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The Glencoe Transcript.

MONEY SAVERS
Don't fail to read the "Special Notices." They contain information that will save you money.

Volume 47--No. 7.

GLENCOE, ONTARIO, CANADA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918.

Whole No. 2403

LADIES' CUSHION SOLE SHOES, \$3.98, AT THE MODERN SHOE STORE, GLENCOE

Ekfrid Mutual Fire Insurance Company

27th Annual Meeting
Notice is hereby given that the 27th annual meeting of the policyholders of said company will be held in the Town Hall, Appin, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1918, at 2 o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the officers' reports for 1917, the election of two directors for ensuing term and transaction of any business properly brought before the meeting.
Dated at Ekfrid, Jan. 28, 1918.
A. P. McDONALD,
Melbourne, Ont.

Wanted.
Basswood, whitewood, cottonwood, poplar and butternut bolts, cut eight inches long.—Reid Bros., Bothwell, Ont.

Card of Thanks.
Mrs. George Lethbridge wishes to express her thanks to warm friends and neighbors for kindness and sympathy extended to her in her bereavement.

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, 30-2, Store, 80.

For Sale.
First-class 100-acre stock and grain farm, situated on Longwoods Road, Ekfrid, Middlesex Co. Clay loam, bank barn and stables, brick cottage, convenient to church and school, 2 1/2 miles from railway station. Apply to E. T. Huston, Glencoe. 541f

Farms for Sale.
Two choice farms of 100 acres each, on opposite sides of road, half-mile from Appin. Improved, good buildings, well tilled. For particulars apply to Jas. McMaster, Appin, Ont. 534f

Cream Wanted

WM. MUIRHEAD is now buying produce for us at his business stand, opposite Merchants Bank, Glencoe. Cash paid for eggs. Get our proposition about cream. Phone 10c3.

SILVERWOODS, LIMITED

WESTERN Business College
WINDSOR, ONTARIO
A High Grade School. Write for Catalogue. Hundreds of students placed annually in DETROIT and WINDSOR. L. S. McAlum, Prin. P. O. Box 56 Accountant

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

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 71. 418

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

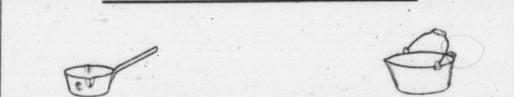
CHANTRY FARM
Lincoln Sheep and Shorthorn Cattle
ED. DE GEX, Kerwood, Ont. 414

JAMES BROWN
Licensed Auctioneer for the Counties of Egin and Middlesex
WARDSVILLE - ONTARIO

J. B. COUGH & SON
Furniture Dealers
Funeral Directors
MAIN STREET - GLENCOE
Phone day 23, night 100

ADVERTISING RATES.—Cards of Thanks, in Memoriam Verses, Complimentary Addresses, 5 cents per line, minimum charge 50c; notices of entertainments to be held, also notices of Lost, Found, Wanted, or For Sale, 1c per word each insertion, minimum charge 25c—all to be prepaid.

ENAMELWARE SALE



Our Annual February Sale of Enamelware is now in full blast. All two and three-coat enamel—no "seconds."

Preserving Kettles, Covered Saucepans, Double Boilers, Lipped Saucepans, Tea Kettles, Roasters, Dinner Pails, Tea and Coffee Pots, Wash Basins, Dish Pans, etc.



We also have a great many bargains in other lines.

WRIGHT'S HARDWARE

OIL HEATERS MITTS & GLOVES

Keith's Cash Store
DRY GOODS, MILLINERY AND GROCERIES
Piles of Winter Goods at very reasonable prices.
P. D. KEITH

Cedar Posts

We have been successful in getting a few cars of good sound Cedar Posts, five inches and up. If you are doing any fencing, buy these now, as posts will be scarce next spring.

McPHERSON & CLARKE

PLANING MILL LUMBER YARD GLENCOE, ONT.

COME TO OUR STORE

for your next GROCERY order, where you are sure to get satisfaction. Our Confectionery is always fresh and clean. Boots, Shoes and Rubbers—up-to-date. Prices right. Give-us a trial.

W. J. Strachan
PHONE CENTRAL

District and General.

Petrolia public schools have been closed indefinitely on account of fuel shortage.

The new and increased passenger rates will come into effect on the G. T. R. on March 15th.

The Province of Quebec goes dry in May, 1918, so the government of that province has decided.

The food administration states that the farmer receives 20 per cent. more for his product than he received a year ago.

A rural mail carrier at Ellice was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for the theft of \$5 from registered mail.

It is probable that Canada's 1918 wool clip will be taken over by the Government at a fixed price on the basis of last year's net figure to the grower.

It is reported that the Patriotic and Red Cross funds will after the next session of parliament, be supported by general taxation. The only equitable way!

Ten congregations in the London Presbytery are affected by a proposed rearrangement of charges to aid small churches and conserve home mission funds.

As an evidence of the severity of the weather we have been having this winter, a Strathroy man has found that the frost has penetrated into the earth to the extent of over four feet.

The kitchen stove of Mrs. Hugh Brown of Parkhill blew up from an accumulation of gas from the pipes being blocked. The windows and doors of the room were blown out. No one was hurt, although the family was eating their meal at the time.

The death of Mrs. Jacob Wilson, wife of the proprietor of the Wardville Hotel, occurred at Wardville on Wednesday after a short illness. Mrs. Wilson is survived by four daughters, Mrs. F. Watterson of Wardville, Mrs. D. C. Reid of Bothwell, Mrs. F. H. Givens of St. Thomas, and Mrs. E. Gifford of Detroit.

The Forest Standard says:—It is estimated that local investors to the extent of about \$70,000.00, were interested in the defunct Permanent Loan Company of Toronto, which made an assignment last Thursday. Several citizens are also congratulating themselves that they drew their money recently and invested in "Victory Bonds."

There will be no election in the Province of Ontario until the war is over and the soldiers are settled again in their ordinary pursuits. Sir William Hearst accepted a proposal made by Wm. Proudfoot, K. C. the Opposition leader, that the life of the Legislature should be extended and that a trustee should be declared in party politics until the empire has come safely through the great crises facing it.

It is announced that the net profit made from collection of old paper in Ottawa in 1917 has been \$8,033. The old newspapers, torn wrapping paper, old paper bags, old magazines and useless books put into the waste paper collection boxes or taken up by the collection truck of the paper committee have furnished \$8,033 towards the comfort and benefit of our soldiers. It is remarkable showing but, then, they make a lot of waste paper at the capital.

Ekfrid Pioneer Dies.
The death occurred after a few days' illness with pneumonia at the home of her daughter, near Bridgen, on Wednesday, January 30th, of Mrs. Mary Murray, widow of the late Donald C. Murray of Ekfrid township.

Mrs. Murray was born in Ireland September 7, 1841, and came to Canada with her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. George Ramsay, when quite young. After living at Pickering for a short time the family moved to a farm near Appin, where they experienced the hardships of the early pioneer in clearing the then unbroken forest. On her birthday in 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Murray were united in marriage and took up their home on Mr. Murray's farm in Ekfrid, where they resided constantly.—Mr. Murray up to the time of his death on January 27, 1913, and Mrs. Murray up to about two years ago, when she went to live with her daughter.

The family consisted of five sons and three daughters, of whom the following survive:—John of Appin, Mrs. Dan McIntyre of Oil City, Mrs. D. J. McPhee of Bridgen, Henry on the homestead and Mrs. A. C. Harshaw of Cranbrook, B. C.

Mrs. Murray was the last surviving member of her father's family. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Church for many years and took a deep interest in religious work. She was always of a bright, cheerful disposition, and never complained, ever looking on the bright side of life's difficulties.

The funeral was held from the old homestead to Lotan's cemetery on February 1st, the service being conducted by Rev. H. B. Parnaby, pastor of Appin Methodist church.

Pastimes of a Soldier.

Writing from the front in France to his father on Dec. 18, Dan McArthur says:—

We are still in the same sector, having a quiet time, comparatively speaking, tho' I must ask you to tap on wood! The weather has been wonderfully good, for this country—dry and frosty, with a thin coat of snow now. We are carrying on with the regular routine of duties, phone, O-p-p, and liaison, and back now and again for a bath and a clean-up. Our gramophone has come, with a dozen double records, all good ones. We have two dozen more on the way. It does a great deal to make our evenings cheerful, and anything that cheers is worth while here. It gives us a half-civilized feeling; it's an inspiring thought to think that there is one wonderful scientific invention that our civilization has produced that is not turned to some infernal purpose. I never cared for phonograph music, but this—a "Dekkaphone"—sounds fine.

I sent over to England for some books, which came on tonight's mail. They are in the "World's Classics," a very neat and compact edition, and the ones I sent for were "Ivanhoe," "English Letters," and "Tolstoy's Essays and Letters." "Ivanhoe" was out of stock, and will come later. I have been reading some chunks out of Tolstoy, and it seems mighty good stuff to me. I had a notion that he was obtrusive, but this translation gets his ideas across very clearly.

We were having a little entertainment in our "annex" this evening, but it got a bit too stuffy for three or four of us, so we adjourned to "Iona," where the grate fire was burning cheerfully. I happened to strike a piece of "Patriotism and Government," which fitted pretty well into current opinion here, so I read it out to the rest. We all agreed in damning the kind of patriotism which is taught at present, also this "Government which governs us" idea. I read the concluding paragraph from your "Love of the Land" article as typifying real patriotism—a pride in the soil which gives our daily bread. From this we rambled on to ambitions and what good we were getting out of this war. We decided that it was living with and getting to know each other so well, and getting on in such harmony together, a little less selfish and a lot more charitable than we were.

I suppose this sounds like a lot of mush, but seldom, I think, have a bunch of fellows got to know one another so well; conventionalism and bluff get worn off during two years in the ranks in the Canadian corps.

Well, I must tear off some sleep. Love to all.—Dan.

Middlesex County Roads.

During the year 1917, \$69,856.06 was spent by the County of Middlesex on the construction and maintenance of the county roads.

Under the provisions of the Highways' Act the county is entitled to a Provincial Government grant of \$24,810.10 to cover a proportion of the money expended in this phase of county work. The largest amount of this expenditure was involved in construction, where \$54,193.77 was spent. The Ontario Government contributes 40 per cent. of the original cost and the grant from this source is expected to amount to \$21,677.51. Repairs in the maintenance of the roads cost the municipality \$15,662.89, and 20 per cent. of this expense is borne by the Government, whose share will be \$3,132.59, leaving the county to settle for a total bill of \$51,061.18.

Culvert Contract Let.

County Engineer Talbot and Reeve Elias Reyecraft of Mosa met at Ellice last week and opened tenders for the construction of a large concrete culvert on the Longwoods road near the Hatley hill. They decided to award the work to the Webster Construction Company at \$1,140.

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

Death of Geo. Lethbridge.

The death occurred suddenly at his home here on Saturday morning of George Lethbridge, one of Glencoe's oldest and most prominent citizens. He had gone out into the yard at his home and was shortly afterwards noticed to fall. When assistance reached his side life was found to be extinct.

George Lethbridge was born in Wivelescombe, Sommersetshire, England, on August 29th, 1829, son of William and Mary Lethbridge, who came with their family of eight to Canada in 1843.

They settled in Southwold, Elgin county, engaged in agricultural pursuits and remained there the rest of their lives. George remained at home until of age, and on Sept. 5th, 1854, married Miss Sarah Shephard, a native of Canada, born in the county of Oxford, near Ingersoll, daughter of Joseph and Salome (Corey) Shephard, who emigrated from Vermont to Oxford county prior to the revolutionary war.

In 1856 Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge removed to Ekfrid, and purchased 100 acres of land at the river, where they resided until the spring of 1887, when they moved to Glencoe, residing here ever since. Three years ago Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge celebrated their diamond wedding.

During his residence in Glencoe Mr. Lethbridge took a prominent part in public affairs. He served for several years on the municipal council board and was reeve when the town hall was built in 1898, having officiated at the laying of the corner-stone of that building. He was also prominently identified with church work, being a member of session for several years in the Presbyterian church and at the time of his death the eldest of the elders. In politics he supported the Liberal cause.

Mr. Lethbridge was in his 89th year and was predeceased by all his family, most of whom lived to a ripe old age, his father dying in his 90th year. He is survived by his widow and one son, J. G. of Mosa, now the only living child. There are seven grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren living.

The funeral was held on Monday afternoon from his late residence, interment being made at Oakland cemetery. The pallbearers were six associate elders in the Presbyterian church.

Shoe Man Hurt.

At London a short time ago J. Russo, the well-known Glencoe shoe dealer, had the misfortune to get both legs crushed in the elevator at the warehouse of Coates, Burns & Wanless. Fortunately no bones were broken, but the injuries sustained were very painful and he has been in quite a weak condition for some days. Mr. Russo is still in the city, but is able to be about again and expects will be able to resume charge of business this week.

Killed in Action.

Confirmation of the report that Private Kenneth Hurdle, son of Edgar Hurdle, formerly of Glencoe, had been killed in action on November 10th has been received by his relatives. Pte. Hurdle was born in the township of Mosa and was about 29 years of age. He was well known in Glencoe, where he was employed as a tailor for a number of years. He left here to go to Emo, New Ontario, where he enlisted early in the war. A brother, Clarence, is now at the front. His father went over to England with the 135th but was rejected as over the age limit.

G. H. S. News.

On Thursday, February 7th, a meeting of the Literary Society was held. The vice-president occupied the chair and the following program was given:—Secretary's report. Debate—Resolved that the tobacco habit does more harm than devotion to the fashions; affirmative, Jessie McKellar and Elda Campbell; negative, Elizabeth Leitch and Marion Huston. The judges gave the decision in favor of the negative. Instrumental, A. Poole; solo, Cleo Sutton; reading of Oracle; critic's report, Sadie McKellar. The meeting closed with the National Anthem.

More Good Wells.

With the approach of spring a new activity is developing in the Mosa oil field. Drilling is being resumed on a larger scale than ever and several more oil companies have become interested in the field during the last few weeks.

On Thursday a fifty-barrel well was brought in by Wright Bros. for I. Greenzen of Petrolia on Mrs. Neil McVicar's farm, and on Monday a gusher was struck by the Carmen drillers on J. A. Walker's farm, immediately north of the Second farm. In this latest well a strong vein of gas was struck at shallow depth.

Glencoe Defeats Thamesville

In a fast and exciting game of hockey at Glencoe on Saturday, Feb. 9, the local team defeated a union team from Thamesville, consisting of players from Chatham, Alvinston, Bothwell and Thamesville, by an easy margin, the score being 10-4. The visitors were outclassed in every way but did some pretty good work. Davenport, Dobie and McMillan starred for the locals, while Purden, in goal for the visitors, stopped a number of hard shots. The line-up was as follows:—

Thamesville—Goal, Purden; defense, Wall and Hicks; centre, Tiffin; wings, Beaul and Overly. Glencoe—Goal, McMillan; defense, Dobie and Davenport; centre, Weaver; wings, Dobson and Aldred.

Referee—J. Stevenson, Glencoe.

Hit By Express Train.

Walter Routley of Windsor was struck by a Grand Trunk train at No. 20 sideway, Ekfrid, on Sunday and was severely injured in the back. He was unable to walk, but managed to make his way to the farm house of John B. McRae, where he was taken care of and Dr. Glanfield called, who gave him temporary aid. Routley stated that he is in company with several others from Windsor had gone to London to be examined by the military medical board, their railway fare there being paid by the military authorities. They were all rejected as physically unfit for military service, and as the authorities refused to pay their return fare, they started to walk back to Windsor. Routley claims to have become separated from his companions, and while crossing the cattleguard at the sideway an express train ran him down, the steps of one of the coaches striking him in the back. Mr. McCallum, reeve of Ekfrid, had him placed on a C. P. R. train and paid his way to Windsor. Routley's injuries are not thought to be dangerous.

County Council Committees

The following are the standing committees of the Middlesex county council for 1918:—

Finance.—David Smith, chairman; A. Holman, secretary; J. J. Wright, W. E. Grieve, Dan A. McCallum, John Currie, D. Campbell, Ed. Douglas, Fred Barrett.

Board of Road Directors.—John Currie, chairman; W. J. McFalls, secretary; D. A. Graham, David Smith, A. Ryckman, D. A. McCallum, D. Campbell, J. L. Robson, E. Denning, E. F. Reyecraft, J. J. Poore, R. Fitzgerald, A. J. Blakie, J. Stewart, F. Barrett.

Jail.—A. J. Blakie, chairman; J. L. Robson, secretary; A. Ferguson, E. F. Reyecraft, T. W. Morrison, R. J. Petch, R. Fitzgerald, R. Denning.

Petitioning.—W. J. McFalls, chairman; S. Oaks, secretary; J. Stewart, Wm. Martin, A. Rosser, A. Ryckman, T. Clark.

