon Siben, Adjunct-General to the Paris Court of Appeals, has been appointed Director of Justice for the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

40,000,000 PEOPLE FACE FAMINE

Impossible to Send Relief to Central Russia.

A despatch from Washington says:—Relief for the suffering millions in Bolshevik-controlled Central Russia furnishes a problem which the allied and American Governments have as yet been unable to solve. In fact, one official says, that not even a method of solution had been determined upon.

It is now regarded as practically certain that it will be impossible to get food to the 40,000,000 people in this territory this winter. With food now scarce and anarchy rampant, officials here fear that famine is inevitable, and that the toll of death may reach astounding figures.

Officials said that conditions in Siberia and Northern Russia were rapidly improving, while in Bessarabia and Ukraine, good order is being maintained. The Ukrainians are said to have virtually cleared their country of Germans, while Bessarabia, by a plebiscite, has determined to become a part of Rumania.

PRICE OF VICTORY PAID BY CANADA'S SONS

A despatch from Ottawa says: Over 65,000 Canadian soldiers have laid down their lives in the war, according to official figures just issued here. Total casualties received here to Nov. 13th are given as 213,268, an aggregate which will likely be increased owing to the fact that the troops of the Dominion were engaged in heavy fighting at Mons up to the last minute of the fighting and reports of the latest casualties are still being received at Ottawa.

The official figures follow: Killed in action, 35,128; died of wounds, 12,048; died of disease, 3,409. Total known dead, 50,585.

Presumed dead, 4,620; missing, 842. Total, 5,462.

Wounded, 154,361; prisoners of war, 2,860. Total casualties, 213,268.

KILLING GERMS IN BOOKS

Simple Apparatus Used in Conducting the Gas Attack.

Almost the first thing to meet the eyes of French hygienists in their war-time campaign for protecting the younger generation was their old enemy, the circulating book, well known as a carrier of disease. The many obvious solutions of the problem showed one disadvantage: while killing the germs they destroyed the book also.

For the method perfected by Dr. Marsoulan, and now practised in the Institute for Wounded and Infirm Workmen at Montreuil, it is claimed that for one-fourth of a cent for each book, and with safety to operators, books can be sterilized without the slightest injury. Two pieces of very simple apparatus are used: a beater and a disinfectant.

The beater is a long box open at one end and communicating at the other with an ordinary stove. Inside the beater are wooden rods so arranged that the turning of a handle will cause them to strike on the books placed on a sliding frame. As the rods beat the books, the heaviest particles of dust fall out into a tray of disinfectant below, and the lighter are carried by an exhaust fan to a stove, where they are burnt.

The books are hung, open, by spring clips from a skeleton framework, and wheeled into the disinfecting chamber, which is equipped with a tank containing a solution of formaldehyde. The temperature is raised to 120 deg. F., the formaldehyde kills the germs, and the fumes are carried off by a funnel.

WILL ADMINISTER ALSACE-LORRAINE

A despatch from Paris says: Leon Siben, Adjunct-General to the Paris Court of Appeals, has been appointed Director of Justice for the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

THE GREAT VICTORY SALE

CLOSES ON NEXT SATURDAY NIGHT

PRICES OF MEN'S, WOMEN'S, BOYS', GIRLS' AND LITTLE FOLKS' FOOTWEAR CUT TO THE QUICK

THE MOST IMPORTANT SELLING EVENT OF THE YEAR

See the splendid offerings of real economic buying opportunities. Our November prices will make this one of the biggest months of the year for us, and this year prices will mean more in helpful service than ever before.

IN MANY CASES OUR PRICES ARE LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES TODAY

Save money at this sale and buy Victory Bonds

MODERN SHOE STORE

GLENCOE

PHONE 103

REMOVED

The Newbury Cash Store has moved to the corner store formerly occupied by Gage & Co.

Come and see us in the new stand.

Special 20 per cent. reduction on balance of Mrs. Fenby's stock of Winter Millinery for the next two weeks.

W. H. PARNALL

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1918

MELBOURNE

Rev. Wm. Vance and Mrs. Vance paid a visit to friends in Ridgeway. Churches were opened on Sunday. Union services were held in the Methodist church in the evening. Rev. Wm. Vance and Rev. Peter Jamieson conducting the services. Special music was rendered by a union choir, which was much appreciated by all present. Schools opened on Monday and public gatherings are being arranged for once more.