Agriculture.—Thomas Clark, chairman; A. Ferguson, secretary; A. J. Blakie, D. Campbell, James Clark, T. W. Morrison, R. Denning.

Educational.—D. A. McCallum, chairman; Neil McPhee, secretary; David Smith, John Currie, John Morgan, A. Holman.

Printing.—J. J. Poore, chairman; W. E. Grieve, secretary; J. Stewart, W. J. McFalls, A. Ryckman, Wm. Martin, S. Oaks.

House of Refuge.—John Cousins, chairman; A. J. Wright, secretary; H. Dale, R. Fitzgerald, J. L. Robson.

Equalization.—J. L. Robson, chairman; and the Reeves of all the municipalities.

TRANSPORT TUSCANIA CARRYING AMERICAN TROOPS TORPEDOED

267 U.S. Soldiers Lost When Liner Sunk Off Irish Coast—Convoys by British Warships and Manned by British Sailors.

A despatch from Washington, D.C., says:—The Cunard liner Tuscania, carrying 2,179 American soldiers, has been torpedoed and sunk off the Irish coast, and at a late hour on Wednesday night 1,912 officers and men had been accounted for in a despatch to the State Department from London. News of the first great disaster in the war to America's armed forces came in a brief despatch to the War Department.

It did not mention the possibility of further survivors, but hope was built here upon the fact that all of those rescued were landed at two widely-separated Irish ports and indications are that relief vessels were at hand quickly.

The troops, composed chiefly of detachments of Michigan and Wisconsin National Guardsmen, were traveling on the Tuscania, a British vessel, under convoy of British warships.

A later despatch from London says: The loss of life on the U.S. transport Tuscania, torpedoed off the Irish coast

by a German submarine, will, it is now known, not exceed 101, the majority of the victims being members of the crew.

The Tuscania carried a total of 2,397. The saved number 2,296, as follows:

Troops	2,106
Crew	190
Total lost	101

Among the American survivors are 76 officers. There are 81 American troops in hospitals.

Two torpedoes were fired at the vessel. The first passed astern, but the second struck in the vicinity of No. 1 boiler. A British destroyer, one of the escorting fleet, pursued the U-boat and is believed to have sunk it with a depth bomb.

The bodies of 44 of the missing 101 victims of the Tuscania disaster were washed up on Thursday on the rocks 15 miles from the scene of the torpedoing. All were Americans, and their bodies were mutilated beyond recognition.



Solving the Mysteries of the Machine Gun. Men in this branch of the service have become so efficient that they can assemble and disassemble their guns, while blindfolded.

HUNS MASSING AT THREE POINTS

South-East of Antwerp, Around Metz District, and in Upper Alsace.

A despatch from Paris says: Latest information to hand here shows that the Germans are continuing troop concentrations at three important points of the line. These appear to be south-east of Antwerp, around the Thionville-Metz district, and in Upper Alsace.

About the middle of January troops assembled in these parts of the line totalled about 55 divisions (about 600,000 men), many of whom came from the Russian front.

It is evident that the troops in upper Alsace could only have one objective—that which faces them between the upper Vosges and the Swiss border. In this way it appears significant that Switzerland should at present be mobilizing many more troops with the intent of protecting her frontiers. The Germans, Swiss and Austro-Swiss frontiers are at present closed to all traffic which may mean further important movements of German troops.

Advices received here from Holland say that the Belgium frontier is, too, closed for about a month. It is also reported that the Germans are building large barracks in Aix la Chapelle region to house 100,000 troops.

Markets of the World

Wheat—Toronto, Feb. 12—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, \$2.24; No. 2, do., \$2.24; No. 3, do., \$2.17; No. 4, do., \$2.10; No. 5, do., \$2.03; No. 6, do., \$1.96; No. 7, do., \$1.89; No. 8, do., \$1.82; No. 9, do., \$1.75; No. 10, do., \$1.68; No. 11, do., \$1.61; No. 12, do., \$1.54; No. 13, do., \$1.47; No. 14, do., \$1.40; No. 15, do., \$1.33; No. 16, do., \$1.26; No. 17, do., \$1.19; No. 18, do., \$1.12; No. 19, do., \$1.05; No. 20, do., \$0.98; No. 21, do., \$0.91; No. 22, do., \$0.84; No. 23, do., \$0.77; No. 24, do., \$0.70; No. 25, do., \$0.63; No. 26, do., \$0.56; No. 27, do., \$0.49; No. 28, do., \$0.42; No. 29, do., \$0.35; No. 30, do., \$0.28; No. 31, do., \$0.21; No. 32, do., \$0.14; No. 33, do., \$0.07; No. 34, do., \$0.00.

DEFER ELECTIONS IN ONTARIO

Life of Legislature Extended Until After the War.

A despatch from Toronto says: There will be no election in the Province of Ontario until the war is over and the soldiers are settled again in their ordinary pursuits. In the Legislature on Thursday-night Sir William Hearst, in the course of an eloquent address, accepted a proposal made by Wm. Proudfoot, K.C., the Opposition leader, that the life of the Legislature should be extended and that a truce should be declared in party politics until the Empire has come safely through the great crisis facing it. The necessary legislation will be passed by the Ontario House, which has power to deal with it without reference to any other Parliament, Federal or Imperial, and within a short time bye-elections will be held in the ridings vacant seats will be filled without opposition, according to the party affiliation of the former member.

IMPORTATION OF CORN TO SATISFY ALL NEEDS

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The Food Controller has announced that arrangements had been made with the authorities at Washington, under which the United States War Trade Board has apportioned to Canada sufficient corn to meet the monthly requirements of this country. This corn will be moved just as quickly as the transportation situation will permit. The Bureau of Licenses of the Food Controller's office, in turn, has apportioned part of this corn among Canadian importers in accordance with their monthly needs, so that in future these importers will not be required to secure a separate import permit for each purchaser.

FOUR MONTHS' BREAD LEFT IN HOLLAND.

A despatch from an Atlantic Port says: F. E. Vlieland Hein, who arrived here on the Nieuw Amsterdam on Thursday, said he was sent here on a semi-official mission to consult with Federal Food Administrator Hoover with regard to grain for Holland, said that the end of bread for his country was in sight. "Our wheat will be exhausted in less than four months unless we can get shipments from the United States," said Mr. Hein. The present daily bread ration to each inhabitant, he added, is about one-half pound.

Soap and tepid water will remove chocolate stains.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Margate Education Committee are supplying penny dinners for needy children.

It is proposed to give London freemen an increase of fifteen shillings a week until after the war.

King George's Fund for Sailors has now reached the sum of £250,000.

The Lord Mayor of London's Halifax Fund has now reached the sum of £58,000.

Two million cups of tea are given every week by the Y.M.C.A. in France and Flanders.

There are now 5,983 prisoners of war working in agriculture, and 1,400 more are to be employed.

There are 3,150 British Red Cross ambulances now at the front and twenty tons of spare parts are sent from England every week.

The Army Council have decided to grant military funerals, where possible, to discharged and disabled soldiers.

The Tyneside works suggest that peace terms should provide for an international shorted working day.

The additional war bonus to be given to the police of the city of London will amount to £12,000 a year.

Captain Batten, V.C., M.C., of Road Manor, Bath, who was reported missing, is a prisoner of war at Karlsruhe.

The Rev. J. Pugh Jones, curate of St. Anne's, Brookfield, Highgate, has joined the Royal Flying Corps as a pilot.

Paddington Council has laid in seven hundred tons of coal to be sold in small quantities in case of emergency.

Sergeant Cooper, V.C., was presented with an illuminated address and £150 in war bonds at Stockton-on-Tees.

Private Thomas Thompson, Durham Light Infantry, was presented in the hospital at Ongar with the D.C.M. and Military Medal with bar.

The British Government is considering the formation of an all-British company for developing oilfields outside the Empire.

The Food Production Department has booked orders amounting to 10,000 tons of seed potatoes for planting by small growers in 1918.

The school children of Hurst, Berks, have collected one ton two hundredweight of horse chestnuts for the Government.

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From The Middle West

BETWEEN ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Items From Provinces Where Many Ontario Boys and Girls Are Living.

Medicine Hat's bank clearings for 1917 were close to thirty million dollars.

Edmonton must borrow a million and a half dollars for current expenditure.

G. D. Venini has been elected chairman of the Calgary Separate School Board.

Controller Gray, Winnipeg, wants to have a complete building inspection of the whole city.

The province of Saskatchewan collected during December almost \$100,000 for the Red Cross.

W. J. Dymally, Calgary, has been elected president of the Alberta Great War Veterans' Association.

Lieut.-Col. S. W. Prowse, of Winnipeg, is home on furlough, but expects to return to France shortly.

W. H. Pritchard's general store at Mitchellton, Sask., was burned recently, the loss being about \$20,000.

The dates for the annual convention for rural municipalities of Saskatchewan have now been set as March 6, 7 and 8, to be held in Moose Jaw.

Sergt.-Major Adams and Sergt. Knight rounded up 18 defaulters of the Military Service Act in Moose Jaw in one evening. Ten claimed to be American and one claimed to be a German.

Twenty-five thousand teen age boys will be raised by the Y.M.C.A. of Saskatchewan in the campaign organized by the national council of the Y.M.C.A. to aid with the crop this year.

P. A. D. Bourke, a pioneer rancher in the Battleford district, died recently. He was one of the earliest members of the R.N.W.M.P., and held also the post of farm instructor to the Indians.

Efforts are being made by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture to have grain screenings ground at Saskatoon and Moose Jaw in the Government elevators in order to provide feed for live stock breeders.

It is announced that the Manitoba department of public works will shortly call for tenders for the erection of a deep and dumb institute at Tuxedo Park, Winnipeg, to cost in the neighborhood of half a million dollars.

Nineteen million three hundred and eighty thousand bushels of wheat are stocked in elevators west of Winnipeg, showing a big decrease compared to the same week in 1917, when 33,887,000 bushels were stored.

FROM OLD SCOTLAND

NOTES OF INTEREST FROM HER BANKS AND BRAES.

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

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QUESTION OF NEXT WINTER'S FUEL

COAL SHORTAGE PROMISES TO BE MORE ACUTE.

Suggestions Given by Commission of Conservation for Relief of Fuel Situation.

The fuel situation in Eastern Canada will be fully as bad if not worse next winter, and it is imperative that steps be taken at once to provide substitutes for coal. With an increasing labor shortage in the United States, increased demands upon the railways, increased requirements for American coal for domestic and export purposes, and the placing of Canada on "war-rations" by the United States Fuel Controller, it will be fortunate if Canada secures as large supplies of coal as she has this season.

Utilize Our Forests. We must fall back upon our forests, Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick contain vast quantities of hardwood which has little present value except for fuel purposes. A cord of seasoned hardwood, such as hard maple, beech or birch, is approximately equal in heating value to a ton of anthracite. Under normal conditions, coal has been cheaper, but at present prices, the difference in cost is not very great. What is needed now is immediate action on the part of municipal authorities to lay in an emergency stock of wood fuel, both on account of the shortage of labor for cutting and hauling, and the necessity for having the wood out to dry during the summer. The city of Winnipeg laid in a reserve supply of 14,000 cords of wood this season, and the mayor reports this was an important factor in averting a fuel crisis. Ottawa also has decided to establish a civic fuel yard.

Co-operation Needed. To supplement the efforts of city and municipal governments, co-operation of the provincial governments is, in many cases, essential. Where timber on Crown lands is sufficiently accessible, a special organization is needed to facilitate the completion of arrangements, including the organization of labor for cutting on a large scale. The Provincial Forester, or some one working under his direction, should take the whole matter up vigorously with the respective city and municipal governments, and assist in determining the needs of the local situation in each case, and how best to meet them. A beginning in this direction has already been made in Quebec, and it is reported that Ontario is offering wood in Algonquin Park free to municipalities and is co-operating with them in organizing production.

Some Suggestions.

Experience has shown it is quite feasible to materially relieve the coal shortage by a more extensive use of wood in the following directions:

1. By farmers and rural communities generally, within easy reach of wood supplies, making as general use of this fuel as possible, to relieve the demands for coal and freight cars alike.
2. The general substitution of wood for coal in furnaces and stoves during early autumn and late spring, as well as during mild weather in winter.
3. The heating by wood of churches, lodge rooms, halls, etc., where warmth for only a limited period of time may be necessary.
4. The eking out of limited stores of coal by burning wood in the daytime, reserving coal for holding the fire overnight.
5. Running furnaces low to keep the house in general only warm enough to prevent water pipes from freezing, and supplementing this by using wood in stoves or grates to keep the living and dining rooms comfortable.
6. Using wood much more generally than at present as a substitute for coal in cooking.
7. By making windows and doors tight and by insulating furnaces, boilers and piping, as suggested by Senator W. C. Edwards, who also advocates that slabs and mill waste, instead of being burned in incinerators, should be reserved for domestic heating.

Race Origin of Canadian People.

The race origin of the people of the three prairie provinces is dealt with in a bulletin issued by the Census Branch at Ottawa. The returns show that of the total population persons of British origin constituted 57.76 per cent. in Manitoba, 54.5 per cent. in Saskatchewan, and 60.18 per cent. in Alberta. The French race possessed 6.1 per cent. of the population of Manitoba and about 5 per cent. of that of Saskatchewan and Alberta. Persons of German origin represented 4.67 per cent. of the population of Manitoba, 11.9 per cent. of Saskatchewan and 6.85 per cent. of Alberta.

Trousers While You Wait

When the poorest class of Gouchos, who live in a very primitive state in the Southern Argentine Pampas, need a pair of pants, they kill an old mare and strip off the hide of the forelegs, as one would draw off a glove.

These are drawn, hair side in, over feet and legs up to the hips, when they adjust themselves like tighties. They are thus worn continuously day and night until a new pair is needed.

THE STARTING POINT OF CONSUMPTION

Lies in Weak, Watery Blood—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Make the Blood Rich, Red and Pure.

Weak, watery blood is the starting point of consumption. When your blood is in this condition your whole health declines. Your face becomes pale or sallow, your appetite fails, your heart jumps and flutters at the least exertion or excitement. You are always weak and wretched and you lose interest in both work and amusement. This is the point from which you may easily step into that hopeless decline that leads to consumption and the grave. What is needed to bring back health, strength and energy is the new, rich red blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually make. In all the world of medicine there is no other tonic and blood builder like them, and all who feel weak, run-down or easily tired should lose no time in giving these pills a fair trial. They have transformed thousands of weak, hopeless men and women, boys and girls, into strong, robust people. In proof of these statements may be given the experience of Mrs. T. Brennen, Charlott, Ont., who says: "Not only myself, but my friends think that had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have filled a consumptive's grave. My condition was most serious; my blood seemed literally to have turned water; I was as pale as a sheet and became utterly unable to do any housework or go about. I doctor-ed steadily for a long time but was growing weaker, and finally the doctor held out but little hope for my recovery. It was thought that a trip might help me and I was taken to New Ontario. Those who saw me while on my way did not think I would reach my journey's end alive. After a reached my destination a friend strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as of course I was anxious to regain health I did so. The pills were the first medicine I had taken which seemed to help me at all, and it was not long until I felt their use gladly, and began to feel hungry and soon after was able to move about the house. Next I was able to go out of doors and to help in the housework, and from that time on my progress was rapid, and in the end I was enjoying better health than I had ever done before. There are many people who can testify to the absolute truth of these statements, and I feel I would not be doing justice to your wonderful medicine if I did not make these facts known."

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

WHO ARE THE BEST FIGHTERS?

The Canadians Are Generally Admitted to Carry the Palm.

Early in the war the British War Office found it expedient to enter objections to the tartan kilts on the battlefield on account of its conspicuous colors affording too distinct a target for the enemy. An order was issued requiring the "Kilties" to wear a kilt made exclusively of khaki. To this the Highland regiments, with their devotion to the tartan, objected, and substituted for the all-khaki kilt a khaki apron which hid the conspicuous tartan colors in front.

The War Department again complained that their orders were not being complied with, and to this the Highlanders quickly replied, asserting that requirements had been fully met by the wearing of the khaki apron in front, for no Highlander ever turned his back to the enemy. Hence it had become generally accepted that the Highland regiments were the best fighters.

But now the New York Times claims that it is generally admitted in Europe, by French and British alike, that the Canadians are the best fighting men in the trenches, and adds in support of the claim "they are never subject to periods of high elation, which give them great elan in attack, and later periods of great depression, which seriously affects their morale, as are the French. Nor is the lack of brilliancy individually or the absence of the great enthusiastic action of the French in attack, both of which in a general way characterize the British. The Canadians possess almost all of the brilliancy and enthusiasm of the French, combined with the steadiness and absolute dependability of the British to get what they go after if it is humanly possible. It is purely a question of temperament, and of the environment of their youth. In both, the American and the Canadian are alike, and their action in battle will be the same."