The Methodist anniversary services which were to have been held in October will now be held on December 15th. Rev. W. G. H. McAllister will preach.

Miss Annie McDougald is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Drinkwater of Toronto, who has been seriously ill. We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Drinkwater is now improving, though slowly.

Miss Jean Buchanan has returned to her home in Campbellton after spending a few weeks with her sister here.

NEWBURY

Lou Kelly, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is on the mend. Word has been received by Joseph Armstrong that Leonard Pearson, who was in the employ of Mr. Armstrong for a number of years but who went to the West about six months ago, had been kicked in the head by a horse and killed.

John A. Armstrong of Strathroy was in town on Friday. A great many people will be shocked to hear that Mrs. E. Hardwick (nee Eliza Findlater), sister-in-law of Geo. Snelgrove, and who at one time lived in the village, has died in Detroit of the flu.

Miss Farrington, principal of the high school at Wardsville, spent the week-end with Miss Mamie Hayne.

W. H. Parnall has moved his stock into Mrs. H. E. Fenby's old stand, which he has re-painted and renovated generally.

Saul Haghigh got a nasty blow on the head while threshing at Marshall Moore's. The blower fell and struck him.

The flu patients are on the mend. John Sheppard of London was in town on Friday.

The real estate of the late Mary Babcock will be sold by auction on November 30th.

Elsie Prangley has gone to London. Dr. George Gordon has sold a lot back of his residence to Mr. Van Duzen.

STRATHBURN

The Ontario Petroleum Company have started drilling for oil on John Tait's farm at Tait's Corners this week.

School No. 1, Mosa, has been reopened this week after being closed for four weeks on account of the flu.

Ekfrid Mills, after being idle for over a year, will be ready for grinding this week.

CRINAN

Mrs. J. C. McMillan and Miss Grace McIntyre motored to St. Thomas on Thursday of last week.

The Crinan Farmers' Club will meet on Thursday of this week in Markham Hall.

Crinan cheese factory is still operating.

Mrs. J. A. Matheson and children visited her sister, Mrs. Ed. Marshall, St. Thomas, last week.

Clover threshing is the order of the day.

Fall plowing here is completed. A very large acreage has been plowed this fall.

Mrs. J. D. McIntyre visited Mrs. W. J. Webster at St. Thomas last week.

D. and M. A. McAlpine held a very successful auction sale yesterday. Messrs. McTaggart and McAlpine were the auctioneers.

Water is very scarce throughout this district, many of the farmers' wells and ponds having become dry.

Several from here attended W. Hillman's sale on concession 8 on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Hillman has disposed of his farm.

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

CAIRO

The ban was lifted on Thursday by the board of health in this township.

Miss Lena Smith of Aberfeldy visited at the home of her uncle, D. M., during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Randles of Wardsville visited at the home of his brother John on the 17th inst.

Carl Vanetter of Wardsville is assisting his uncle, John Randles, in preparing for winter.

A. E. Waghorne of Toronto preached in the Presbyterian church on Sunday to a small congregation.

Mrs. G. A. Annett left on Saturday evening to see her daughter Myrtle, who is ill in London with the flu.

The Victory Loan canvassers completed their work on Saturday, securing some \$80,000 in this township.

S. Frank of Hamilton arrived on Friday with a horse and vehicle for W. H. McKeown, manager of the store here.

The Burdon family are all down with the flu excepting Mrs. Burdon.

4. Secretary Zimmerman of Germany admits plot to have Japan and Mexico attack United States.
8. Count Zeppelin dies.
11. Bagdad taken by the British under Gen. Maude.
12. Russian revolution commences.
14. China severs diplomatic relations with Germany.
15. Russian Provisional Government pledges vigorous conduct of war. Czar abdicates.
16. Grand Duke Michael decides to refuse to become czar.
19. Ribot forms new Cabinet in France.
21. German retreat ends at the Hindenburg line.
24. British rout the Turkish armies near Gaza.

APRIL, 1917.