We little realize how children cherish their gardens. No flower ever cost more than a little pansy that was brought me by a generous, sweet little seven-year-old girl last autumn: "You will put it right in water, won't you, and keep it? It is the very last flower from my pansy bed this year."

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

TRAINING CANADIAN YOUTH.

The Demand for Technically Trained Workers is Imperative.

Probably 100,000 boys and girls from 14 to 16 years of age annually leave school in Canada to engage in some occupation unconnected with manufacturing, agriculture, mining or transportation. The present general plan of education does not provide sufficiently for these young people. They are stepping out into the world to find their way, with an almost entirely literary education. The apprentice system in our industries is almost a thing of the past, and the youth in our factories and other business organizations is left to pick up as best he may. Notwithstanding this, every manufacturer will agree that properly trained help is the best investment. Germany, in the past few years, has amply demonstrated the value of technical training.

Canada has very important natural resources requiring capacity to develop them. What are we doing to produce this capacity? How many of our farmers and children know the qualities of soil and the proper fertilizers to use for best results? Mr. Choquette has told us of the Belgian farmer's knowledge of his land and his scientific use of it. Can we hope to meet him on even terms? How many metal workers know the composition and working qualities of their raw materials. Do our carpenters, textile workers, employees in our ceramic and other industries know why they perform certain operations and why they secure the results they do?

We are not doing justice to the rising generation. At the close of the war, Canada will no doubt see an influx of immigrants from the European countries. Their system of industrial training has put them in a position to understand the theoretical and the practical side of their means of livelihood. Canada will have to meet these European countries in competition for trade, and to do so successfully, her manufacturing and other lines of activity must utilize all trained help available; to secure this result it will be necessary to give the most important positions to our foreign-born residents. We may then realize, too late, that we have been unfair to our own children. Industrial training schools with night classes should be a part, and an important part, of all educational work, and attendance of pupils, up to at least 18 years of age, should be compulsory.

A Tribute to a War Dog.

I turn the crimson page of war, And here I find your name, A comrade, shell and shrapnel scarred, And plumed in battle fame.

A friend of man, a friend of God, Of royal blood and true, Who met the hell-hounds, breast to breast,

A soldier, through and through.

Ye trumpets sound a requiem, Ye red, red waters, cry Your lamentations, coast to coast, And darkness hide the sky;

Kneel, kneel, ye slaves of high estate, O blue-flower bow your head! A dog that shames an emperor, Somewhere, somewhere lies dead.

—Herbert Randall.

WINTER HARD ON BABY

The winter season is a hard one on the baby. He is more or less confined to stuffy, badly ventilated rooms. It is so often stormy that the mother does not get him out in the fresh air as often as she should. He catches colds which rack his little system; his stomach and bowels get out of order and he becomes peevish and cross. To guard against this the mother should keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They regulate the stomach and bowels and break up colds. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Victors Overseas.

The other day a laconic British official statement announced the completion of the campaign in German East Africa. Its significance was little appreciated by a world whose attention was fixed upon Cambal and the Russian revolution. And yet it marks the passing of one of the great colonial empires of modern times. When the war broke out German colonies occupied more than a million square miles of African territory, an empire in area larger than that lost by France under the old monarchy in the wars with Britain which preceded the Napoleonic era.

Bagdad, Jerusalem, German Africa—these are measures of the present struggle between the Briton and the German. We are now in the fourth winter of the war, a war which German statesmen and German scholars quite as much as German soldiers proclaimed was to be a contest between a modern Rome and a contemporary Carthage, a contest in which the German should play the Roman role. And after four campaigns no German ship sails the seas, every German colony is in British hands, save for those portions occupied by Britain's French and Japanese allies; Germany's Turkish ally has lost Mesopotamia and the Holy Land; British armies occupy the roads to Suez and the Persian gulf, and no single foot of British territory has now a German master.

OLD GENERAL HUNGER.

Allied Europe Needs 290,000,000 Bushels of Wheat.

The Food Controller says Allied Europe is short of 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. On Dec. 1 last, Canada had 110,000,000 bushels for export. On the same date, the United States, after allowing for the normal consumption of her own people, had not a single bushel, although Mr. Hoover thinks that, by economy and substitution, they will be able to export about 100,000,000 bushels. Where will Allied Europe procure the balance of 290,000,000 bushels to keep her from starving?

On account of the shipping situation it must come from America and Canada, as the granary of the Empire, must put forth a supreme effort, says Conservation. The farmer must have additional labor. He is doing his best now, and no amount of talking at him will induce him to put on a larger crop this spring. Provide him with extra help in seeding if you will, but he will not increase his crop acreage unless he is assured of enough help in harvest. Even in old-settled Ontario there has been for years a large acreage uncropped for lack of help. It is equally true that there are in our cities and towns many farm-trained men who work not as essential as farming, who would assist in the crucial periods of seed-time and harvest if the law protected them in their positions and possibly made up a part of the difference between their ordinary earnings and what they would receive as farm laborers. We have conscripted men for overseas; what are we going to do to feed our Allies?

Man-power is needed for fighting, for munition working and for food production, and whichever is the most urgent should have the most men allotted to it. In such times as these, it is given only to those in high authority to know conditions fully, but if the food administrations of Canada and the United States portray things as they are, the food situation is the most serious we have yet had to face. It is only when the ordinary citizen realizes this that the problem can be solved.

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.

CAMOUFLAGE TRAPS U-BOAT.

Trick by Which British Seaman Destroyed a Submarine.

Camouflage by the gun crew of a British steamer tricked a German U-boat commander into the belief that he was attacking an unarmed merchant vessel and caused him to manoeuvre his boat so that the gunners of the merchant vessel were able to send him and all on board to the bottom. The story was told by an officer of a British ship which recently arrived at an American port.

The steamer was nearing a French port with a cargo of foodstuffs and ammunition when the U-boat appeared. "The German was some distance away when we first saw him," said the British officer, "and at the same time he was watching us through the periscope. The gun crew was all ready. Our big gun was hidden behind a screen, which covered the entire stern and which had been painted, both at starboard and port, to look like lifeboats. The U-boat came on. When about twenty yards off, the commander, evidently having satisfied himself that we were unarmed, ordered the vessel sunk by bombs.

"Several men clambered from the forward hatch, dragging one of their collapsible boats after them. Officers stood on deck, leaning against the conning tower, as they waited for our finish. Meanwhile, the gunners had been working behind our lifeboat screen, and while the Germans were preparing their boat the gun pointer signalled the range.

"The screen was dropped, and before the Germans were aware of the trap they had fallen into, the big gun roared. We saw the shell tear into the hull at the water line and directly at the base of the conning tower. The submarine sunk in less than four minutes, with all its crew."

Skimmed milk furnishes protein at about half the outlay for which this essential can be purchased as milk: it is also a valuable source of carbohydrates and mineral water. The deficiency of fat in skimmed milk is counterbalanced by the fat of the ordinary mixed diet.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Doctor Did Not Do Her Lasting Good

So Mrs. Jos. Roger Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Popular New Brunswick Teacher Tells What Splendid Results She Got From Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Elm Tree, Gloucester Co., N.B., Feb. 11th—(Special)—"When the doctor I consulted failed to do me any lasting good I decided that my kidneys were the root of my troubles, and made up my mind to try Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"You may judge of the results when I tell you that I have not lost a day's work as teacher during the past year." That is the statement of Mrs. Jos. Roger, the well-known and popular teacher here. Just how ill she was before using Dodd's Kidney Pills is best told in her own words.

"My trouble came from a strain," she says, "and I suffered for thirteen months.

Backache, heart fluttering, sciatica, neuralgia, nervousness, dizziness, and falling memory were among my symptoms.

"I took 12 boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills in all, and I can say for them that they have done me all that was claimed for them."

If you have any of the symptoms that troubled Mrs. Roger, ask your neighbors if Dodd's Pills are not the remedy you are looking for.

Use For Old Sheets.

Being of an economical turn of mind, it has always bothered me to know what to do with the sides of worn-out sheets, which are many times perfectly good when the center will be thoroughly worn. This summer I conceived the idea of making them into pillow cases and, as I always make the two hems in my sheets the same width, it was a very simple thing to do.

Fairville, Sept. 30, 1902.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,—We wish to inform you that we consider your MINARD'S LINIMENT a very superior article, and we use it as a sure relief for sore throat and chest. When I tell you I would not be without it if the price was one dollar a bottle, I mean it.

Yours truly,

CHAS. F. TILTON.

The Perfect Day.

What a day that will be when the tidings are flashed over sea and land that the Allies have won and peace has been declared! From ten thousand times ten thousand steeples what bells will ring out, as if they were human things, their wild delight at the long hoped-for event! Never in the history of the world will there have been such a day of universal joy.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Drying Sweaters.

After washing sweaters do not hang them up to dry, but place them on a steam radiator or in an open oven, so that the weight does not pull them out of shape.

ACID STOMACH IS DANGEROUS MOST FREQUENT CAUSE OF CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.

You must neutralize the acid in your stomach, says Doctor, or give up eating sweets, meats, potatoes and salads and quit drinking tea, coffee or liquor.

Alarming increase in dyspepsia and stomach disorders is largely due to too much rich food, and the widespread use of so-called digestive tablets and pills which give only temporary relief at the expense of ruining the stomach later on.

The best way is to consult a reliable stomach specialist. He will give you a reliable, safe, and effective remedy to neutralize stomach acidity and thereby remove the cause of your stomach distress.

Put a teaspoonful of hydrochloric acid in your mouth, hold it there five minutes and all the tissues will be burned and inflamed. Yet you go around with a glassful or more of this same powerful acid in your stomach, and then wonder why your stomach burns and hurts and your food will not digest. And when you put food into an acid stomach, the acid simply combines with the sweets, meats and potatoes you eat and the tea, coffee and liquors you drink, and makes a lot more acid.

Next, the acid may eat into your stomach walls, producing a stomach ulcer or cancer, and only half the cases of stomach ulcer ever get well under the most skillful treatment; the others, sooner or later, all die, and stomach cancer practically always means death in a year at most. But this is not all. The acid in your stomach passes on into the intestines, upsets them and disarranges your liver, so that you may soon require a serious operation with the surgeon's knife for gall stones or appendicitis.

Generally when people have sour gas, acid belching or eructations, heartburn, or a burning sensation at the pit of the stomach or other symptoms which indicate stomach acidity, they take some advertised digestive pills or buy a box of tablets from the nearest druggist. Such remedies may give temporary relief, but if you go on filling your stomach with a lot of drugs you may get to the point after a while when no food of any kind will stay on your stomach, and you will have an

incurable case of stomach trouble. Therefore be very careful what you take. The best way is to consult a reliable stomach specialist or take a little ordinary bisulphated magnesia—nothing else—to correct the stomach acidity, and thereby remove the cause of your complaint.

If you have an acid stomach, you must confine yourself to a diet of milk and eggs, or if you wish to eat such articles of food as meat, potatoes, salads, sweets or rich foods or gravies, or drink beer, wines, liquors, tea or coffee, you must take a teaspoonful of bisulphated magnesia immediately after eating to neutralize the acidity. Statistics show that 90 per cent. of the people who have dyspepsia and indigestion have an excess of acid, and that this is the real cause of their trouble.

Keep the acid neutralized at all times by the free use of bisulphated magnesia so that it no longer inflames the stomach walls, eat slowly and masticate your food thoroughly, and your stomach will soon get well of its own accord.

Bisulphated magnesia is absolutely harmless. It is generally prescribed by physicians to be taken in teaspoonful doses immediately after eating or whenever you have any distress from excess acid; but it may be used in much larger quantities and much more frequently with perfect safety.

Be sure to obtain bisulphated magnesia and not some other form of magnesia, as other forms are used as laxatives and as mouth washes, but they have not the same power for neutralizing stomach acidity, which is possessed by bisulphated magnesia, which is inexpensive and can easily be obtained from any reliable drug store.

Tank Possibilities.

Tanks (says a correspondent of the Evening Standard) are the popular subject of the moment, and every kind of rumor is abroad regarding their development. It can be no secret that the type goes on improving. Colonel Stern, who has been responsible for the production of the Tank, has always been most insistent in their possibilities. It will be remembered that he recently changed his job from Director of Tanks Production for similar work in the Overseas and Allied Department. It is understood that the United States has been greatly impressed with Tank possibilities. A concerted movement of production by England and America might have great results.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Fresh Air Without Draught.

As storm windows interfere with ventilation in sleeping-rooms tack the cheapest grade of unbleached muslin on the outside of the screens. This protects the wire from the weather and the windows may be open day and night, thus keeping the air fresh without a suggestion of cold draught.

Money Orders.

It is always safe to send a Dominion Express Money Order. Five dollars costs three cents.

Rabbit Wool.

Rabbit hair is supplanting wool in the felt hat making industry of Australia, where there are thirty factories in operation at present making use of rabbit fur for this purpose. It is said to be superior to the finest merino, and millions of rabbit skins are made use of annually.

MURINE Granulated Eyelids.

Sore Eyes, Eyes Inflamed by Sun, Dust, and other causes, relieved by Murine. Try it in your eyes. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. Murine Eye Remedy At Your Druggist's or by Mail. In Tube 25c. For Bottle of the Eye-Free. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

The demand for fruit will be great or greater than ever because prosperity will prevail, and that means that people will want good things to eat. Good things to eat means fruit.

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezone applied directly on a tender aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain.

A small bottle of freezone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house. It is fine stuff and acts like a charm every time.

Fiery Red Faces and Hands

Quickly Soothed and Healed by Cuticura

Trial Free

Bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and gently apply Cuticura Ointment. Use night and morning.

For pimples, redness, roughness, itching and irritation, dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair, red, rough hands and baby rashes, itchy and chafings, these fragrant, super-creamy emollients are wonderfully effective.

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

TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the doctor's medicine. Since taking it, I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOPPELMANN, R. No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from dyspepsia, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headaches, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

ED. 7. ISSUE 7-18.



We ought to be as cheerful as we can, if only because to be happy ourselves is a most effective contribution to the happiness of others.—Sir John Lubbock.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds in Cows

Quebec's forest lands cover an area of over 100 million acres.

FOR SALE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN WESTERN Ontario. Doing a good business. Death of owner places it on market. A great chance for a man with cash. Apply Box 52, Wilson Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

WELL EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER and job printing plant in Eastern Ontario. Insurance carried \$1500. Will go for \$1200 on quick sale. Box 63, Wilson Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

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

Doctors Recommend Bon-Opto for the Eyes

Physicians and eye specialists prescribe Bon-Opto as a safe home remedy in the treatment of eye troubles and to strengthen eyesight. Sold under money refund guaranty by all druggists.

Rheumatic Pains

Are relieved in a few days by taking 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup after meals and on retiring.

It dissolves the lime and acid accumulation in the muscles and joints so these deposits can be expelled, thus relieving pain and soreness. Seigel's Syrup, also known as "Extract of Roots," contains no opium or other strong drugs to kill or mask the pain of rheumatism or lumbago, it removes the cause. 50c. a bottle at druggists.

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Bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry and gently apply Cuticura Ointment. Use night and morning.

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SHREWD BUYERS

are taking advantage of first chance at Spring and Summer Goods.

Purchasing well ahead gives this store advantages of

Early Delivery---
Choice of Goods---
Lower Prices---

Our stock of Wash Fabrics shows great variety of choicest materials splendid colorings, guaranteed dyes.

We are selling today many lines at less than today's mill prices, simply because we bought early before recent sharp advances.

Thrifty People Buy Spring Goods Now
and have all sewing done before spring housework starts.

The Help Problem

can be largely overcome by foresight, doing everything in advance that can be done.

Make closest comparison of values and you will find this store's prices most favorable, quality considered.

Heavy Stocks

of Cottons, Sheetings, Longcloths, Lawns, Shirtings, Drills, Ducks, Flannelettes, Table Linens, Towellings, Napkins.

In Wash Fabrics—

Desirable Dress Gingham, Zephyrs, Chambrays, DIMITIES, Galateas, Ducks, Best Prints, Nurses' Cloth—15c to 30c per yard.

Reliable Long Rubber Boots

Best quality guaranteed. Boots, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Lots of Rubbers for all makes of shoes.

Clearing of Overshoes and Felt Shoes.