2. President Wilson asks Congress to declare that Germany has been making war on United States.
6. Joint resolution passed by the Congress and Senate of United States, declaring war on Germany.
8. Austro-Hungary breaks diplomatic relations with United States.
9. Vimy Ridge was captured by the Canadians.
10. Russia attempts to obtain separate peace with Germany.
11. Brail severs relations with Germany.
16. Congress of Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates assume control of Russia.
21. British commission, headed by Mr. Balfour, arrives in the United States.
28. Guatemala severs relations with Germany.
29. Gen. Petain appointed Chief of Staff in French armies.

MAY, 1917.

9. Canadians fight terrible battle at Fresnoy, recapturing all ground taken by Germans a few days previous.
18. Gen. Pershing appointed to command the first American Expeditionary force to be sent to France.
21. Premier Lloyd George announces plans for Irish convention to allow Irishmen to draw up plans for future government of Ireland. Of course, they failed to agree.

JUNE, 1917.

4. Gen. Alexieff becomes commander of Russian army.
7. British take Messines Ridge after terrific mine explosion.
8. Gen. Pershing reaches London.
12. King Constantine of Greece abdicates in favor of his second son Prince Alexander.
21. Greece breaks diplomatic relations with the Central Powers.

JULY, 1917.

2. Kerensky attempts to get the Russians back into the war by leading the attacks himself.
14. Michaelis succeeds von Bethmann-Hollweg as Imperial Chancellor of Germany.
18. Attempt to restore Chinese monarch traced to German plotters.
19. Lvoff resigns from head of the Russian Government and Kerensky becomes Prime Minister.

AUGUST, 1917.

14. The Pope addresses peace note to the belligerents.
15. Ex-Czar of Russia and family sent to Siberia.
29. Allies reply to Pope setting forth aims of democratic nations in the war.

SEPTEMBER, 1917.

2. Counter-revolution in Petrograd suppresses.
3. Germans take Riga from the Russians.
10. Kerensky declares Gen. Korniloff a rebel and proclaims martial law in Petrograd.
11. Civil war starts in Russia.
16. Kerensky, as Minister and President, declares Russia a republic.

OCTOBER, 1917.

6. Peru breaks diplomatic relations with Germany.
24. Germans and Austrians launch great offensive against Italians in Gorizia. Italians forced to give up all conquests in Austria, and the Teutons invade Italy. Advance ends at Piave.

NOVEMBER, 1917.

3. British win naval battle of Kattegat.
6. Passchendaele is captured by the Canadians.
8. New revolutionary movement started in Russia by the Bolsheviks, who seize reins of government and promise people immediate peace.
9. Gen. Diaz succeeds Gen. Codorna in command of the Italian troops.
12. Premier Lloyd George announces formation of Inter-ally War Council.
17. French Cabinet is reorganized with Clemenceau as Premier.
18. British capture Jaffa, 18 miles from Jerusalem.
20. Bolshevik offer separate peace to Germany.
22. Lenin takes control at Petrograd.
23. British win sensational victory near Cambrai.
27. German officers go to Petrograd to hold conference with Bolsheviks.
28. Italian crisis is declared definitely past. Germans fail to force Italy to make separate peace.
30. Germans score the first victory against the British forces in over two years. All gains made at Cambrai are retaken.

DECEMBER, 1917.

1. British troops retreat near Cambrai.
6. Hostilities between Germany and Russia suspended.
7. United States declares war on Austria.

8. Ecuador severs relations with Germany.
Gen. Allenby captures Jerusalem from Turks.

17. Union Government, headed by Sir Robert Borden, returned to power in Canada on conscription issue.

JANUARY, 1918.

8. President Wilson announces fourteen peace demands of Allies.

FEBRUARY, 1918.

9. Ukraine signs separate peace with Central Powers.
16. Sir Wm. Robertson, Chief of the British Imperial Staff, resigns.

MARCH, 1918.

3. Russians forced to sign German peace terms in Treaty of Brest-Litovsk.
4. Japan moves to occupy Russian territory.
13. Germans occupy Odessa.
21. Germans launch terrific drive against British lines. The Fifth British Army was crushed in this battle.
23. Germans bombard Paris with long-range gun.
25. Germans fail to drive home attack against British.
30. Gen. Foch assumes supreme command of Allied forces.

APRIL, 1918.