J. N. CURRIE & CO.

The Transcript

Published every Thursday morning from THE TRANSCRIPT Building, Main Street, Glencoe, Ontario. Subscription—in advance in Canada and all points in the British Empire, \$1.50 per year, \$1.00 for eight months; to addresses in the United States, \$2.00 per year—payable in advance.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918

The Food Controller Says:

Every pound added to the nourishing things to eat—animal or vegetable—will count in this momentous year of 1918. No one should shirk taking up work on a small plot through too modest an idea of its value. Food control has to begin on the small scale. It will be chiefly effective through its thoroughness in the small but innumerable households in the land. So, if any more foods can be grown on the home plot, no matter how small, there will be a saving in exportable food and to that extent an increased amount of food will be released for shipment to the allies. Every new bushel of vegetables next spring and summer will release its equivalent in wheat. It is the drops of water in the ocean that go to make up the mighty tide of the Bay of Fundy. The essence of more production does not mean simply more acres put to wheat, but more eatable things from each man's labor. A small area well looked after is often more profitable in an unfavorable season than a large area. An English farm is often measured downwards, i. e. by the depth of its productive soil, rather than valued for its sheer acreage.

Of the need for all exportable Canadian food products no one should longer be in doubt. The first of a series of fortnightly cablegrams from France to the food controller states with a plainness that would be pitiful if it were not so noble, how badly off the French civilians are. "The supply of breadstuffs is causing grave anxiety. Imports are very short. Our bread car machinery has been completed but present lack of cereals will not permit of its application" it says. What does that mean? Simply that France is so short of bread that it cannot risk even a re-adjustment of what must be literally a hand-to-mouth system, lest some should starve. Yet France fights on gloriously! Surely a common pride

in an ally fighting the bravest fight of all the ages should be enough to make anyone determine that in as far as in him lies he will aid such a noble race. The cablegram adds that sugar, farinaceous foods other than wheat, butter and meats are all dreadfully short and that oils and fats are practically unobtainable. As the only one of the British Dominions practically accessible to cargo carriers, it is manifestly "up to Canada" to strain every nerve to increase the exportable quantities of those commodities so much needed overseas.

The Cheerful Optimist.

A man who claimed to be an old-time bushman applied to the Belleville fuel controller recently for a supply of coal. When told that there was no immediate prospect of his getting any he smiled, and said that winter would soon be over anyway, that February 20 would see the last of this winter, and that spring would be on the job immediately afterwards and go the limit on the "fair and warmer stunt." It is just such optimistic chaps we like to meet, and he may be a bushman or he may be a liar, but until February 20 his prediction goes with us. Should it fail then we will look for another cheerful optimist and ask for another prescription in the prediction line.

Motors Have Right of Way.

A horse-drawn vehicle must turn to the right of the beaten path or roadway and permit a motor car coming from behind to pass. Failure to do this makes the driver of the former vehicle guilty of negligence, in the opinion of a jury composed largely of farmers at Woodstock. This verdict was reached after a trial lasting three days. Mrs. Florence Reid, Chemung, filed suit against Lant Stevens, Harvard, demanding \$5,000 damages for personal injuries received in a runaway, caused, as she averred, when Stevens drove his car into her buggy when she ignored his repeats signals to turn out and give part of the road. As Stevens drove past the buggy, the car collided with the wheels of the former vehicle, the crash frightening the horse, which ran away, throwing the occupants of the buggy out. Mrs. Reid received injuries which she claims are permanent. After a hard fought trial, the jury decided in favor of the defendant, claiming that the plaintiff was negligent in not surrendering one-half of the

road. The decision establishes an important precedent and one that will be of interest to every driver whether of a motor car or horse-drawn vehicle.—Municipal World.

Ministers' Pay.

I attended recently a rural church where \$15,000 worth of motor cars were parked about the building, indicating the financial capabilities of those farmers, but not a dollar more for the preacher or church—the same old salary, same old horse, same old clothes. And not alone in our rural sections, but the towns and cities are nearly as bad. There is no salary of three years ago that should not be increased forty per cent. to meet the conditions; but I venture to say that if from our abundance the laity would add 20 per cent. increase to the present salaries the Church would be better for it, and we would find, in the reflected appreciation of the pulpit, that it was indeed more blessed to give.

There are pastors giving ungrudgingly of themselves to the work who are using up the meagre savings of the past; others who are in debt to friends and relatives who are helping them over these dry places; many others who do not enjoy the comforts of table wardrobe, now common to every farmer, clerk and mechanic; there are parsonage wives who teach in Sunday school, look after various women's organizations, help the musical part of the work, visit and comfort the sick and distressed, and then sit up late hours making over garments, so they may be presentable at least amongst their congregation. These things ought not to be.—T. F. Harrison in Christian Guardian.

Metcalf Council.

Meeting of Metcalf council held at town hall, Napier, on Monday, Feb. 4th. Members all present but W. Hawken. Minutes read, approved and signed.

A number of orders for shovelling snow were paid. The auditor's report was received and adopted. The engineer's report on the Davis drain was adopted by the council, and a court of revision will be held on it at council meeting in April.

Council adjourned to Monday, March 4th, at 10 a. m.
Harry Thompson, Clerk.

The Transcript is agent for the Appleford Counter Check Book Company. Why not give us your next order for check books? No matter what style of check book you are using, we can duplicate it at the same price. Give the local man the preference.

INDIANS IN THE WAR.

Were Anxious to "Do Their Bit" Against Germany.

While the two white races in Canada, French and English, are indulging in the bitterest kind of argument as to what ought to be the attitude of Canada in helping to win the world war against Germany, it is pleasing to observe the unanimity with which the old-time Indian allies respectively of France and England have each responded to the call, says a writer in the Outlook. Centuries ago the great struggle for the possession of the North American continent was waged between the English and Iroquois Indians on the one side and the French and Algonquins on the other side. Now Algonquins and Iroquois are fighting side by side in the same Indian units in France against a common enemy.

At the present time it is estimated that fully five thousand North American Indians are fighting in Canadian battalions in France. When the great war began a few Indians enlisted in the battalions which comprised the first contingent, but did so entirely on their own initiative and without any encouragement from the Canadian army. Then came the order that 100 Indians were to be recruited for the Canadian army.

Hurt, but undaunted, the Indians voted money from their tribal funds to the Canadian British Red Cross societies, they bought and presented machine guns, and they personally subscribed to patriotic funds from the modest revenues of their farms, or their returns from fishing, hunting, or trapping.

Petitions and deputations were, however, sent to Ottawa by the chiefs and their councils, and finally, when county battalions were authorized throughout Canada, permission was granted to organize Indian units as base companies. When these local battalions finally embarked for overseas the Indians were there along with the white companies.

To the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Middlesex battalion, organized at London, Ontario, fell the honor of landing the first Indian unit in France. The Middlesex Indians reached the trenches about January, 1917, and they have proved themselves as valiant fighters as the white Canadians, and that is saying a great deal. Other Indian units soon followed them, until now the majority of the Canadian Indians enlisted are on the French soil. There are few left at home.

Never a day passes but along with the French and English names in the casualty lists appears a fair proportion of Indian names, and many others that are easily recognized as the Anglicized forms of names that were originally Indian. No casualty list is issued at Ottawa that does not carry both heartache and pride into many Indian communities.

The Phantom Moose.

A New York man who with several companions has been hunting deer in Maine, reports that he saw a very large white moose on the slope of the mountain. A white moose is a rarity, this one reported by the New York sportsman being the first seen or heard of since the days of the long-celebrated phantom moose of Lobster Lake, which remarkable monster flourished about 1897-1902. So much was said and written about the Lobster Lake white moose that hunters came from distant places to try a shot at him, but no man ever succeeded in laying him low, not even in wounding him enough to affect his great speed. The animal's faculty of vanishing like mist, as much as his bleached coat, gained for him the title of The Phantom Moose. His range was from the St. John headwaters to Moosehead Lake, and his comings and goings were hard to follow. French Canucks and Indians were terrified at rumors of the beast's appearance near camp, for they considered him the embodiment of an evil spirit and this caused much annoyance to lumbermen, many a good cook or swamper having quit a camp when The Phantom Moose was reported to be in the vicinity.

Some writers affected to believe the Lobster Lake spectre was a mere invention—that the stories had their origin in the fact that a camp cook, an ex-convict from Canada, was frightened half out of his wits one dark night by the sudden appearance of an old gray horse, which he took to be a mountainous moose. But the late John Ross, more famous of all Penobscot River lumbermen, saw the phantom, as did many of his crew at Lobster Lake, and they used to say that his horns would be worth a fortune. His weight was estimated at 1,500 pounds.

Noted Artist With Our Troops.

Mr. Augustus Johns, who has associated himself with the Canadian Expeditionary Force in order to make a number of paintings, is one of the very foremost artists of our day. There can be no doubt that his canvases will excite the utmost interest. His works always attract quick notice at the Royal Academy. His portrait of Mr. Lloyd George was perhaps the most talked of picture of its year. In some respects he reminds one of Sargent inasmuch as he goes right away from the conventional. Sargent has always loved to pick out characteristics, whether they were complimentary or not. Mr. Augustus Johns in his portrait of the Prime Minister produced a picture which was amazing in its intimacy. He seemed to have noted out his subject at a time when so far as dress was concerned he was most negligent, and he had caught him too with hair ruffled as with the fatigue of a day's toil. The countenance seemed moreover at first to be an impressionist view, but it was arresting, and the more one looked at it the more one felt with what intense determination to bring out the mind of the man and to record extraneous considerations the artist had labored.

The constant danger of earthquakes stands in the way of the development of the waterfalls of Japan.

THE STUBBORN MOTOR CAR

A Drama in 3 acts, to be presented by Walkers Dramatic Club in

GLENGOE OPERA HOUSE

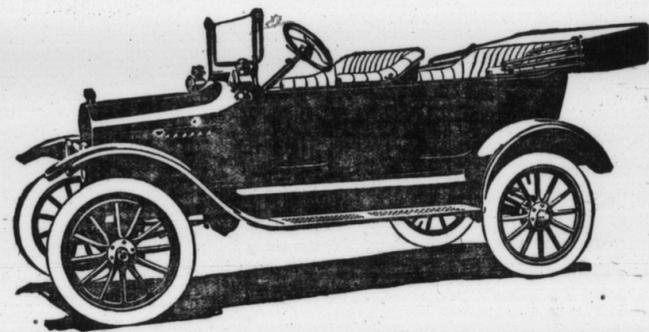
SATURDAY, FEB. 16

A high-class program is being prepared.

Admission - 25c and 35c

Plan at Johnston's Drug Store

PROCEEDS FOR RED CROSS

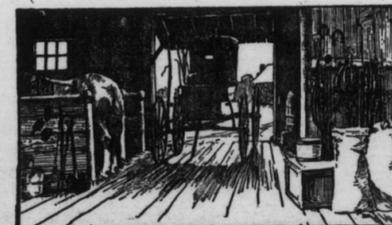


A Ford Car Takes the Place of all These Things

WHEN you own a Ford you can do away with many articles that are a source of continuous expense to the man who still drives a horse. For instance, not only your driving-horse and buggy, but the single harness, blankets, whips, currycombs, brushes, horse-shoes, pitch-forks, feed-bins, etc.

In their place you have a speedy, dependable, dignified, roomy Ford Car—complete in itself. It is vastly superior to the narrow, cramped buggy that travels so slowly. And when a Ford is standing idle it does not eat three meals a day, and it requires no "looking after."

A Ford will save you time, trouble, and money. It is the utility car for the busy farmer and his family.



Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

- Touring - - \$495
- Runabout - - \$475
- Coupe - - \$770
- Sedan - - \$970

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

A. Duncanson

Dealer, Glencoe

MRS. CURRIE'S MILLINERY PARLORS
will be located opposite Royal Bank Building after February 1st.
 Highest cash price for Butter and Eggs Phone 25

RAILWAY AND POSTAL GUIDE.
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
Main Line.
 Eastbound—No. 11, mail and express to London and intermediate points, 9:27 a. m.; No. 14, express, local points to London, 12:10 p. m.; No. 16, Eastern Express, for Toronto, Montreal, etc., 6:23 p. m.; No. 16, local accommodation to London, 8:15 p. m.
 Westbound—No. 13, local mail and express, 7:30 a. m.; No. 13, Detroit express, 12:40 p. m.; No. 11, local mail and express, 4:25 p. m.; No. 15, International Limited, from Toronto and east for Detroit, 9:15 p. m.
 Nos. 15, 16, 11 and 13, Sundays included.
Wabash and Air Line.
 Eastbound—No. 332, mixed, local points to St. Thomas, 8:35 a. m.; No. 3, Wabash, 12:30 p. m.; Westbound—No. 333, mixed, local points to St. Thomas to Glencoe, 2:30 p. m.; No. 2, Sundays included.
Kingscourt Branch.
 Leave Glencoe for Alton, Petrolia, etc., connecting for Sarnia, Tunnel and points west—No. 36, mixed, 7:35 a. m.; No. 28, passenger, 8:30 a. m.; Arrive at Glencoe—No. 27, passenger, 7:05 a. m.; No. 36, mixed, 1:15 p. m.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
 Eastbound—No. 63, daily, 12:25 p. m.; No. 62, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 3:46 p. m.
 Westbound—No. 63, for Windsor, daily, 4:10 a. m.; No. 61, Windsor mixed, daily except Sunday, 9:30 a. m.; No. 63, daily, 8:15 a. m.
GLENCOE POST-OFFICE
 Mails closed—G.T.R. East, 9:00 a. m.; G.T.R. West, 6:00 p. m.; London and East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. East, 7 p. m.; G.T.R. West, 9:45 a. m.; Street letter box collections made at 8:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.
 Close connections for all points east and west and ocean steamships. For information of steamship sailings, apply to
R. CLANAHAN,
 Ticket Agent, Glencoe

SIDDALL & GROVER
 Flour, Feed, Grain, Seeds, Coal, Wood and Cement
 All kinds of Grain bought and sold.

Up-to-date Chopping Mill in connection.
 Terms Cash or extra charge for credit.

Patronize Home Industry by buying
MCLACHLAN'S BREAD
 Made from the best Flour that money can buy, along with other ingredients which make it wholesome. Try our Homemade Bread made with Fleischmann's Yeast. Also our Buns, Cakes and Pastry, fresh every day. Have our wagon call.
J. A. McLachlan
 GLENCOE

"Away off" Sight
 When you are compelled to hold the newspaper "away off" know that your eyesight is "away off" and glasses should be procured at once. Consultation free. Satisfaction guaranteed.
C. E. Davidson
 Jeweler Graduate Optician
 Marriage Licenses Issued
 Corns cripple the feet and make walking a torture, yet sure relief in the shape of Holloway's Corn Cure is within reach of all.

SPECIALIST SAID HE MUST OPERATE

She Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES" Instead, And Is Now in Perfect Health.



MME. F. GAREAU
 153 Papineau Ave., Montreal.
 "For three years, I suffered great pain in the lower part of my body, with swelling or bloating. I saw a specialist, who carefully examined me and gave me several tonics to take, which did not help me. Then he told me I must undergo an operation. This, I refused to permit. I heard about 'Fruit-a-tives' and the wonderful results it was giving because this medicine is made from fruit juices, so decided to try it. The first box gave great relief; and I continued the treatment, taking six boxes more. Now, my health is excellent—I am free of pain and swelling—and I give 'Fruit-a-tives' my warmest thanks."
MME. F. GAREAU.
 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL

—Mrs. D. R. Taylor of Inwood visited her aunt, Mrs. A. Sullivan, last week.
 —Archie Munro of Walkerville called on his aunt, Mrs. A. Sullivan, this week.
 —Mrs. Waterworth and daughter Theo of London visited at H. Lumley's this week.
 —Misses Grace and Margaret McIntyre are visiting friends in Thamesville and Florence.
 —Mr. and Mrs. John W. Reycraft and two daughters of Simpson, Sask., are visiting his uncle, R. Reycraft, Mossa.
 —Mrs. Colin Leitch returned home from Kent Bridge on Monday after attending the funeral of her uncle, Joseph Smith.
 —Mrs. M. Cole of Deckerville, Sask., is leaving for home today after spending from before Christmas with her mother, Mrs. Robert Coulthard.
 —Miss Edith Wright of Strathroy, who is visiting her brother, Reeve A. J. Wright, gave a well-rendered solo in St. John's church on Sunday evening.

Lecture in Aid of the Red Cross.

THE REV. T. J. CHARLTON, L. Th., F. R. S. (1895-1915), will deliver a LECTURE on "The Lower Animals: Their Place in Civilization," under the auspices of St. John's Anglican congregation in the schoolroom on Friday evening, Feb. 15th, at 8 o'clock. A good program of songs, readings, recitations, etc., is being arranged. Chairman, Reeve A. J. Wright. Admission 10 cents. All welcome. Proceeds in full to Red Cross Society.

W. Eader, Melbourne and W. Hill, Appin, were among a party of returned soldiers who reached London on Monday.
 Complying with the general order of the fuel controller, Glencoe business places and workshops were closed on Saturday and Monday as a measure for conserving fuel, although no public proclamation was made officially. The order was accepted by those whom it affected with a good grace, but it was felt that Monday and Tuesday night had been named instead and there would have been no conflicting with the Saturday marketing.

Various Parrots.
 There are 350 species of parrots, chiefly confined to the warm parts of America, Asia, Africa and Australia. There is none in Europe and none in Asia west of the Indies, and, while numerous in the Malay archipelago, they are wanting in China, Cochinchina and the Philippine Islands. The only species native to the United States is the Carolina parrot.
 The gray parrot of western Africa is credited with having a greater power of imitating the human voice than any bird of the species. It has long been a favorite and is the subject of many stories of greater or less credibility.

Bazaars of Gaza.
 The modern Gaza is in almost every particular an Egyptian rather than a Syrian town. It is full of rich vegetation, and its many silencing minarets show up bravely against the dull green of immemorial olive trees. Gaza is still, as of old and always, a place of trade, of camels and caravans, and its bazaars are forever loud with traffic and filled with merchandise.

Moving Pictures.
 "I helped with moving pictures twenty years ago."
 "Why, moving pictures weren't in existence then."
 "Yes, but moving pictures was at that time. I was a dryman."

STORY OF A PAINTING.

The Change the Artist Made in "The Spirit of Seventy-six."
 "The Spirit of Seventy-six"—the famous drum and life trio—came from the brush and genius of Archibald M. Willard.
 The artist emerged from overalls and a Wellington (O.) wagon shop. A picture called "Pluck No. 1," displayed in a Cleveland art dealer's window, attracted the attention of the discriminating and paved the way to a kind of partnership with James H. Ryder, through whose suggestion the "Seventy-six" picture was begun.
 In its early stages this painting was called "Yankee Doodle," and it was first planned along serio-comic lines. "But one day," declares Mr. Willard, "I caught a glint in the eye of the old man who posed for the center figure, who was posing, and in a flash it revealed itself to me what all this stood for, and I could go no further. The real picture pushed everything else aside and went ahead and painted itself."
 The old man whose flashing eyes inspired this change of conception was the artist's father, Rev. Daniel Willard, a man of revolutionary stock.
 Thus curiously it was only by the merest switch of an inherited sentiment that this symbol was prevented from becoming a fanciful burlesque to live only for the brief day of its creation.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

What a Man Should Have and Be at the Age of Thirty-five.
 Jack Lait says in the American Magazine:
 "At thirty-five a citizen should have a wife and children; he should have a permanent trade, business or profession; he should own a home; he should have money in bank and a commensurate endowment policy half paid off; he should be through with experimenting and on his way, realizing the dreams he dreamt when he had time to dream, walking over the paths he laid in the road building years, hiking on his second wind beyond the point to which he laboriously strained his way theretofore.
 "Youth is a tonic and its manifestations are grit and gameness, hope and yearning, ambition and hard tackling, energy and pep and good as new recoveries and gay times and extravaganzas. But youth is a bargain commodity—priceless to own, cheap to buy.
 "He's only a boy," says the world, and he goes at fifty cents on the dollar.
 "Therefore youth is the time to invest, and sometimes later comes the time to collect. Somewhere is the turning peak. I think it is marked '35.'"

Magnificent Kaieteur.

One of the greatest natural wonders in the world is the falls of Kaieteur, in British Guiana. The valley through which the river flows, below the falls, is quite impassable, and probably no one has ever reached the bottom of the fall. The fall is 741 feet high, more than four times the height of Bunker Hill monument, 200 feet higher than the Washington monument and 300 feet higher than St. Peter's dome. A smooth but rapid river, nearly 400 feet wide, flows quietly to the brink and turns quietly downward. In its fall it breaks into soft white mist and reaches the bottom in a chaos of seething clouds. There is a gentle roar. Only now and then, from the hidden caverns at the bottom, a deep, thunderous growl arises that gives some hint of the forces contending there.

A Pacifist.

At the age of three years Reginald was already a celebrated coward. Particularly he was afraid of all four-footed animals. There was talk in the family of adopting a dog.
 "Would you like to have a dog, my son?" said the proud parent.
 "No," said Reginald.
 Somewhat later Reginald returned to his father's side. Evidently he had been turning over in his mind the proposition recently submitted.
 "I'd like to have a dog," said he, "if I could have one with his mouth shut."

A Poisonous Frog.

People in general look upon all species of the frog as being perfectly harmless. Should you be traveling in New Granada (United States of Colombia), however, you would do well to let a certain little tree croaker severely alone.
 Ladies bring a box to social at Appin Feb. 14th. Gents come and buy one.
 Flour and feed for sale at store corner of Main and McKellar streets. Still buying grain at North Glencoe.—J. D. McKellar, Chas. Mawhinney, 98 f
 Strayed from Bert Cyster's, lot 16, con. 16, Ekfrid, mare and colt. Missing since Monday. Notify the above. Expenses will be paid.—R. R., Appin.
 The Kilmarin Dramatic Club will give the play "Mr. Rich from Richmond" in the opera house, Glencoe, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20th, for the benefit of the Red Cross.
 The well-known play, "The Sweet Girl Graduate," will be put on in the opera house, Glencoe, Easter Tuesday, April 2nd, under the auspices of the A. Y. P. A., St. John's. All local talent.
 The Farmers' Club will hold a meeting at the school house, Longwood, on Friday evening, Feb. 15th, at 8 o'clock. An address will be given by R. H. Holbert, president of the United Farmers of Ontario. A short program is also expected. Everybody welcome.—Wm. Warren, president.
 A dog's bark is often worse than his bite—but his bark is preferable just the same.

Not So Cruel.

"I heard the other day of a man in difficulty who was calling repeatedly for help, and nobody would go to his aid."
 "How cruel!"
 "Not necessarily. He wanted a cook, and there was none to be had."

Sets Logic at Defiance.

"There is no effect without a cause," quoted the wise guy.
 "How about when a woman changes her mind?" asked the simple mug.—Philadelphia Record.

Last Kind the Worst.

Teacher—How many kinds of poetry are there? Pupil—Three. Teacher—What are they? Pupil—Lyric, dramatic and epidemic.

The Nose Kiss.

The nose kiss exists in races so far apart as the Eskimos of the Arctic and the Maoris of New Zealand.

CLEARING SALE IN WALL PAPER
EIGHT DAYS ONLY
Saturday, February 16th, to February 23rd

We have hundreds of rolls of Wall Paper which we want to clear out to make room for our new spring stock. Most of it will be sold at cost and some below cost. If Wall Paper interests you it will pay you to look over our stock on sale. It's all a bargain.

300 double rolls of odds and ends at 5c a double roll.

We have REAL BARGAINS
 200 lbs. Neilson's Chocolates, always fresh—Saturdays only, 39c lb.
 200 (13-oz.) bars La France Castile—during sale only, 17 a bar.

A choice lot of new Columbia Records just arrived. We have all the latest popular songs at 15c a copy.

Are your Eyes as good as they used to be?
 If not, you had better let us examine them and fit you with glasses or change your old ones. Our prices are right and you will find our work satisfactory.

H. I. JOHNSTON, Phm. B.
DRUGGIST OPTICIAN STATIONER
GLENCOE Phone 35

SPECIAL NOTICES

Mrs. Love, dressmaking and ladies tailoring, Symes street.
 Next big event—box social at Appin Town Hall St. Valentine's night.
 Saturday night—"The Stubborn Motor Car." Don't miss the fun.
 Chopping Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.—W. R. Stephenson, Appin.
 Muff left at Royal Bank. Owner can get same on applying to manager.
 For sale—S shoats, weighing about 60 lbs. Apply to Tom Walker, Mossa.
 Good second-hand baseburner, with oven, for sale. Enquire at Transcript office.
 Don't wait to trim boxes. Just get a plain one, fill it and come to Appin Town Hall.
 A new stock of fancy pasteries and high-class stationery just in at Johnston's Drug Store.
 Special bargains in shoes, rubbers and men's rocks. Repairing a specialty.—Sextsmith & Co.
 Tree pruning done at reasonable prices.—Squire Bros., fifth house south of public school, Main street.
 First prize seed barley O. A. C. No. 72 and seed oats O. A. C. No. 21 for sale. Apply to A. B. McDonald.
 Have you tried the "Jontee" toilet preparations? We have them all. They are exquisite.—Johnston's Drug Store.
 For sale—a good general purpose team of horses, 1 cutter, 1 buggy, 1 light spring wagon.—Victor Jermyn, Strathburn.

To Our School Cat.

Farewell, our cat, farewell!
 We may not see you any more, And yet you must remember, We'll be good friends as of yore.
 No more we'll hear you meowing, When you're up in our class, No more you'll walk in under our desks To make the pupils laugh.
 But yet, our cat, remember That we're all your friends so true, And, though we oft' may miss you, Your new home will be best for you.
 Written by a pupil of S. S. No. 1, Mossa, Helen Cameron, aged 12 years, when it became known that the cat which had been at the school since the fall term was about to be taken home by another pupil.

No. 5, Ekfrid, Literary Society.

A meeting of the literary society was held on Friday night, when a good program was given.
 The program committee for two weeks hence are Lawrence Squire, Warden Huston, Mrs. Robert McKellar and Mary E. Gardiner.
 A debate "Resolved that women should have the franchise," will be given on Friday evening, Feb. 15th. The speakers for the affirmative are Willard Lethbridge and Ross Lethbridge, and for the negative Peter Duncanson and Will Cyster.
 The society will hold a box social on Friday evening, Feb. 22nd. Particulars will be given next week.

Executor's Sale

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
 The undersigned executor of the estate of John I. McKachan, late of the township of Ekfrid in the county of Middlesex, farmer, deceased, will offer for sale by public auction at the McKellar House in the Village of Glencoe on Saturday, the twenty-third day of February, A. D. 1918 at three o'clock in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, namely:—The south half of lot number twenty-three in the second range north of the Longwood Road in the said township of Ekfrid, containing one hundred acres more or less.
 This is an improved farm, all clear, soil clay loam, frame barn and house and other improvements, well located, if miles from the Village of Glencoe, good gravel road. Terms of sale—The property will be sold subject to a reserve bid, one-tenth of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the balance within three weeks thereafter.
 For further particulars apply to Donald McMillan, Rodney, Ont., Executor, or to Elliott & Moss, Glencoe, Ont., Solicitors for Vendor.

Honesty is the best policy, but it keeps many a man poor.

The Oil of Power—It is not claimed for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil that it will cure every ill, but its uses are so various that it may be looked upon as a general pain killer. It has achieved that greatness for itself and all attempts to surpass it have failed. Its excellence is known to all who have tested its virtues and learned by experience.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to "The Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914," Chapter 12, Section 56, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of Curtis Gough, who died on or about the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1917, are required on or before the twenty-second day of February, A. D. 1918, to send by post, prepaid, or deliver to Messrs. Elliott & Moss of the Village of Glencoe, Solicitors for James Henry Gough and John Edwin Gough, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.
 And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they will then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.
 Dated the 14th day of February, A. D. 1918.
ELLIOTT & MOSS,
 Solicitors for James Henry Gough and John Edwin Gough, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased.

We carry a Full Line of

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

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

J. M. Anderson
 Tinsmith Plumber

SHOES! SHOES!
Where to Buy Them
 We have just re-stocked with the very latest styles and best qualities that money can buy. We pay spot cash and get the discounts, therefore we are able to offer these goods at the very lowest prices.
 It is a pleasure for us to show our goods. Come and examine them and see what we can save you.
 The very latest and best in Women's Shoes. A great variety of Children's Shoes.
 Our motto—Small profits and quick returns.

CASTORIA
 For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
 Always bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Hitchcock*
Groceries always fresh and reliable.
CHARLES GEORGE
 Phone 22

FITZCHENER'S MOB

By JAS. NORMAN HALL.

CHAPTER VII.—(Cont'd.)
But Fritzie could be depended upon to keep up his sense of fair play. He gave us just as good as we sent, and often he added something for full measure. His surprises were sausage-shaped missiles which came wobbling toward us, slowly, almost wickedly; but they dropped with lightning speed, and alas, for any poor Tommy who misjudged the place of its fall. However, every one had a chance. Trench-mortar projectiles are so large that one can see them coming, and they describe so leisurely an arc before they fall that men have time to run.

I have always admired Tommy Atkins for his sense of fair play. He enjoyed giving Fritz "a little bit of all-right," but he never resented it when Fritz had his own fun at our expense. In the far-off days of peace, I used to lament the fact that I had fallen upon the fact that I had old wars with a feeling of regret that men had lost their old primal love for dangerous sport, their naive ignorance of fear. All the brave, heroic things of life were said and done. But on those trench-mortaring days, when I watched boys playing with death with right good zest, heard them shouting and laughing as they tumbled over one another in their eagerness to escape it, I was convinced of my error. Daily I saw men going through the test of fire triumphantly, and, at the last, what a severe test it was! And how splendidly they met it! During the time they continuously in the firing-line, I met less than a dozen natural-born cowards; and my experience was largely with plumbers, drapers' assistants, clerks, men who had no fighting traditions to back them up, make them heroic in spite of themselves.

The better I knew Tommy, the better I liked him. He has not a shred of sentimentality in his make-up. There is plenty of sentiment, sincere feeling, but it is admirably concealed. I had been a soldier of the King for many months before I realized that the men with whom I was living, sharing rations and hardships, were anything other than the healthy animals they looked. They grumbled at the restraints military discipline imposed upon them, and at the paltry shilling a day which they received for their first really hard work they had ever done. They appeared to regard England as a miserly employer, exacting their last ounce of energy for a wretchedly inadequate wage. To the casual observer, their conduct was that of irresponsible schoolboys on a long holiday. They said nothing about patriotism in his make-up. And if I attempted to start a conversation along that line, they walked right over me with their boots on.

This was a great disappointment at first. I should never have known, from anything that was said, that a man of them was stirred at the thought of fighting for old England. England was all right, but "I ain't goin' balmy about the old flag and all that stuff." Many of them insisted that they were in the army for personal and selfish reasons alone. They went out of their way to ridicule any and every indication of sentiment.

There was the matter of talk about mothers, for example. I can't imagine this being the case in a volunteer army of American boys, but not once, during fifteen months of British army life, did I hear a discussion of mothers. When the weekly parcels from England arrived and the boys were sharing their cake and chocolate and tobacco, one of them would say, "Good old mum. She ain't a bad sort"; to be answered with reluctant, mouth-filled grunts, or grudging nods of approval. As for fathers, I often thought to myself, "What a tremendous army of post-humous sons!" Months before I would have been astonished at this reticence. But I had learned to understand Tommy. His silences were as eloquent as any splendid outbursts or glowing tributes could have been. Indeed, they were far more eloquent! Englishmen seem to have an instinctive understanding of the futility, the emptiness, of words in the face of unspoken experiences. It was a matter of constant wonder to me that men, living in the daily and hourly presence of death, could so surely conceal and conceal their feelings. Their talk was of anything but home; and yet, I knew they thought of but little else.

One of our boys was killed, and there was the letter to be written to his parents. Three Tommies who knew him best were to attempt this. They made innumerable beginnings. Each of the was afraid of blundering, of causing unnecessary pain by an indelicately revealing of the facts. There was a feminine fineness about this concern which was beautiful to see. The final draft of the letter was a little masterpiece, not of English, but of insight; such a letter as any one of us would have wished his own parents to receive under like circumstances. Nothing was forgotten which could have made the news in the slightest degree more endurable. Every trifling personal belonging was carefully saved and packed in a little box to follow the letter. All of this was done amid much boisterous jesting. And there was the usual hilarious singing to the wheezing accompaniment of an old mouth-organ. But of reference to home, or mothers, or comradeship, nothing.

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

WHAT FLYING FEELS LIKE

ALTHOUGH AERIAL DEVELOPMENTS PROMISE.

To Play Big Part in Our Future Lives, Few People Understand Sensations of Flight.

"What did it feel like?" "Weren't you frightened?" "Was it awfully cold?" "Did you feel seasick?" People kept asking me these questions that evening: the evening when—with a false assumption of indifference—I announced that I had returned from a flight in an aeroplane, says a British aviator. It was the first time I had flown. And I am one of those quiet individuals, living amongst quiet individuals, to whom the affair seemed something of an adventure.

No Flight of Fancy. Was I frightened? Frankly, there were moments when I was. But I was too much interested to be really frightened. The whole business was utterly and fantastically different from anything I had experienced before. It wasn't an atom like motor-ing or tobogganing, or yachting or diving. And this was an astonishing fact—it was still less like flying!

That sounds absurd. Here is what I mean. The plane, with myself in its front seat and my pilot horribly unreachably at the rear, rushed forward in a roaring torrent of air from its propeller, leapt a little, and then imperceptibly, left the ground. I saw the ground sinking. I looked down on roofs. And then our motion seemed to slow and cease. We had stopped flying. The propeller still roared defiantly in front of my nose. Its wind still tore at my cap and goggles. But we made no progress. We were only struggling, a petulant mechanism, in an adverse gale.