4. Germans launch offensive against French.
12. Haig's army stands at bay in Flanders.
16. Canada makes final call to comb out men-power of country.
23. British block Zeebrugge harbor.
30. Drive for Channel ports smashed.

MAY, 1918.

21. Italy rejects Austria's offer of a separate peace.
24. Premier Lloyd George announces that submarines are no longer a menace.
28. Germans launch big offensives.

JUNE, 1918.

1. Germans reach the Marne for a second time in the war.
16. Austria launched big offensive against Italians on the Piave. It proved a disastrous failure, and marked beginning of Teutonic collapse.
27. Hospital ship Llandovery Castle sunk by Germans.

JULY, 1918.

7. German Ambassador in Russia assassinated.
8. Von Kuehlmann loses position of German Foreign Minister for saying they cannot win the war.
12. Allies invade Albania.
15. Germans start great drive for Paris. This was the highest point of the success of the war lords in the Great War. They crossed the Marne.
18. Generalissimo Foch launches the counter-attack of the great series of battles which were to end in Allied victory.
22. Allies win Second Battle of the Marne.

AUGUST, 1918.

2. Allies recapture Soissons.
9. Canadians capture Amiens.
29. Bapaume and Noyon taken by Allies.

SEPTEMBER, 1918.

1. Australians enter Peronne.
13. St. Mihiel taken in offensive launched by Americans.
15. Berlin offers peace terms to Belgium.
18. Hindenburg line shattered by British and French.
19. Serbians launch offensive that drove invaders out of their country.
20. Gen. Allenby started series of battles that forced Turkish surrender.
27. Bulgaria asks Allies for an armistice.
30. Bulgaria makes unconditional surrender to Allies.
Canadians capture Cambrai, one of great victories of war.
Von Hertling, the last of the advocates of frightfulness to be Chancellor of Germany, quits.

OCTOBER, 1918.

1. French troops enter St. Quentin.
2. British take Damascus from the Turks.
3. Prince Max of Baden becomes German Chancellor.
4. Bohemia declares independence of Austria.
6. Germany asks President Wilson to prevail with Allies to secure an armistice.
8. President Wilson says people of Germany must back peace offer.
14. President Wilson informs Germany that Allies demand unconditional surrender.
17. Allies enter Ostend, Bruges and Lille.
Hungary separates from Austria and becomes an independent state.
23. Germany is informed that appeals for armistice must be addressed to Gen. Foch.
27. Gen. Ludendorff resigns.
30. Austria asks Italy for armistice.
31. Turkey surrenders unconditionally to the Allies.

NOVEMBER, 1918.

3. Austria-Hungary surrenders unconditionally to Allies.
King Boris of Bulgaria abdicates.
4. Serbians enter Belgrade.
7. German armistice delegation arrives at Allied lines and received terms of armistice.
9. Kaiser abdicates and Hohenzollerns resign right to throne.
Germany in throes of revolution.
11. Germans accept the armistice terms imposed by the Allies, which practically means a complete surrender.



A Friend in Need

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

For Sale by JAS. WRIGHT & SON

McClary's Pandora Range

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

"WATCH"

FOR ANNOUNCEMENT OF BIG SALE NEXT WEEK

H. I. JOHNSTON, Phm. B.
DRUGGIST OPTICIAN STATIONER

PROGRAMME

ELGIN WINTER FAIR

WEST LORNE

NOVEMBER 26 to 29, 1918

Tuesday, Nov. 26—Placing of exhibits from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Judging starts at 4 p. m. Public not admitted.

Wednesday, Nov. 27—School Children's Day. Buildings open to public at 1 p. m. Children's exercises from 2 to 6 p. m. 8 p. m.—Practical demonstrations in judging Poultry, Corn and Grain by J. W. Clark of Cairnsville, W. J. Lennox of Toronto, Prof. Mason of Guelph and Mr. McNames of Brantford.

Thursday, Nov. 28—Buildings open to the public from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. 2 p. m.—Practical demonstrations in Sheep judging by Mr. John Gardhouse of Weston. 8 p. m.—Addresses by Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. F. G. Macdormid, Minister of Public Works; John Farrell, Esq., of Forest, and others.

Friday, Nov. 29—Buildings open to public from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. The Dominion Government Wool Exhibit and Experimental Farms Exhibit will be on view along with other interesting exhibits.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhoea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years

The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*