A Bird's-Eye View. That, I say, was my impression. For, beneath me, the ground was now so distant that any object on which I fixed my eye moved with extreme slowness across the field of vision; indeed, soon did not appear to move at all. It is only by watching objects passing that we gain any idea of speed. Well, there are no objects passing you in mid-air. And there is no friction and bumping of wheels to make you realize that you are travelling, as you realize it even when you shut your eyes in a train or car.

Above the Clouds. The consequence is that, when you are hurtling through the air at a hundred miles an hour—as I was—you are convinced that the plane is remaining still, but being ferociously beaten upon by a wind which is trying to push it back and just failing. The awful, devastating noise of the engine is one's chief preoccupation at first, and the tremendous loneliness. All around me—nothingness! And if this were the case when the pigmy world was visible below, how terrible was it when we rose above the clouds, and the earth was blotted out! That white realm was a loneliness indeed—literally unearthly—beautiful, but appalling.

The Thrill of Thrills. And it was just then that my head span round, and, as a new sensation, I felt a quail of seasickness. I did not realize it; but it was not my head that was spinning, it was the plane. Nose downwards, round and round, through the clouds, with whirling mists encircling us! Thus we ended our flight with a thrill—at least, it was a thrill for me, though doubtless a mere nothing to my pilot. Lastly, a long, slanting slide to earth, and the discovery, when I tried to step out of my seat, that I was almost frozen.

ONLY WAITING FOR THE CARS.

Arrangements Made for Importation of Corn as Soon as Possible.

Arrangements have been made by the Food Controller's Office which are expected to facilitate the movement of corn into Canada. Applications for licenses to import corn covering monthly requirements will still be necessary and these should be made without delay to the office of the Food Controller, Ottawa. The individual applications will be held at Ottawa but a detailed list of those approved will be sent to the War Trade Board, Washington, for endorsement. This plan will ensure prompt action. It should be understood, however, that the unprecedented railway congestion in the United States is responsible for most of the difficulties in securing corn and that this is something which cannot be overcome by the Food Controller. So far as prompt handling of applications and licenses are concerned the arrangement with Washington will make possible the obtaining of supplies as rapidly as they can be moved.

The corn crop in the United States this year is officially estimated at considerably in excess of 3,000,000,000 bushels. Canada's needs have been fully represented before the United States authorities and there is every disposition on the part of the Food Administration and the War Trade Board to allow shipments into Canada as soon as the corn can be moved. Only the cars are now required to make large supplies of corn available.

The Housewife's Corner

WAR AND FOOD SERIES. ARTICLE No. 8.—POTATOES

At the present time there is a total surplus in Canada of 6,000,000 bushels of potatoes over normal consumption. In the United States there is a surplus of from 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels. This may be regarded as a fortunate circumstance, for potatoes are among the finest of substitutes and in using them freely meat is being released for overseas. In the United States Mr. Hoover has been advocating the use of potatoes for some time past and this injunction may be applied equally to Canada.

Meals For The Children. Here are two sets of the right kind for your youngsters. If sometimes these seem too much work, bread and milk alone will make a good meal. Breakfast:—No. 1. Apple sauce, oatmeal with milk, milk to drink. No. 2. Stewed prunes, cocoa (weak), toast and butter. Dinner:—No. 1. Stew, with carrots, potatoes, and a little meat, whole wheat bread, creamy rice pudding, wheat to drink. No. 2. Fish, with white sauce, spinach or any greens, corn bread, milk to drink.

Supper:—No. 1. Cream of bean soup, crackers and jam, milk. No. 2. Baked potato, apple Betty, milk. These dishes are good for children and grown-ups too. The recipes provide enough for a family of five.

Milk-Vegetable Soups.—1 quart milk (skim milk may be used), 2½ tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter or margarine or other fat, 1 teaspoon salt, 2 cups thoroughly cooked or vegetable finely chopped, mashed, put through a sieve. Spinach, peas, beans, potatoes, celery or asparagus, make good soups. Stir flour into melted fat and mix with the cold milk. Add the cooked vegetable and stir over the fire until thickened. If soup is too thick, add a little water or milk.

Rice Pudding.—1 quart milk, 1-3 cup rice, 1-3 cup sugar, ½ cup raisins or chopped dates, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon ground nutmeg or cinnamon. Wash the rice, mix all together, and bake three hours in a very slow oven, stirring now and then at first. This may be made in a double boiler, or in a fireless cooker. Any coarse cereal may be used in place of rice.

WHEN THE HUNS RAID LONDON TOWN

VISIT OF TWENTY-FIVE FOE MACHINES.

Screaming of the Shells As They Rip the Air Are Most Terrifying Sounds.

A visitor in London has written the following letter to his mother telling of recent air raids on London: "After about five weeks' freedom from airplane attacks they came again this morning during the darkness. The moon was shining, although it had waned to about one-third full. There were about twenty-five airplanes. They attempted to get over London from four different directions, but only three succeeded in getting over the city. Two of these machines were brought down by gunfire and the crews captured alive. There were three Germans in each machine. Although they had killed three persons in London by dropping bombs, the captured crews were accorded all the rights of prisoners of war and given a good breakfast of bacon and eggs.

Attacks Driven Off.

According to the official records, the airplanes attacked the east coast at 1.30 a.m., but were driven off. We received no warning of this in London, but slept through it. Another attack was made at 3 a.m. on the River Thames, about half way between London and the coast. They were driven off by the guns. While no warning was given in my neighborhood, we could hear it in distant parts of the city and the people running in the streets soon convinced us that something was pending. I dressed, put on my overcoat and went out.

I passed the Red Cross ambulance station nearby and just then two large ambulances drove up, as they always do during a raid. However, some policemen came up and said the Germans had been driven off and told all to go home.

As soon as I returned to the hotel, at 3.30 a.m. I again went to bed. When I had just about decided to go to sleep again I heard some one use a door knocker across the street, and it made almost as much noise as a small bomb. I then heard a man tell his friend whom he was awakening by his knocking, that there was another warning.

"Take Cover"

In about five minutes the real warning came, which consisted of automobile hooters, police on bicycles, blowing shrill whistles and shouting, "Take cover!" I dressed again and after walking some people in the hotel who had not heard the warning I went into

Articles Wanted for Cash

Old Jewellery: Silver: Curious: Miniatures: Pictures: Needlework: Lace: Old China: Old Glass: Ornaments: Watches: Rings: Table Ware: Write or send by Express to R. M. & T. JERKINS, Limited ANTIQUE GALLERIES 25 and 27 College Street, Toronto, Ont.

Food Control Corner

Drastic measures against persons hoarding food are being considered by the Food Controller. Warning was issued recently that householders and others may find themselves in an unenviable predicament if spoiled flour is found on their premises. Few homes have proper storage facilities and persons who are liable to have quantities of flour are liable to have it spoil on their hands next summer.

The bakers, who have been in conference this week with the Food Controller in regard to new regulations governing their operations, have recommended that the Food Controller communicate with every grocer and with all retail dealers in flour in Canada requiring from them the names and addresses of persons who have purchased more than a 98-pound bag of flour during the past month. Furthermore it is suggested that dealers and grocers failing to make correct returns would have very little chance of obtaining a license under the licensing system which will soon be extended to this trade. The recommendation adds that effective steps should be taken to prevent the possibility of serious waste.

Such action has been taken in Great Britain where the books of departmental stores have already been examined and summons have been issued in hundreds of cases against persons who have been hoarding food. There is absolutely no necessity or excuse for Canadians buying more flour than is required for current needs. The belief that the new standard flour is a poor quality is entirely unfounded. Few people will be able to tell the difference between bread made from standard flour and that made from flour heretofore in use. Hoarding is, therefore, unnecessary, unprofitable and unpatriotic and food hoarders may be exposed as a result of measures now under consideration.

Dealers who attempt to sell middlings at a higher price than that fixed by the Food Controller for shorts are violating the law and rendering themselves liable to heavy penalties. They may also lose their licenses if the practice is continued. The Food Controller says that under authority of an Order-in-Council issued under the Adulteration Act, the Department of Inland Revenue has construed "shorts" and "middlings" as being the same product. The sale of middlings at a higher price than that prescribed for shorts is therefore illegal.

One thorn of experience is worth a whole wilderness of warning.—Lowell. Band trunks of shade trees with a sticky solution to prevent the ascent of wingless insects. The work should be done during February if possible.

Raw Furs

220 St. Paul St. W. Montreal, P.Q. 20 years of reliable trading. Reference—Union Bk. of Canada.

Baby's Own Soap

Vegetable fats and natural flower extracts give BABY'S OWN SOAP its wonderfully softening and aromatic lather. Sold everywhere. Albert Soaps Limited, Mfrs., Montreal.

WALKER HOUSE

If there was just one WALKER HOUSE in each town where I go, My troubles then would last like that proverbial ball of snow. Of which I have no doubt at all. But you have oft' heard tell. I mean the one which people say was located down in—well! It doesn't matter 'bout that snow ball, which could never last, What in'trests you and me is Having comforts to us passed. And I know PEACE and JOY and HAPPINESS To me would flow. If there was just one WALKER HOUSE In each town where I go.

The House of Plenty The Walker House Toronto Geo. Wright & Co., Proprietors

MORE OF THE HUN CULTURE

RUSSIANS WERE BEATEN AND STARVED TO DEATH.

Letter to Russian Paper Tells of Terrible Brutality to War Prisoners.

The following statement from the Russian daily "Birshvia Viedomosti" has just been received in a letter to J. Goodman, Government interpreter.

The letter in part says: "Four hundred and fifty-seven Russian soldiers who contrived to escape from the German prisons have told the following facts of German cruelty: Immediately they are captured everything in their possession is taken from them. Money, watches and boots. Boots were pulled off wounded feet, ignoring the piercing cries of the sufferers. Those who resisted were beaten by the butt end of the gun or stabbed by the bayonet. The prisoners are driven day and night in rain and storm and get rarely an opportunity to rest. When passing by a stream of water, if the prisoners lie down for a drink, they are beaten with the gun, and some even killed by the bayonet. In cases when the captives are to be transported over a long distance, they are crowded into locked, badly ventilated railway cars, 75 to 80 persons in one car, without any lavatories. During 24 hours such cars are filled with poisonous air, which is very often the cause of several deaths.

Starved and Tortured. The food in the war prisons is unbearable and so little that the prisoners are always hungry and are consequently always looking for crumbs of bread. But also for this "crime," the war prisoner gets beaten very often with the butt end.

The captives are compelled to work from 12 to 16 hours daily. They must build barracks, make ammunition, dig trenches, pave roadways and till the ground. Captives are harnessed and driven to pull wagons as if they were horses. Nobody must decline, even the sick and wounded. In case a wounded prisoner falls and is unable to continue his work, they poke fun at him and torture him in various ways. For their work they get paid from 15 to 30 pfennigs per day—from 7 to 15 kopecs—not in cash, but in stamps, which have their value in the barracks only, but not outside.

The Russian prisoners are being punished more severely than any others. The cause is a mysterious one. The Russian prisoners are beaten with butt ends, sticks and rods. They are stabbed with bayonets very often, they are bound to posts with their hands in the form of a cross for hours till they faint. Sometimes they are incarcerated in dark cellars, filled with water for hours, or they set them naked, a shirt as the only covering in the frost for hours.

German People Cruel. The prisoners are beaten during the distribution of food. Dogs are set on them. The war prisoners are often incarcerated where they are kept long hours without food or drink. For the least crime the prisoners are shot without any trial.

There were cases of suffering prisoners who became insane and ended by committing suicide.

The letter adds that the German people are also cruel, not only the soldiers. They call the Russian prisoners "Russian rabble," "Russian pig," "Russian dog," etc.

Curious Rustic Beliefs.

Superstition dies hard, and still in the out-of-the-way rural districts of England the people have a firm belief in herbs and charms as a cure for their various ills. In Cheshire, perhaps, such superstitions are most numerous, and a native will tell you that hedge-hogs are useful in the cure of epilepsy, that ointment should never be applied with the first finger, as that one is venomous, and that a child's nails should never be cut during the first year of its life, or it will grow up light-fingered.

Most curious, however, are the cures recommended in Cheshire for whooping cough, an illness which few children escape. A lock of hair should be cut from the sufferer's head, and put into a hole bored in the bark of a mountain ash, after which the hole should be closed. The whoop will vanish in three days under this treatment. Many strange cures are suggested for ague. In Lincolnshire, for instance, the method is very elaborate. The sufferer should get up, at sunrise on the first day of the month, making sure his pockets are empty, take a carving-knife that he has bought and always used himself, plunge it into an ant-hill, and twist the knife as many times as he has had fits. Then, lying flat on the face, with head pointing to the sun, he should breathe as many times as he has suffered into the hole in the ant-hill, and then return home, speaking no word until he has broken his fast.

Soils and Crops

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

Growing Radishes and Peas.

In no other way can you show your skill as a gardener so well as in the growing of perfect, crisp radishes in the minimum number of days. There are many crops which require to be "hustled," but none of them requires more hustle than the radish.

The composition of the radish is mostly water—the more water you get into it, and the less cellulose (which is the vegetable fibre residue) the better and more crisp it will be, and to accomplish this requires that they be kept growing constantly from the time the seeds are planted until they are ready to pick.

On the other hand, crisp radishes cannot be grown in a heavy soil, nor one which is not kept to the proper degree of moisture. They require what we call a "cool" soil. It should be rich to depletion, and composed very largely of decomposed vegetable matter. Experiments have shown that good radishes can be grown in coal ashes, as a base, with plenty of good rotted manure, and the addition of commercial fertilizers.

But it is better to grow them in a light, mellow, rich soil. No green or unfermented manure should be used. Arrange for one pound of muriate of potash for a plot ten feet square, for use when the young plants show through the ground. It should be dissolved in water sufficient to give the soil along the drills a good soaking.

How to Plant Radish

Summer radishes naturally fall into two classes; the turnip shaped, and the slender. In the former class we have two divisions, the small "olive" or "button" radishes, which are the very earliest, and the true turnip-shaped which come later on in the season. The slender or, as they are sometimes called, "finger" radishes also come in early and late.

Radish seeds are planted in two general ways. One is broadcast, which is a very wasteful and inefficient way, and the other in drills.

Radish seeds are not too small to plant them single. With a little care this can be done, and an occasional one dropped in error, can be pulled out when they show through the ground. Make the drills by pulling the dibble along the straight edge, lightly, so as to make a drill not more than half an inch deep, just a trifle less will be better. Make the drills a foot apart for easy working, although if you make them in a double row to be worked by hand, six inches will do for the early ones.

Soil for Garden Peas

Then let us have a good row of garden peas; the dwarf ones for first early, the half dwarf for second and the tall ones for main crop. These with succession planting will give peas to eat from the time the first ones are ready to pick in sixty to sixty-five days until the heat of midsummer makes their growth impracticable.

To get the fine results we desire with garden peas they must have a mellow, loamy soil, well filled with humus and enriched with well-rotted manure dug in the trench, and the situation must be one which will

drain well, so no peas of any kind known to our gardeners will do well in soggy or swampy soil, even though they require a large supply of water. As one gardener put it, "They will not stand wet feet."

Of the early peas we have two classes—the round-seeded and the wrinkled. The former are from three days to a week earlier than the latter, and are more hardy. However, most persons consider the wrinkled ones so much finer in flavor that they are willing to wait the few days necessary to get them. The wrinkled peas (those which have a wrinkled seed) are sweeter, have more sugar in their composition and rot more easily than the hard-seeded round ones, on which account the latter may be planted first.

Plant in Prepared Drills

I would advise the beginner to wait until the soil is well drained, mellow and easily worked, and then plant the wrinkled peas for first early unless his space is large and he desires to try both kinds.

Garden peas should be planted in prepared drills. As the early peas are either dwarf or half dwarf, there will be no need for supports to hold them. A good plan is to plant them three drills together, allowing the vines to mat together. This will prevent the stalks of the dwarf ones falling down, which, especially in wet weather, may cause many of the pods to rot.

The early peas, not having the large mass of roots that the later ones have, should be planted closer together. If you set three rows together make them six inches apart in the row. The half-dwarf, which may reach a height of thirty inches, may be planted in a double row, the same distance apart, and the vines matted together as soon as they throw out tentacles. This will obviate the necessity for supports.

The aim should be in growing peas to get them all cleared off the vines in not more than two pickings. Most of the seed offered for sale to-day is of strains which have developed this quality under selection. This makes the space occupied by the early peas available for the use of later crops.

Support the Vines

Garden peas should have frequent cultivation and be kept free from weeds. The late ones will do best if mulched when the days get warm, in order to keep the roots cool. Any straw litter will do for the mulching. Put it on and between the rows and water freely. It will also keep down the weeds.

There are a number of materials used for supporting pea vines. The original one was "brush," the twiggy branches of young trees. This is still by far the best. The use of strings, run from poles and brackets, is a rather poor way to support the vines.

When brush is used the rows cannot be so close together as when netting is used. With brush a good way is to plant the rows eighteen inches apart and set the brush between them, making a double row. The next row should be set three feet from the first, and another double row formed, and continue thus.

The Dairy

A high-producing dairy animal is a delicate and well balanced piece of machinery, and consequently she cannot continue normal production if she is exposed to severe winter weather. It is therefore essential that the discomforts incident to cold weather be eliminated if possible. The comfortable cow will repay in milk the necessary labor for her protection. Dairywomen as a rule are more careful with their cows than the average farmer who merely produces the milk for family use.

Cows frequently refuse to drink the water in an icy trough. A cow must be thirsty, indeed, before she will fill herself with freezing water. It is necessary, in view of the fact that milk contains about eighty-seven per cent. water, to warm the drinking water for dairy cows if the highest possible production is to be maintained. Unless the cow drinks a sufficient quantity of water her milk production will diminish, and she will not drink enough unless it is warm. Suitable shelter from cold rains and raw winds is another comfort which the cow will repay in milk.

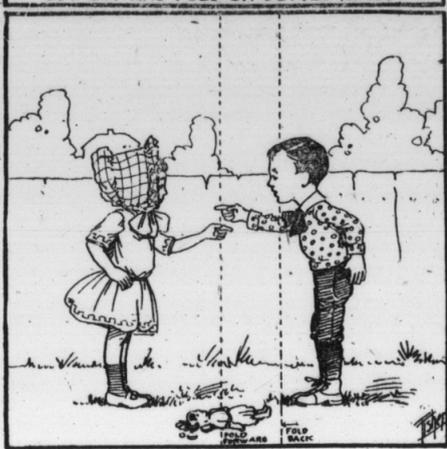
A sufficient quantity of nourishing feed is, of course, a prime requisite if cows are expected to continue to produce milk after freezing weather has killed pastures. Corn stover and oat straw will hardly supply sufficient nutrients to maintain average production.

Sleet and freezing rains cause insecure footing, and care should be used

Gunns Shur-Gain Fertilizer

FUNNY FOLD-UPS

CUT OUT AND FOLD ON DOTTED LINES



Come, Willie, this will never do. We'll have no quarrel here with Sue; you say you're very sorry, then go kiss her and be friends again.

GOOD HEALTH QUESTION BOX

By Andrew F. Currier, M. D.

Dr. Currier will answer all signed questions 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 diagnoses. Address Dr. Andrew F. Currier, care of Wilson Publishing Co., 73 Adelaide St. West, Toronto.

Diseases and Hygiene of the Mouth.

This subject includes many important diseases, particularly such as are common in children, and notably diphtheria, influenza, tonsillitis, adenoids and all varieties of sore throat, also diseases of the tongue, teeth, lips, gums, tonsils and salivary glands.

Mouth diseases of adults are less numerous than those of children but are often of grave significance.

Cancer of the lip, tongue or tonsil, is not infrequent; sores of the mucous membrane are the common characteristic of syphilis; suppuration, bleeding gums and loosened teeth, are the marks of Riggs' disease; and many victims of auto-intoxication have abscesses of the roots of their teeth upon which great stress has been laid in recent times.

Repulsive odor of the breath is familiar enough evidence of diseased teeth and gums, of decomposing food in the mouth or of imperfect mastication and disordered digestion.

Some of these diseases originate in the mouth, and others are symptomatic of disease elsewhere in the body.

Cancer of the lip, tongue, or tonsil originates here, but fever blisters on the tongue or lips may be one of the accompaniments of indigestion or gripe or scarlet or typhoid fever.

If we know the cause of a disease, we may be able to treat it successfully, or, better still, prevent it. Because we do not with certainty know the cause of cancer, is one reason why we do not treat it more successfully.

Bad hygiene of the home, poor nutrition, neglect of the teeth, indigestion and many other causes will result in decay of the teeth and diseases of the gums and other tissues of the mouth.

There are many bacteria in the mouth, some are harmful, others are not. In the presence of decayed teeth and decomposed and fermenting food, they are always waiting to jump in and produce disease.

The watery secretion and mucus in the nose and throat furnish splendid media for their multiplication and it is by this means that grippe, tonsillitis, laryngitis, diphtheria, pneumonia and many other diseases are caused, the bacteria extending as they multiply and finally producing the disease peculiar to the dominant variety.

The hygiene of the mouth from infancy to old age is a matter of the greatest importance. The baby's mouth must be kept clean and sweet with a soft rag and boric acid solution, from the day of his birth.

Children should be taught the use of the tooth-brush and the mouth-wash as soon as the teeth appear. Simple powdered chalk as a dentifrice, and horic-acid solution as a mouth-wash, are all that is needed and they are inexpensive.

Adults should not only use the tooth-brush, but an antiseptic paste or powder and an antiseptic solution for rinsing and gargling.

This will mean better teeth, better health and an absence of offensive breath.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Mrs. E. S.—1. Can one have gallstones without fever or loss of weight? 2. Will it help to take a bottle of fruitola on the chance that one has gallstones? Please don't tell me to see my doctor, for I have no funds.

Answer—1. Yes, it is entirely possible. 2. I should say it would not. Why load yourself up with medicine of problematic value and for a condition which may not exist.

O. R. K.—What is the cause of low blood pressure with sunken eyes, and what will improve the situation?

Answer—Many causes are possible, perhaps it is anemia. If that is the case, you might be benefited by an abundance of food, especially milk, out of door exercise, and perhaps by a good preparation of iron.

Merely Suggestive.

Figures giving the food supplies of the world tell us that in 1918 America will more and more be called on to share with a hungry world what she can spare from her own board. This can be done by substituting other foods not needed for shipping. Sometimes it is hard to think of that substitute. Why not prepare a list to hang on the kitchen cabinet to be used for ready reference when in doubt. Let the list below grow with your experiments.

Meat substitutes—Poultry, rabbit, fish, eggs, cheese dishes, baked beans, bean loaf, nut loaf, bean soup, milk soup, chowders, milk.

Wheat bread substitutes—Corn bread, brown bread, oatcakes, buckwheat cakes, hominy, potato biscuit, rye bread, potatoes, rice.

FREE TO BOYS



Runs like sixty, spurs it around and makes as much fun as though it were running the electric light plant in your town. Has brass lacquered boiler, with a safety valve, blue steel fire-box, with spirit burners, and blue steel chimney. All running parts of best quality metal.

Send us your name and we will send you 40 packages of our beautiful embossed Easter Post Cards to sell at 10 cents a package. When sold send us the money and we will send you the engine, charges prepaid.

HOMER-WARREN CO., DEPT. 37 TORONTO

BRUCE'S SEEDS

Business Established 1859
Your Duty—To grow all the foodstuff possible and to get the best results, high-grade seeds, such as BRUCE'S are a necessity.

Our Duty—To provide sufficient seed and of the highest grade possible.

OUR DUTY IS DONE

Our 1918 Catalogue

Is ready—112 pages of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Implements and Poultry Supplies.
Worth its weight in gold. Free—Write for a copy to-day.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Limited
Hamilton Canada

HOCKEY SKATES FREE

To any boy or girl who will sell 35 packages of our handsome embossed Easter Postcards at 10 cents a package (6 lovely cards in each package) we will send a pair of guaranteed double-ender Hockey Skates (any size). Rigidly built of polished steel. Light weight.
Send us your name, and we will send you the skates with all charges prepaid. Send us the money, and we send you the skates with all charges prepaid.
HOMER-WARREN CO., DEPT. 38, TORONTO

MOTHER-WISDOM

Shall Our Children Play with the Neighbors' Children?

By Helen Johnson Keyes.

Some mothers are gravely afraid of child-companionship for their children. Their fears are reasonable. The contagious diseases, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough and others, which we have learned to understand as harmful and dangerous are spread through the contact of child with child. Also, children are especially quick to imitate the slang and the rough habits which mark young people of less careful bringing up.

What can we do about it? Do you remember Tennyson's poem of the man who built a lordly palace for his soul? After he had dwelt in it for a time, his soul began to dwindle so that in order to keep any soul at all, he had to leave his lordly palace and come out among the world of men.

So it is with our children. They must live in the world. In order to have sympathies, powers of adjusting their ways to other persons' ways, and powers of standing up for their rights as well as to develop the sense of justice and generosity often to yield their pleasure for the benefit of their friends, they must have companionship with children of their own ages.

This can scarcely begin too young. The gain will be greater than any gain which could result from the cowardly policy of isolation.

Mothers also need the education of seeing their children with other children. It teaches us that our youngsters are neither better nor worse than most of our neighbors' children and that if we have cause to complain to Mrs. Adams of the behavior of her boy, Mrs. Burns has an equal reason to complain to us of the manners of our girl!

As the good training of families depends largely on the education of parents, this side of the question is really important. The mother of an only child frequently regards her pet as superior to other children. In truth, an only child often is more developed and more mannerly than members of large households, who, necessarily, receive less individual care. But it is not good for this only darling to become aware of the fact.

It is equally true and equally injurious, that very busy mothers often regard their boys and girls as more unruly and unmannerly than those of other families. This may be unjust; it may give the children a feeling that they are not loved, that they are unfairly criticised and consequently implant in them a resolve to override authority and assert independence.

Children have an exceedingly correct sense of justice and they resent fiercely and righteously any betrayal of it. Parents need to keep this in mind. If these impatient mothers will watch their neighbors' children, they will probably find, repeated in them, the behavior of their own.

They will then understand that these traits are common to childhood and must be controlled by gentle measures and by an example of courtesy, patience and reasonableness in the home life.

Children learn most quickly by imitation. They reflect the manners and morals of their homes whereas they may be very little influenced by commands, scoldings and rules which are conveyed merely by word of mouth and not reinforced by example.

So, for the sake of the moral development of the children and for the sake of our education as parents, let us open our gates to the healthy, normal children of the neighborhood.

You will notice the limitation: to the healthy, normal child. The strictest quarantine against illness is not too strict. Country teachers and country parents have much to think about in this direction.

The common cold in the head is often the beginning of a contagious disease, and children suffering from it should not play with other children. Sharing towels and drinking cups is a means of spreading infections of a most serious nature.

Let us make companionship, which is of such great importance morally, as nearly safe as possible by insisting on quarantine against the first indications of illness and by avoiding the use in common of eating and drinking utensils and toilet articles. Only ignorance and careless selfishness can consider such precautions discourteous.

The normal child! There are, unfortunately, children with perverted minds and evil habits against whom a mother must very carefully guard her children.

One such child will sometimes corrupt the young people of an entire neighborhood. There are, alas, more of these children than it is pleasant to believe and for this reason every mother should know her children's playmates. This she can do by in-

BUYING THE BLACK SILK

A March wind was tearing outside, but it was not the cause of the color in Marcella's cheeks when she came in.
"I do think," she declared to her mother and her aunt, "that I have the most uncomfortable experiences that ever happened to any mortal being. What do you suppose I've been through this afternoon? I had promised, you know, to take old Miss Jennings downtown; it's four years since she's been in the stores herself. It took her almost an hour to get ready, and we started three times and had to go back for things she had forgotten; but that wasn't anything. Neither was the time we had getting a bonnet to suit her. There are still one or two shops that keep a drawer of bonnets for old ladies, but you would have smiled if you could have heard her scorn them!"
"But the climax came when she opened her bag and paid for the bonnet all in dimes and nickles! I am sure there were at least a thousand of them. And just as she sat there with her lap full of change, counting it out to the clerk with the most maddening slowness, in came Victoria Van Horn. Could she have gone through the floor! Of course she was polite, but I could see she was ready to explode. Victoria Van Horn of all people in the city! Oh, it's easy for you to laugh, but I guess you wouldn't have enjoyed it any more than I!"
"We couldn't help laughing, dear," Aunt Amy said apologetically. "You see, it sounds so exactly like some very vigorous remarks that were made just about twenty years ago. Ask your mother!"
Marcella turned bewildered eyes upon her mother. "What is the joke?" she demanded.
"You couldn't know, dear. You never heard it. But once, when I was about your age, a neighbor asked me to go in town with her to buy a black silk. She had been saving up for one for years. I felt very much flattered and started off gayly—a wee bit puzzled by the basket she was carrying, but I soon forgot that in the excitement of a trip to the city. Trips to the city were not common in those days. We had a beautiful morning. Mrs. Thomas was difficult to suit, but she found the silk finally and ordered ten yards of it. It was a dollar seventy-five a yard. And when the clerk had measured it off, she lifted her basket to the counter, opened the cover and poured out the price in pennies."
"Mother!" Marcella gasped.
"And," Aunt Amy added, twinkling, "that wasn't the worst of it. The most unutterable thing was that a certain fine-looking young fellow named Porter came down the aisle just then, and—"
"O mother!" Marcella cried pitiably. "How did you live through it?" Then her dimple appeared. "It must have been worse than Victoria Van Horn," she acknowledged.

Care of the Feet.

Every farmer should understand the important relation existing between the feet of his horses and their value to him as working machines. He should watch them carefully and exercise every precaution possible to keep them in first-class condition.

A horse's hoof corresponds in a general way to the toe and finger nails of human beings. It is made up of a corneous material that protects the more sensitive parts of the foot from injury. Like the finger nails of some people, some horses' hoofs have a tendency to dry out and become hard and brittle, thus breaking and cracking, while others are tough and resistant to wear. The value of the animal is largely determined by the kind and character of his feet or hoofs, and no two horses have hoofs exactly alike.

On an average, a horse's hoof grows about one-third of an inch a month, some faster and some slower. The hind hoofs grow faster than the fore hoofs, and unshod ones grow faster than those that are shod. The toe of the hoof will grow down in from nine to twelve months, depending on its length, the quarter in from six to eight months, and the heel in from three to four months. Some hoofs grow irregular and must be given attention from time to time. In unshod horses and colts it is often necessary to trim off the uneven edges with a knife and rasp to prevent breaking and cracking. Colts should always be given plenty of exercise on dry ground so their hoofs will wear off even. Foul stables will do much to ruin a young horse's feet.

Horses are shod principally to protect their feet from wear and to increase their efficiency as beasts of burden. Shoes should be renewed as often as necessary and they should be designed to fit the particular needs of each animal. A good farrier is one who thoroughly understands the anatomy of the foot and knows how best to correct its imperfections.

Canadian troops in England have subscribed over \$20,000 to the Halifax Relief Fund.

Few people realize that our song birds, or insectivorous birds, are a real asset and will do as much as any other thing to help us win the war, by protecting our crops and gardens from injurious insects.

Horse Sense

Finely chopped suet in puddings or "crusts" will often be eaten by children who need fat, but who cannot be persuaded to touch fat meat.

FREE TO GIRLS

Big Doll and Doll Carriage
This Big Doll is 15 inches tall, has jointed legs and arms and natural head, hands and feet. The Doll Carriage has a steel frame and wheels and the seat, back and hood are made of leather. It is 24 inches high and is just the right size for the Big Doll.
Just send us your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of our lovely embossed Easter postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us the money (three dollars) and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to buy one each. Send us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll Carriage quickly.
Address—Homer-Warren Company, Dept. 36, Toronto.

Just send us your name and address and we will send you 30 packages of our lovely embossed Easter postcards to sell at 10 cents a package. When they are sold send us the money (three dollars) and we will send you the Big Doll, with all charges prepaid, and we will also send you the Doll Carriage without any charge if you will show your Doll to your friends and get just three of them to buy one each. Send us your name and address to-day so you can get your Doll Carriage quickly.
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Address—Homer-Warren Company, Dept. 36, Toronto.

E. MAYHEW & SON

Glencoe's Favorite Shopping Place

BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT, as a war measure to conserve fuel, this store was closed February 9th and 11th.

On our own initiative, with the "good of the cause" as an incentive, E. Mayhew & Son will exert every effort to make up for the two days lost, and to that end we offer these extraordinary economy inducements.

HERE ARE ECONOMIES EVERY HOUSEHOLDER'S EYES SHOULD SEE!

The E. Mayhew & Son store now sets itself energetically to the task of accomplishing this double aim. Special buying inducements, which are hereby offered, present most pronounced economies. To conserve newspaper space we have made them very brief, but every one is a big leader.



Our big after-stocktaking Remnant Sale is still going full swing. Hundreds of women are saving every day by keeping in touch with our remnant table. Are you?

Attention, Men!

Our new Spring Clothing has arrived. Cloths bought many months ago are now made up in the very latest style. Call and inspect.

House Dresses, 98c

Here's a special for early comers only. Very limited, not more than sixty house dresses in the lot, sizes 36 to 44. Extra special, 98c.

Worth While Things For Men

Men's Cashmere Socks, specially worth while—double toes and heels—per pair, 35c.



Did you ever stop and figure up how much you could save by taking advantage of such opportunities as these.

E. MAYHEW & SON

The Transcript.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1918

Newbury

Sergt. H. C. Bayne was home from Toronto for the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Fletcher spent a few days in London last week.

Miss Jessie Gray of Detroit spent the week-end with her parents.

Mrs. J. Eacott returned to Detroit last week.

Pte. Tom Wood left London on Monday for St. John.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Woods of Windsor spent the week-end here.

D. J. and Mrs. Batsner left on Monday for a few days' visit in Detroit.

Saturday afternoon and Monday looked like Sundays, so few being about owing to all business places being closed in compliance with the fuel controller's orders.

Beginning this week service will be held every Wednesday at 7:45 p. m. during Lent in Christ church.

Mrs. D. L. Purcell of Aldboro spent a few days last week with her mother, Mrs. Yates.

Mr. Hall of the Merchants Bank spent the week-end in Hamilton.

Miss Nellie Armstrong was home from London for the week-end.

Mrs. A. Armstrong returned last week from a visit with Windsor friends.

Mrs. W. Crim received word a few days ago of the death of her son-in-law, Roy Murray. Deceased was in training at Camp Custer, Mich., where he took pneumonia and passed away. The remains were brought to his old home at Highgate for burial.

Miss Ida Grigg of Essex visited Miss Sarah Fletcher this week.

Health cannot be looked for in the child that is subject to worms, because worms destroy health by creating internal disturbances that retard development and cause serious weakness. Miller's Worm Powders expel worms and are so beneficial in their action that the systems of the little sufferers are restored to healthfulness, all the discomforts and dangers of worm infection are removed, and satisfactory growth is assured.

Oakdale.

Miss Madge Armstrong of Florence was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Jim Sinclair, recently.

Mrs. Clarence McKeen and sister, Charlotte Elliott of Regina, are the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Rolstone.

Mrs. Wm. Roberts of Sarnia is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. Gavin Roberts, here.

Daniel McNeil, who has spent a part of the winter in Brantford, has arrived home.

Mrs. Garnet Broadbent and daughter of Detroit are visiting Mrs. Robert Broadbent.

The Misses Little have returned to Walkerville after spending some time with their aunt, Mrs. Sarah Little.

Miss Margaret MacDonald of Croton is spending a week with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Brown.

Mrs. L. R. McBrien is spending a week in Bothwell with her sister, Ernest Hanson.

Mothers can easily know when their children are troubled with worms, and they lose no time in applying the best of remedies—Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

Appin

John Macfie has bought Mr. King's residence and lot adjoining. Mr. King purposes moving to Windsor or Detroit in the spring, having leased his blacksmith shop.

About seventy-nine dollars was realized at an assembly given in the town hall by the young people on behalf of the patriotic work.

James Lotan, jr., has sold his 100-acre farm to Milton Fletcher for \$5,050.

The quarterly board meeting of the local Methodist church was held at Bethel one day last week. A vote was taken on the "time limit," and it was unanimous in favor of the present system. A resolution in favor of the pastor's services was passed with enthusiasm, but no invitation to the pastor to return for another year was extended.

A duck on Earl Webster's farm was given release from a long imprisonment by Monday's thaw. It appears to have been buried under a snowdrift on January 12th, but it came out quacking and seemingly little the worse just a month later.

Cairo.

Mrs. Les. Sullivan and little son Jack visited friends in Highgate and returned on Sunday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie McCready and family of Newbury visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. Gage on Sunday.

Misses Fansher and Moorehouse, township auditors, are busily engaged at their work.

Les. Sullivan was under medical treatment during the latter part of the week.

George Tanner was engaged as courier on route No. 1, Cairo, during last week.

Mac. D. Smith of London returned to the city today.

Mr. Waghorn of Toronto conducted service in the Presbyterian church here on Sunday, selecting as his subject "An unanswered prayer," which was exceedingly interesting.

Miss Essie Forbes of Aipton, Grey county, is engaged in the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Wehlann.

A portion of the Haggerty road is still blocked with snow.

The Tipperary lassies met in the town hall on Saturday night and decided to hold a concert in the near future.

Our merchant decided to comply with the fuel regulations and on Saturday closed his store, which was considered by many of his patrons as an act of conservatism on the part of fuel controller regulations.

Mrs. W. H. McKeown suffered from a gripe during last week but is improving.

Jas. H. Miers of Toronto will supply the Bothwell and Cairo congregation for the next three Sundays.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Hendrick, Saturday, February 2nd, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, Miss Geneva Turner was united in marriage to John Almas.

Dread of Asthma makes countless thousands miserable. Night after night the attacks return and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and all at once, while future attacks are ward off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

Kilmartin.

A "literary" was held in the school house of S. S. No. 17 on Friday, Feb. 1st. The program consisted of an address by the president, A. Leitch; solos by G. MacLachlan and Garfield Munroe, and violin selections by D. Leitch. Selections by the Kilmartin Symphony Three (Miss A. Burke, Mr. Cable and G. MacLachlan) were ably rendered. The main feature was a debate, "Resolved that the Higher Education does more for the shaping of the future of the youth than the Home." Affirmative was supported by S. Graham and D. McEachren, and the negative by D. Munroe and Mr. Jelly. Decision was given in favor of the negative.

Burns' Church Red Cross Society met at the home of Mrs. Duncan McKellar on Wednesday last, with a large attendance. Total contributions amounted to \$9.00 and there was a special contribution of \$3. Shipments for January were 22 pairs of socks and 20 grey flannel shirts, besides 4 pairs of socks sent direct to the front. Seventeen pairs of socks were shipped in December.

Mrs. Edna Gillies and family of Chatham have returned after spending a couple of weeks with relatives here.

Miss Mary McAlpine has returned from Detroit.

Miss Sally Munroe left for Detroit last week.

The annual meeting of the Kilmartin Cemetery was held in Burns' church, Moss, Feb. 4th. Receipts from all sources were \$50, expenditures \$343.00, balance on hand \$6.01. Trustees—Hugh A. McAlpine, David Leitch, John R. MacLachlan; auditor, Neil Munroe; secretary, John McNaughton; treasurer, A. L. Munro.

Ekfrid Station

The Ekfrid Patriotic Society held a very successful meeting at the home of Mrs. R. P. Eaton on January 23rd. There was a good attendance, about 25 being present. The vice-president, Mrs. Ben Switzer, acted as chairman in the absence of the president, Mrs. D. A. Campbell. The shirts, yarn and trench caps were distributed among those present. At this meeting it was decided that the members should not be asked for their dollar a month, but all donations will be thankfully accepted.

Mrs. Duncan Congdon, who was taken to the hospital last week, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Duncan McCallum and Miss Anna McCallum spent the week-end with friends in London.

Mrs. R. P. Eaton is laid up this week with measles.

Mrs. Alex. Webster and Mrs. Jacks of Chatham visited at Bernie Galbraith's last week.

On February 8th the members of the Ekfrid Patriotic Society met at the home of Mrs. Bernice Galbraith, and although the weather was not very favorable, there was a good attendance. The members packed a box for Hyman Hall, containing 17 shirts, 19 trench caps and 24 pairs of socks. Boxes containing fruit, cake, home made candies, etc., were packed and sent to the boys overseas. It was decided that the members meet at the home of Mrs. James Murray on February 20th.

If you are renewing or subscribing for any of the Canadian daily or weekly papers, you may do so at this office. We have always looked after this for scores of our subscribers, and if it is any convenience for you to leave your subscription with us, we would be pleased to accommodate you.

Melbourne.

The annual meeting of the Melbourne Public Library was well attended. Yearly reports were given and library matters discussed. The following officers and directors were elected for 1918:—Rev. Wm. R. Vance, chairman; Miss Mary E. Mather, secretary; Mrs. Harry Munce, W. G. Robinson, H. D. A. McKenzie, Rev. Peter Jamieson, Ed. Andrews, Ernest Cawthorpe, Mac McGugan, jr., directors. Mrs. Munce, Mrs. Stevens and Mrs. Bees were appointed a committee to act as librarians for three months.

Mr. Phillips of Windsor spent a few days in our village last week.

A. D. Brown has purchased the house and lot formerly owned by Mr. Phillips.

Miss McLeod spent the week-end with Mount Brydges friends.

A. P. McDougall spent last week in London.

Miss Annabell Parr spent the week-end in London.

Miss B. C. Buchanan has returned from a visit with friends in Mount Brydges.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Elliott took place on Saturday from the home of her daughter, Mrs. Harry Munce. The remains were taken to London and from there to St. John's cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Munce have the sympathy of their many friends in their bereavement.

Mrs. McDonald of Toronto is the guest of Mrs. James Showers.

Mr. and Mrs. George Griffith of Stratford are the guests of the former's sister, Mrs. George Richards.

The patriotic society have purchased \$80 worth of yarn, and the ladies are keeping the knitting-needles busy. Over 100 pairs of socks were shipped to London during the month of January. The society appreciates very much the grants from Caradoc and Ekfrid townships, also the donations made by the men of the village and vicinity.

Owing to the Hanley & Fisher services which are being held in Mount Brydges, service in the Methodist church here was withdrawn on Sunday evening. We understand that the services at Mount Brydges will not be continued, as Dr. Hanley is called to report for military service.

Shetland

Fever—"West fever"—has broken out here.

The picnic ice bee on Friday was a success.

Steady work one day for a barber here.

Clayton Sharp and family were Bothwell visitors on Sunday.

Glad to tell you little Hattie McAustin is rapidly recovering from her critical illness.

Ed. Moorehouse of Chatham was here on a business trip.

Mrs. Tim Rolston is able to be out again.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Lewis left for Michigan on a holiday trip.

Mrs. Thos. Clemens is very ill.

A lot of our vigorous manhood are busily engaged making sawdust.

Mrs. Eader Brownlee has been seriously ill with acute lungbo.

Mrs. Milton Moorehouse is in Victoria hospital, London.

Mrs. T. H. Moorehouse has been confined to the house with a severe sore throat.

At a meeting called for that purpose a dramatic club was formed on Friday evening and already a splendid drama, "Home Again," is on.

Several of our citizens served as witnesses at the trial this week in Chatham when action was brought against the C. P. R. through the accidental killing of the late Peter Pasha.

The pipe-line ain't busted, nor the gas well ain't petered out, so as many wide heads prophesied when the Shetland Gas Co. was born. Everything, in fact, is Elizabethan, zeros, nor the fuel regulations cut no ice; the gas comes right along with all kinds of push, and many homes that would otherwise have been burning rails, furniture or straw are snug, cozy and warm. I tell you we "gasers" are it with a big T. Now, those knockers want to come in. More than cold feet, now, I guess. Shall we receive them? The bible doesn't say that, even "Doubting Thomas" did not get into Heaven.

Blank oil leases for sale at the Transcript office.

School Reports.

The following is the report of S. S. No. 5, Metcalfe, for January in percent. Means absent for one examination:—

Jr. IV.—Ernest Morrow 73, Willie Beckett 58, Harvey Parker 50, Clara Parker 48, Inez Henry 47, Mabel Beckett 32.

III. Class.—Norman Morrow 65, Wallis Reilly 40, Jean Boyd 48, Lillian Woods 37, Charlie Boyd 35, Edna Hetherington 30.

Jr. Class.—Jennie Morrow 60, Sydney Freasey 67, John Osier 67, Irene Parker 65, Ewart Munroe 63, Martha Boyd 57, Gordon Hodgson 54, Mabel Chambers 43.

Sr. Part II.—Marjorie Chambers, Edward Feasey, Mabel Dewar, Fred Gough, Lorrie Osier.

Jr. Part II.—Margaret Parker, Lloyd Morrow, Clinton Osier, Evelyn Boyd, Vera Reilly, Verla Reilly.

Primer.—Marion Henry, Clayton Osier, Archie Leitch.

The following is the report of S. S. No. 9, Moss, for the month of January:—

Sr. IV.—Total, 577—Lillian Henderson 360.

Sr. III.—Total, 723—Alma Henderson 466, Albert Munro 307.

Jr. III.—Total, 733—Vera Henderson 365, Verma Henderson 344, Margie Livingston 304, Hector McLean 255.

Sr. II.—Total, 423—Catherine Mitchell 353.

Sr. I.—Total, 538—Johanna Mitchell 436.

A. DUNCAN, Teacher.

School report for S. S. No. 3, Moss, for the month of January. Means perfect attendance:—

Sr. IV.—Verna Waterworth, Jr. IV.—Hugh Whitfield, Cecil Moore, Amy James.

Sr. III.—Norman Winger, Alice Harvey, Conny Moore, Elliot Whitlock, Wm. Whitlock, Ralph Ferrin.

Jr. III.—Edith Lumley.

Sr. II.—Blanche Whitlock, Richard Fry.

Jr. II.—Marion Grover, Frank Walker, Donald Coyne, John Whitfield, Jean Moore.

Sr. I.—Ross Edward, Earl Harvey, Willard Edwards, Helen Whitlock, Lewis Moore, Charlie Perrin, Florence Fry.

Primer A.—Clare Whitlock.

B.—Russell Winger.

C.—Velda Grover.

E. REYCRAFT, Teacher.

The following is the report, in percent, of S. S. No. 7, Moss, for January. Means absent for an exam. Means perfect attendance:—

Jr. IV.—J. D. Gillies 71, Elsie Seaton 68, Clarence Clements 50.

Sr. III.—Willie Musket 74.

Jr. III.—Helen Gillies 82, Robert Seaton 65, Alton McVicar 58a, Harry Turner 54, Willie Benson 45a, Roy McBrayne 45.

Jr. II.—Marion Armstrong 72, Clarence Scott 72, Jane Gates 71, Vera McBrayne 70r, Dan Armstrong 62, Archie Gates 57.

Sr. I.—Florence McLean 76, Willie Scott 74, Violet Gates 65, Marguerite McVicar 55, George Turner 51.

Jr. I.—Verna McNaughton 63, Irene McLarty 50, Bessie McVicar 87, Jean King 82, Jessie Scott 75.

Primer A.—Willie Turner, Edith June.

V. BURCHELL, Teacher.

Glencoe Public School.

WEEKLY EXAMINATION.

History	
Senior Fourth Class—	
Frances Sutherland	78
Sarah Mitchell	68
Jean McEachren	65
Lloyd Farrell	64
R. D. McDonald	61
Jessie Stinson	54
Hazel McAlpine	53
Marion Copeland	50
Junior Fourth Class—	
Clifford Ewing	94
Albert Anderson	79
Cecil McAlpine	68
Gladya Bechill	66
D. A. Weaver	41
Senior Third Class—	
John Simpson	88
Florence McEachren	81
Leslie Reeves	71
Nuala Stuart	67
Margaret McDonald	65
John Hillman	58
Willie Quick	50
Willie Stinson	48
Archie Parrott	43
Writing	
Junior Third Class—	
Emma Reyerft	88
Mariner McCracken	85
Charlie Strachan	84
Jessie Wilson	80
Pat Curry	77
Sherman McAlpine	74
May McIntosh	71
Mary Quick	71
Joe Grant	65
William Moss	55
Willie Diamond	47
Senior Second Class—	
Vada Wehlann	87
Clifford Stinson	85
Isabel McCracken	78
Daisy Dorman	75
Thelma McCaffrey	69
Verna Stevenson	65
Willie Anderson	61
Jim Donaldson	57
George Minns	52
Grey Doull	50
Charlie Davenport	40
Reading	
Junior Second Class—	
Miriam Oxley	97
Fred McRae	96
Ida Irwin	91
Delbert Hicks	83
Winifred Snelgrove	80
Donna McAlpine	78
Garnet Ewing	70
Margaret Strachan	70
Irene McCaffrey	68
Billie Doull	65
Mildred Anderson	62
Bilke Tomlinson	55
Margaret Smith	55
Gordon Stevenson	52
Florence McCracken	45
Jan Ramsey	42
Gordon McDonald	40
First Class—	
Freddie George	76
Charles George	70
Tom Hillman	68
Gordon Doull	62
Katie McCracken	62
Bessie McKellar	60
Nelson McCracken	58
Vera McCaffrey	52
Albert Diamond	52
Leonard Donaldson	45
Primary Room.—Language	
First Class—	
Eliza McDonald	58
Kathleen Wilson	50
Margaret McLachlan	45
Harold Wilson	40
Spelling	
A Class—	
Florence Hills	100
Merna Stewart	98
Jean Grover	96
Irene Squire	94
Helen Clark	90
Sidney Ewing	90
Lou Reyerft	88
Willie Ramsey	84
Bert Diamond	82
Nelson Reyerft	80
Alvin Hagerty	76
Albert Squire	76
Campbell Miller	74
Evelyn Wilbur	72
Angus Ramsey	70
Carrie Smith	64

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